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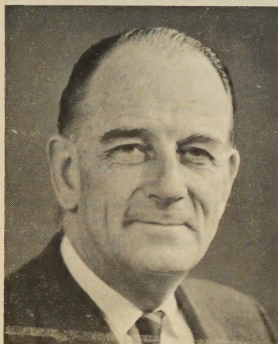


Volume 1, Number 1

OTTAWA, CANADA

December, 1964

FROM THE MINISTER... Le Ministre nous parle...



...AND THE DEPUTY MINISTER ...ainsi que le Sous-ministre

Communications are the lifeblood of any social community with a purpose. Be it on the scale of the family, the village, town, or city, or on the Continent-wide scale of Canada itself, systems to provide for the free flow of information on our beliefs, ideals, and aspirations form the catalyst leading into the identification of the community's goals.

The Department of Forestry is a specialized, formally-organized community within the more general communities of the Government of Canada and the Canadian community at large. Still in the settling process, the Department faces a real need to develop its own crucial internal communication catalyst.

Partly because we are still young as a Department; partly because we are made up of a diversity of disciplines bringing with them older and differing values and affinities; but most definitely because we are entering a period of great challenge now arising from the newly-broadened scope of our responsibilities, I feel *The Link* could not have come into existence at a more propitious time in our evolution.

With our widely-differing responsibilities lying from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and from Southern Ontario to beyond the Arctic Circle, the role of *The Link* is clear—to develop, through attractively and accurately presented information on all our activities, a mental and spiritual cohesion and understanding amongst all members of the Department that will ultimately assist us in providing better and more comprehensive service to the people of Canada.

Maurice Sauvé
(Turn to page 2)

L'échange d'information est l'âme même de toute communauté sociale. Que ce soit sur le plan de la famille, du village ou de la ville, ou encore à l'échelle continentale du Canada, les moyens qui favorisent l'échange de renseignements au sujet de nos convictions, de nos idéaux et de nos aspirations jouent le rôle de catalyseurs en nous permettant de reconnaître l'objectif commun.

Le ministère des Forêts est un organisme spécialisé, officiellement constitué dans le cadre de la communauté administrative du gouvernement du Canada et de la collectivité canadienne. Encore à ses débuts, notre Ministère reconnaît le besoin fondamental de mettre au point ses moyens de communication intérieure.

En partie parce que notre Ministère est de création récente, et aussi parce que ses cadres comprennent toute une variété de disciplines dont les traditions, les sens des valeurs et les affinités diffèrent, mais surtout parce que l'élargissement soudain du cadre de notre activité nous lance un appel impérieux à l'action, je suis persuadé que *"Le Lien"* n'aurait pu faire son apparition à un moment plus propice.

(suite à la page 2)

NAMES NEWSLETTER, WINS \$50 JACKPOT

Winner of the Name-The-Newsletter Contest is W. Ken Robins, Information Services, Forest Products Research Branch. Ken's suggestion—*The Link*—was chosen by the selection committee out of approximately 240 submissions from more than 200 members of the Department.

Selecting the winner was no easy task. After a preliminary screening had reduced the number of entries being considered to about 75, the committee settled into its difficult job. Almost two hours later, the field had been narrowed to three suggestions and the committee resorted to ballot, each member voting three points for his first choice, two points for his second choice and one point for his third.

When the votes were tallied, *The Link* won by a close margin — 17 points, as

against 14 for the runner-up and 11 points for the second runner-up.

Factors contributing to the decision were *The Link's* impact and originality, its aptness in epitomizing the stated purposes of the Newsletter, and its ease of translation.

Early in its deliberations, the selection committee found it necessary to lay a few "ground rules". The most important of these, as it affected entries in the contest, was a decision to put aside suggestions which had obvious reference to specific elements within the Department.

Entries in the contest came from every segment of the Department, from Victoria to St. John's, and the Newsletter committee was most gratified at the widespread interest and response.

Ken Robins gagne les \$50

Le gagnant du concours organisé en vue de donner un titre au bulletin périodique du Ministère est M. W. Ken Robins, des services d'information de la Direction des recherches sur les produits forestiers. Le titre proposé par l'ami Ken, "*Le Lien*", a été choisi par le jury de sélection parmi les quelque 240 propositions soumises par plus de 200 fonctionnaires du Ministère.

Après un tri préliminaire qui avait réduit à quelque 75 le nombre de propositions admises au concours, le jury s'est mis à la tâche. Près de deux heures plus tard, le choix ne portait plus que sur trois titres proposés par autant de concurrents; les membres du jury eurent alors recours à un scrutin, chacun comptant trois points pour le titre auquel il accordait la première place.

(suite à la page 2)



Deputy Minister Dr. L. Z. Rousseau presents Ken Robins with his \$50 prize for submitting the winning entry in the *Name-The-Newsletter* contest. Looking on at left is *Link* editor Dale MacMurray.

Le sous-ministre des Forêts, M. L.-Z. Rousseau, remet un chèque de \$50 à M. Ken Robins, gagnant du concours organisé afin de trouver un nom au bulletin périodique du Ministère.

the link le lien

The Link is the staff publication of the Department of Forestry of Canada. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, the Hon. Maurice Sauvé, and is produced by the Information and Technical Services Division.

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Vol. I, No. 1

December—décembre, 1964

PERSONNEL NEWS

by R. H. Dowdell

We in the Personnel Services Division welcome publication of The Link, for it provides us with a means of keeping you better informed about the many things in personnel administration in which you have a direct interest. The question is, how can we do this most effectively?

For the time being, we propose to highlight some of the current developments in personnel administration. The comments on preparations for collective bargaining which follow are an example. Later, we may cover such things as how promotion competitions are being handled under the greater degree of delegation which is now in force; how computers are being used by the Civil

Service Commission to score and analyze tests; some of the lesser-known things about leave and other employment benefits; and we will try to keep you up to date on the ever-changing and always increasing role of the Department in position classification, recruitment, selection and other phases of personnel work.

We have also thought that it might be useful to try the "question and answer" method—but of course, you'll have to supply the questions. George McGuire shows promise as a departmental "Dear Abby" if anyone is interested.

When the present government took office, it was committed to introducing

Le Ministre nous parle... (suite de la page 1)

Nos responsabilités sont des plus variées, et elles s'étendent de Terre-Neuve à la Colombie-Britannique et du Sud de l'Ontario jusqu'au delà du Cercle arctique. Il est donc clair que le rôle du "Lien" est de créer, grâce à la présentation attrayante et exacte de renseignements sur notre activité, un esprit de cohésion et de compréhension parmi tous les membres du personnel de notre Ministère, afin de nous permettre d'améliorer et d'augmenter nos services à toute la population du Canada.

Maurice Sauvé

From the Deputy Minister... (From Page 1)

This first issue of The Link marks the opening of a new era of internal departmental communication. If optimum use is made of The Link, I sincerely believe it could lead to a much deeper degree of understanding and appreciation of our responsibilities, policies, and activities amongst all members of the Department.

Because the staffs of our various establishments are separated by great distances, because their specialized endeavours are widely diverse; and because our traditional forestry responsibilities have recently been expanded to include such sizable concerns as ARDA, Marshland Rehabilitation, and Feed Grain Assistance, it is of the utmost importance that we have a medium such as The Link to link us together in both spirit and deed.

Remember—The Link is yours. It has the potential to become a most significant tool in developing the Department as a truly cohesive force. To do this, however, it must have the active support and interest of us all.

Now that you have seen this first edition and realize The Link's potential value, I am satisfied your continuous support is assured.

Ce premier numéro du "Lien" inaugure, à l'intérieur du Ministère des Forêts, une ère nouvelle de communication. C'est une initiative qui nous permettra, j'en suis convaincu, de comprendre mieux et d'apprécier davantage nos tâches et nos responsabilités respectives, ainsi que les politiques qu'il nous incombe de promouvoir.

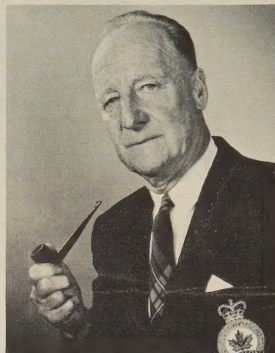
La dispersion considérable de nos établissements, la spécialisation et la variété de nos poursuites, l'intégration récente de l'ARDA, de l'Administration des grains de provende et de l'Office de remise en valeur des terrains marécageux des Maritimes à nos activités forestières traditionnelles invitaient la création d'un organe de liaison.

"Le Lien" est né du besoin de faire se rencontrer les esprits et les cœurs. Grâce à votre appui, à votre intérêt, il saura devenir, entre vos mains, un instrument de cohésion entre chacun des éléments de notre Ministère.

Je sais qu'en parcourant les pages de ce premier numéro du "Lien" vous en réaliserez les virtualités et vous en voudrez le succès.

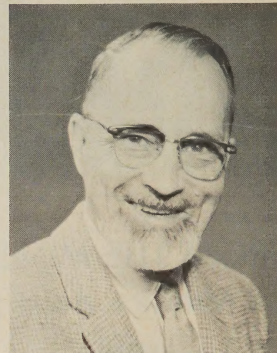
L. Z. Rousseau

I. J. Clouthier



One of Canada's most experienced forest firefighters recently retired from his dual post of foreman of works and fire suppression chief at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station. Isadore J. Clouthier, 65, joined the Station in 1929. Over the years, he became particularly noted for his skill in the use of back fires to control forest fires.

G. R. Hopping



George R. Hopping, 65, has retired after 40 years of service with the Canadian Government. He joined the Department of Agriculture in 1925 at Vernon, B.C., and succeeded his father, Ralph Hopping, as officer-in-charge of the Vernon Forest Insect Laboratory in 1940. He was later appointed officer-in-charge of the Forest Biology Laboratory at Calgary, in which post he remained until 1960. That year he returned at his own request to research activities in bark beetle taxonomy, in which he established himself as a world authority.

a form of collective bargaining appropriate to the needs of the Civil Service. A "Preparatory Committee on Collective Bargaining", composed of nine Deputy Ministers, was appointed about a year ago, and with a small but highly expert staff (including Forestry's own Cece Tuck), began to formulate proposals. Many legislative changes will be required to implement collective bargaining, along with many administrative changes, some of which have already begun to appear.

The Preparatory Committee felt that reforms of the present classification system were necessary in order to provide a better frame-work for negotiations about pay. Accordingly, the Civil Service Commission has established the "Bureau of Classification Revision" to develop and implement a new classification plan. Many members of the Preparatory Committee's staff have moved

to the Bureau, along with people from other units of the Commission, the Treasury Board, and a number of departments. Classification under the present system will be handled by the Commission's "Classification Branch" but will gradually be replaced by the new scheme. Recruitment and selection have been entirely separated from classification in the Commission, and the former is now the responsibility of the "Staffing Branch".

Six Categories

Six major categories of Civil Service occupations have been defined—managerial, professional, technical, administrative, clerical, and operational. Each category, in turn, will contain a number of distinct occupations—tentatively 66 have been identified. An appropriate classification and pay plan will be developed for each occupation, keeping in mind suitable relationships with other occupations in the same category.

One of the key features of the new classification plan is that it will be designed to facilitate delegation of decision-making to departments—but under the control of the Treasury Board, rather than the Civil Service Commission. This major change in the long-established role of the Commission is in line with the Glassco Commission recommendations, and will facilitate the process of collective bargaining.

Studies of existing classes in relation to the new structure will be undertaken in each of the six categories in turn over the next two and one-half years—beginning with the administrative and clerical categories.

In the next issue, we hope to be able to provide more information about the classification plan, as well as about the collective bargaining process. However, any major policy announcements in the interval will be communicated in personnel circulars.

Ken Robins...

(suite de la page 1)

quel il accordait le premier choix, deux points pour le titre de deuxième choix et un point pour le troisième.

Au dépouillement du scrutin, le titre "Le Lien" l'emporta par une faible marge; en effet, le titre gagnant obtenait 17 points, le second suivait de près avec 14 points et le dernier, 11 points.

Le jury a choisi "Le Lien" parce que ce titre est frappant et qu'il a de l'originalité; il résume en un mot tout l'objectif qu'est censé remplir le bulletin, et en outre, il est facile à traduire.

Dès le début de ses délibérations, le jury de sélection s'est vu contraint d'établir quelques "règles fondamentales", dont la plus importante était d'écarter à priori tout titre proposé qui faisait état d'un élément particulier du Ministère.

Les concurrents étaient répartis dans tous les services du Ministère, de Victoria à Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve), et le jury s'est déclaré on ne peut plus satisfait de l'intérêt et de la réaction favorable dont ils ont fait montre.

Mackenzie Delta Site of Survey

On June 1, Les Wallace and Ian Miller of the Forest Management Section of Administration Branch set out from Fort Nelson, B.C., in a 28-foot jet-propelled boat, bound for Inuvik, N.W.T., on the Mackenzie River Delta — 1200 miles to the north and well inside the Arctic Circle.

The river trip was the first step in a summer-long forest survey along the Peel and Arctic Red Rivers, including a section of the Delta between Inuvik, Aklavik and Fort McPherson. The survey was requested by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and was to help determine the feasibility of expanding sawmill operations in the Delta region as a means of increasing employment opportunities for Indians of the area. It was the most northerly survey undertaken by the Department.

Slow Trip

The trip downriver was expected to take from six to eight days, but a combination of adverse weather, shore ice and a minor accident stretched it to a two-week jaunt.

At Inuvik, Les and Ian were met by two student assistants, Claude Richard of Laval University and David Morgan



This fine study of northern solitude is typical of Mackenzie Delta scenery. Les Wallace snapped this photo while travelling the Peel Channel, looking west towards the Richardson Mountains.

the party and remained to the end of the field season.

The survey party measured 265 relative plots and sectioned 37 trees for IBM volume computations. The plots and sectioning were concentrated between Fort McPherson and the mouth

of the river and travelling shallows. The turbine unit takes in water through a grill in the bottom of the boat and achieves thrust by discharging it rearward.

The boat was designed by John Wagar of Forest Management Section in collaboration with the builder, W. Sargent of Grande Prairie, Alberta, who had successfully tendered for the job.

"The boat was an unqualified success," said Les Wallace. "It was operated for approximately 214 hours without any trouble and only limited maintenance. It was used in shallow creeks where submerged logs and shallows would have made travel by an outboard boat very difficult and slow. It drew less than eight inches of water with a one-ton load, and was capable of speeds to 35 mph, though a cruising speed of approximately 25 mph was maintained most of the time to conserve gas."



This is the second base camp for the Mackenzie Delta survey, set up July 20. The location is on the Peel River, about ten miles from the river's mouth. The high bank, and the trees in the background with very narrow crowns, are typical of the Delta region. Permafrost is found ten inches below the surface of the ground here, so the boys had no trouble keeping their beer cold.

of UBC. They had arrived with the bulk of the survey equipment from Whitehorse. The assembled party moved to Fort McPherson, set up camp and commenced work.

On July 20 the survey team relocated camp about 25 miles downstream on the Peel River, and worked from this site for the remainder of the summer.

On July 25 H. W. Beall, Director of Administration, A. Bickerstaff, Associate Director of Forest Management Research, and R. G. Ray, Chief of Forest Management Section, arrived at the base camp for a three-day visit. During their stay they saw a good portion of the area from the boat, and all of it from the air. On July 28 Jim Peaker of Forest Management Section joined

of the Peel River. A number of plots were established along the Peel, Husky and Phillips Channels between the mouth of the Peel and Aklavik. At the end of the season the party stored their boat and equipment at Inuvik, and left for Ottawa by plane on September 1.

Boat Outstanding

The boat used by the party is worthy of special note. It is a 28-foot riverboat with a six-foot, ten-inch beam, powered by a 195-hp V-8 motor. Propulsion is achieved by means of a Dowty marine jet unit—a three-stage pump that delivers 2,500 gallons per minute. This unit has no projections beneath the hull, a great asset in exploring unfamiliar

TREE BREEDERS MEET AT PFES

CHALK RIVER—The 9th biennial meeting of the Committee on Forest Tree Breeding in Canada was held at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station September 16 to 18. Delegates from six countries attended, representing ten universities, 11 research organizations, three government administrative agencies and three pulp and paper companies.

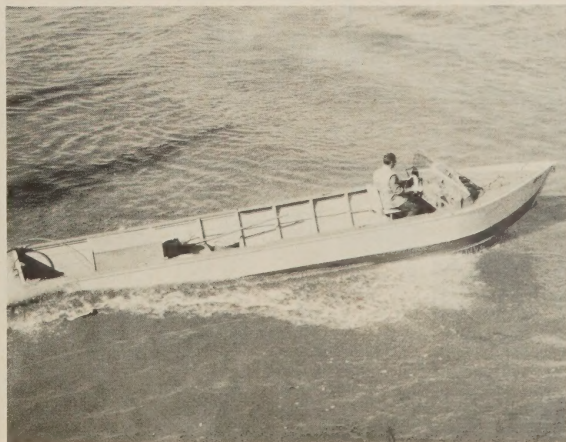
The technical side of the program embraced discussion of 12 progress reports submitted by Canadian members, a panel discussion on red pine breeding, and informal illustrated talks by members and guests. There was also an informal exchange of views on ideas propounded by Dr. J. S. Rowe, head of the Ecology Section, Forest Management Research Division, on the influence of preconditioning on provenance test results. Field trips to inspect the various Station experiments constituted a popular part of the program.

The Committee began holding its meetings shortly after World War II, in the form of small informal gatherings of those interested in tree breeding in Canada, with a view to pooling news and ideas on their research. The increased interest in the work of the Committee was demonstrated by the attendance at this year's meeting of representatives from Denmark, Germany, Italy, Sweden and the United States.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held in August, 1966, at the University of British Columbia.

Joins Institute

Dr. Ren Ishihara, formerly of the Sericultural Experiment Station, Tokyo, has joined the staff of the Insect Pathology Research Institute, Sault Ste. Marie. Dr. Ishihara has specialized in the study of the protozoa associated with insects. He will carry on the projects interrupted by the death of Dr. H. M. Thomson in 1960.



With no projections beneath the hull, this 28-foot jet-propelled boat served the group faithfully and well during the summer-long timber survey in the Mackenzie Delta region. Drawing less than eight inches of water when loaded, it manoeuvred shallows and other dangerous areas that would have been impassable to a screw-driven boat. It is now stored at Inuvik.

New Lab Opens In February

Nothing could better symbolize the Department's historic re-organization than our new Forest Research Laboratory at Victoria, B.C. To be formally opened February 16, the Laboratory brings under one roof research elements of the Department that previously functioned not only in separate quarters, but — until a few years ago — in separate departments of government.

Everyone in the Department may well take pride in this excellent new laboratory — one of the finest of its kind in the world. Its establishment confirms our Department's awareness of the bright future facing British Columbia's immense forest industry, and its determination to hasten this future by providing a full range of expanded and improved forest research facilities.

Forest insect and disease research units of the Department have operated in British Columbia for many years, and investigations in forest fire behaviour, forest land classification, ecology and tree physiology were established on a full-time basis in 1960. These various fields of forest research on the West Coast are now brought together in one modern and excellently equipped building.

The new establishment at Victoria houses more than research laboratories, however — it also serves as administrative headquarters for the Department's activities in British Columbia.

The Laboratory is located on an attractive 22-acre site about three miles from downtown Victoria, and overlooking the city. The site contains some natural wooded areas and the Colquitz River, ~~and~~ ^{and} runs through one side of the property.

Heart of the new structure is the laboratory wing, 265 feet long, three storeys high and with a full basement. The two-storey administration wing forms the lab wing in the middle to form a short-stemmed "T", while a one-storey wing housing the boiler room is



Main structure of the new Forest Research Laboratory at Victoria is the 265-foot-long, three-storey research wing, seen clearly here. The two-storey administration wing abuts the laboratory wing, and the service penthouse can be seen running the length of the research wing roof.

located at the rear.

Extensive use is made of wood throughout the building. The administration wing is built entirely of wood except for two attractive walls of local fieldstone on the wing's front. The wing is of wooden post-and-beam construction, and interior walls are panelled in walnut, birch and bird's-eye maple.

Perhaps the most striking room in the building is the conference area, dramatically decorated with bird's-eye maple. Wood panelling is also used on interior walls throughout the halls and offices of the research wing. Wood finish on the exterior of the research wing, service penthouse and administration wing is western red cedar.

The laboratory wing houses a collection of special rooms, laboratories and research offices. On each of the three above-ground floors, offices are located along one side and laboratories along the other. All laboratories are

served with hot and cold water, gas, steam, vacuum and air pressure.

While most of the laboratories follow a standard pattern, some were designed for specialized research. These include the laboratories for fire research, tree physiology, general pathology, histology, radio-isotope studies, chromatography, pesticides, photogrammetry, insect pathology, soil research, tree genetics and insect physiology.

The basement of the laboratory wing contains a series of temperature-controlled and humidity-controlled rooms, as well as a number of cold rooms in which temperatures as low as -25 degrees Fahrenheit can be maintained. Six plant growth rooms provide facilities for growing trees under closely controlled conditions of light, temperature and humidity. A unique room lined with stainless steel has been provided for experiments requiring temperatures up to 100 degrees and humidity of 100 per cent.

Special Equipment

One of the most interesting features of the new Forest Research Laboratory is the number and complexity of service installations required in a building of such highly specialized functions. A penthouse structure on the roof runs the full length of the laboratory wing. This structure houses 57 fan units, some supplying forced and filtered fresh air to the laboratories, others venting acid fumes and stale air from within the laboratory wing.

Service pipes run the length of the penthouse, descending through vertical shafts to each floor and through to the basement. With the laboratories all situated on one side of the building, a single service wall provides all needed facilities. These service lines provide hot water at 140 degrees F., cold water at 60-pound pressure, gas from a 1,000-gallon liquid propane storage tank, steam at 15-pound pressure, air at 100-pound pressure, and vacuum which registers 25 inches at the pump in the power plant.

Also installed in the penthouse are elaborate air cleaners — air is cleaned through constantly moving filters and

by passing through a system of fine electric grids. Another unusual penthouse installation is the Laboratory's distilled water system. Two Barnstead steam-operated stills can produce 20 gallons of distilled water an hour, and the system has a 100-gallon storage capacity. Tempered glass lines carry the distilled water to communal outlets on each floor.

Heat in the building is provided by hot-water radiation, and is governed by an automatic system which responds to outside air temperature to maintain a constant building temperature of 65 degrees. This allows for a five-degree heat contribution from lights, equipment and human bodies.

Vancouver Lab Expansion Begun

VANCOUVER — Construction was started in October on the expansion of the Vancouver Forest Products Research Laboratory to provide increased facilities for plywood, timber engineering and seasoning research.

The plywood section of the laboratory is being extended by approximately 3,500 square feet to provide space for a research veneer lathe, accessory equipment and offices. This will allow extensive new research on rotary peeling of softwoods to provide new information which, it is expected, will make possible substantial improvement in industrial efficiency and techniques.

The pressure for additional research in timber engineering and stress grading has crowded facilities in the timber engineering laboratory, and so an additional 1,000 square feet of space are being provided. Similarly in seasoning, the provision of new equipment to conduct high-temperature and other seasoning research has left little working space, and an addition of 5,000 square feet is being provided.

The contractor expects that the expansion will be completed within four months. Only minor interruption of research in progress has been necessary.



Visitors to the new Laboratory first enter the spacious and beautiful foyer, seen in centre background, on the first floor of the administration wing. Facing the camera is an attractive wall of local fieldstone, while other walls indicate the generous use that has been made of fine Canadian wood panelling throughout the Laboratory.

Nouveau laboratoire à Victoria

Rien ne saurait mieux symboliser la réorganisation du Ministère que notre nouveau laboratoire de recherches forestières de Victoria (C.-B.). Ce laboratoire, qui sera inauguré officiellement le 16 février, réunit sous un même toit les éléments de recherches du Ministère qui, auparavant, étaient logés non seulement dans des lieux différents, mais jusqu'à ces dernières années, relevaient de différents ministères du gouvernement.

Tous au Ministère peuvent s'enorgueillir à juste titre de ce magnifique nouveau laboratoire, l'une des meilleures installations du genre au monde. Son établissement confirme que le Ministère se rend bien compte du brillant avenir qui est réservé à l'immense industrie forestière de la Colombie-Britannique et qu'il est bien décidé à hâter l'avènement de cette époque en assurant aux intéressés une gamme complète d'installations de recherches forestières,

mer un "T" à tige courte, alors qu'une autre aile d'un étage, située à l'arrière, abrite la chaufferie.

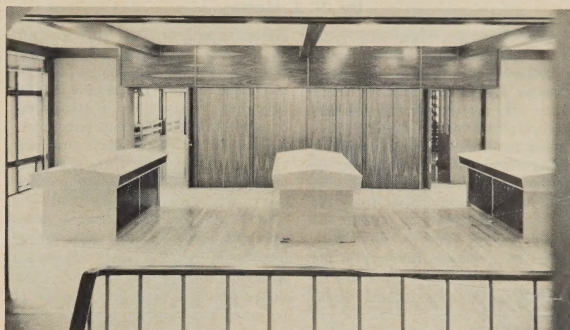
On s'est beaucoup servi de bois dans la construction du bâtiment. L'aile de l'administration est entièrement en bois, sauf les deux murs de façade fort attrayants qui ont un parement de pierres des champs de la région. L'intérieur de l'aile est une construction à poteaux et à poutres de bois, les murs intérieurs étant recouverts de panneaux de noyer, de bouleau et d'érable piqué.

Peut-être la pièce la plus frappante de tout l'édifice est la salle de conférence dont les murs à parement d'érable piqué font un effet étonnant. Des panneaux de bois revêtent aussi les murs intérieurs des passages et des bureaux de l'aile de recherches. Le revêtement extérieur de l'aile de recherches, de la construction hors-toit de service et de l'aile de l'administration est de thuya géant (cèdre rouge).

L'aile des laboratoires comprend une série de pièces spéciales, de laboratoires et de bureaux de recherches. A chaque étage au-dessus du sol, les bureaux s'étendent tout le long d'un côté du bâtiment et les laboratoires le long de l'autre. Tous les laboratoires sont munis de conduits d'eau chaude et d'eau froide, de gaz, de vapeur, d'air comprimé et d'un système de pompage à vide.

S'il est vrai que la plupart des laboratoires suivent un modèle régulier, certains d'entre eux ont été conçus de manière à y pratiquer des recherches spécialisées. Ces recherches portent sur les incendies de forêt, la physiologie des arbres, la pathologie générale, l'histologie, les radio-isotopes, la chromatographie, les insecticides, la photogrammétrie, la pathologie des insectes, la pédologie, la génétique des arbres et la physiologie des insectes.

Au sous-sol de l'aile des laboratoires se trouve une série de pièces à température constante et de pièces à humidité constante, ainsi qu'un certain nombre de chambres frigorifiques où l'on peut maintenir une température allant jusqu'à -25 degrés Fahrenheit. Six pièces de culture constituent les installations nécessaires pour y faire croître des arbres dans des conditions étroitement surveillées de lumière, de température et d'humidité. Une pièce unique en son genre, dont les murs sont revêtus d'acier inoxydable, servira à des expériences exigeant des températures allant jusqu'à



Le foyer à l'étage de l'aile occupée par les services administratifs au laboratoire de Victoria. Les portes à l'arrière-plan donnent sur la salle de conférence. Des coffres d'étagage se trouvent au centre de la pièce.

100 degrés et une humidité de 100 p. 100.

L'un des aspects les plus intéressants du nouveau laboratoire de recherches forestières est le nombre et la complexité des installations de service que doit comporter tout bâtiment dont les fonctions sont si fortement spécialisées. Une construction hors-toit s'étend sur toute la longueur de l'aile du laboratoire. Cette construction abrite 57 ventilateurs, dont certains sont destinés à fournir de l'air frais filtré pulsé aux laboratoires, et d'autres permettent aux fumées acides, ainsi qu'à l'air vicié, de s'échapper.

Des conduites de service s'étendent tout le long de la construction hors-toit, communiquent avec chaque étage par des puits verticaux et atteignent le sous-sol. Etant donné que les laboratoires sont tous situés d'un côté de l'édifice, un seul mur de service assure toutes les installations voulues. Ces conduites fournissent l'eau chaude à 140°F, l'eau froide à 60 livres de pression, le gaz à partir d'un réservoir d'emmagasinement de 1,000 gallons de propane liquide, de la vapeur à 15 livres de pression par pouce carré, et de l'air comprimé à 100 livres de pression. Le vide est donc assuré par un système qui indique 25 pouces de mercure à la pompe installée à la centrale.

On trouve aussi dans la construction hors-toit des épurateurs d'air, où l'air est constamment épuré grâce à des filtres en mouvement continu et à un réseau de fines grilles électrifiées. Une autre installation extraordinaire dans la

construction hors-toit est le système de distillation de l'eau du laboratoire. Deux alambics de Barnstead peuvent produire 20 gallons d'eau distillée à l'heure, et le système est muni d'un réservoir d'emmagasinement de 100 gallons. Des canalisations en verre trempé transportent l'eau distillée aux sorties communes de chaque étage.

Le chauffage est assuré par un système de radiateurs à eau chaude réglé par un dispositif automatique qui tient compte de la température à l'extérieur, de manière à maintenir une chaleur constante de 65°F, y compris un apport de 5 degrés attribuable au rayonnement des installations d'éclairage, de l'équipement et du corps humain.

Les fumées provenant des laboratoires où l'on se sert d'acides et de produits chimiques concentrés, sont conduites vers le toit, alors que les liquides résiduels sont rejetés au moyen d'un système spécial qui permet de neutraliser les acides. Dans le système d'épuration, les acides sont dilués avec de l'eau, puis décomposés dans la fosse à résidus. Cette fosse de traitement est remplie d'éclats de marbre d'une grosseur de 2½ pouces qui reposent sur une série de traverses de cyprès jaune, et rend les résidus inoffensifs.

85-Foot Maple Feature at Ex

MONTREAL — Canada's preeminence as a forest nation will be strikingly accented by one aspect of the Federal Government's \$21,000,000 pavilion at the 1967 World Exhibition here.

The gigantic, upside-down pyramid shell which will rise above an eight-acre tract of exhibits, plazas, lagoons and canals, will have, according to the organizers, "near the entrance of the fourth side, a big, stylized 'maple tree'".

The trunk of the tree will be a steel mast 85 feet high, and the branches will be a series of continuous pedestrian ramps suspended by steel cables from the mast.

The leaves will be hundreds of photo transparencies sheathed in red, green and brown plastic.



L'aile où se poursuivent les travaux de recherche est dotée, à chaque étage, d'un couloir resplendissant long de 265 pieds. D'un côté se trouvent les laboratoires et de l'autre, les bureaux.

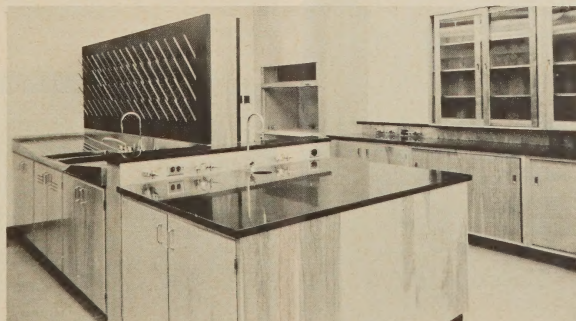
élargies et améliorées.

Les services de recherches en entomologie et en pathologie forestières ont poursuivi leurs travaux en Colombie-Britannique depuis bien des années. Ce fut en 1960 que le Ministère a initié des recherches continues sur le comportement des incendies de forêt, le classement des terres forestières, l'écologie et la physiologie des arbres. Ces divers champs de recherches forestières sur la côte du Pacifique se trouvent maintenant réunis dans un bâtiment moderne magnifiquement équipé.

Le nouvel établissement de Victoria n'abrite pas uniquement des laboratoires de recherches, puisqu'il sert aussi de bureau principal à l'administration du Ministère en Colombie-Britannique.

Le bel emplacement de 22 acres où se trouve le laboratoire, est à trois miles environ du centre de Victoria et il domine cette dernière. L'emplacement renferme quelques boisés naturels et la rivière Colquitz baigne l'un des côtés de la propriété.

Le centre nerveux du nouvel immeuble est l'aile des laboratoires, longue de 265 pieds, haute de trois étages et pourvue d'un sous-sol à la grandeur de l'aile même. L'aile à deux étages destinée à l'administration aboutit au milieu de l'aile des laboratoires de manière à for-



Voici l'un des laboratoires, lesquels sont tous munis d'eau chaude et froide, de gaz, de vapeur et de conduits pour l'air comprimé et l'aspiration.

MMRA PROTECTS 87,000 ACRES

by G. J. Matte

The Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act was passed in 1948. It enables the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to enter into agreements with the federal government for the purpose of reclaiming and conserving marshlands.

These marshlands are composed of soils that have been deposited by tidal water, and unless protected from the tidal water are subject to regular and periodic flooding. For the most part, they lie along streams tributary to the Bay of Fundy, although some are on tributaries of Northumberland Strait. The soils, when properly protected and used, are possibly the most productive in the Maritimes. There are about 40,000 acres of these lands in New Brunswick, 45,000 in Nova Scotia, and 2,000 in Prince Edward Island.

Most areas were at one time protected from salt water by dykes, aboiteaux and breakwaters, and used to advantage in the development of the agricultural economy of the region. Early records indicate that the first development of these lands for agriculture took place at the beginning of the 17th Century.

During the period 1900 to 1944, the

protective structures fell into disrepair, and it was impossible, with existing labour conditions and markets, for the marshland owners to preserve all the structures. This resulted in large areas of good marshland being once more flooded by the tides. Many structures also reached the state where it was becoming almost impossible to mention them. In 1943 the provincial and federal governments undertook some emergency repair work but it proved inadequate, so the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act was passed in 1948, under which a thorough program of reclamation for the whole area could be undertaken.

Under this Act, agreements were entered into with the provinces, sharing the responsibilities involved. Canada assumed the responsibility for all the engineering and undertook the construction or reconstruction of the main protective works — the dykes, aboiteaux and breakwaters. The provinces assumed responsibility for the internal drainage of the lands and for the establishment of a suitable land-use program to utilize the marshlands to the fullest advantage. They also provided the necessary



Aerial view of the Annapolis River Dam and Causeway, at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. This is one of three large multi-purpose dam structures constructed near the mouths of tidal rivers by MMRA.

rights-of-way for the protective works and assumed responsibility for organizing the marshland owners of the various districts before the rehabilitation of the districts took place. The program got under way in 1949. Using modern engineering techniques and machinery, it has now reclaimed about 81,000 acres — most of which will be permanent — at a cost of about \$20 million.

One of the modern techniques developed by MMRA engineers is the use of large multi-purpose dam structures near the mouths of tidal rivers. This has been successfully accomplished on three rivers — the Annapolis, Tantramar and Shepody — thereby eliminating many miles of dykes and hundreds of aboiteaux structures. Such large structures also make it possible to reclaim more land than with the dyking method, and they provide a causeway across the river. They also eliminate the continual change of stream-bed location, a characteristic of tidal rivers. In addition, fresh-water drainage is improved and the high costs of dyke maintenance eliminated. Consideration is currently being given to the erection of more of these large structures, notably on the

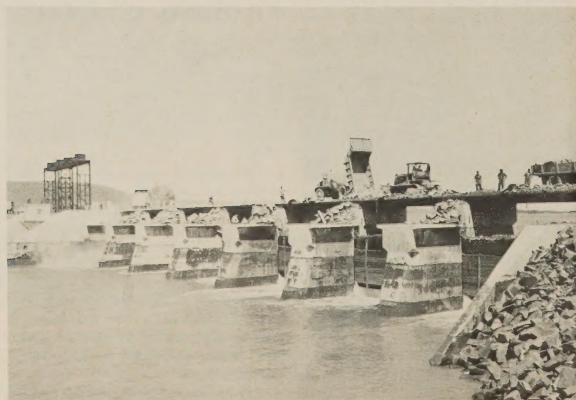
Petitcodiac River at Moncton and on the Salmon River near Truro. Others are also being suggested and will be examined.

The MMRA Administration consists of 39 full-time employees, with its field headquarters located in Amherst, N.S., and a regional office in Windsor, N.S. The office of the Director, G. J. Matte, is in Ottawa. The field operations are under the general supervision of the Chief Engineer, J. D. Conlon, in Amherst. O. L. Baldwin, Windsor, is the District Engineer for Nova Scotia, and D. J. Black, Amherst, is the District Engineer for New Brunswick. A considerable number of part-time or seasonal employees are engaged each year.

Besides its regular marshland reclamation work, MMRA acts as the operating arm of ARDA in the Maritime Provinces. It provides liaison with the provincial authorities with respect to all ARDA projects, and has undertaken studies on several watersheds with respect to drainage and river-flood problems. This has increased the work of MMRA to a considerable extent, but the arrangement is very satisfactory as the aims of both Acts are compatible.



This scene is typical of the marshlands of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick that have been reclaimed by the MMRA.



This photo was taken during construction of the diversion works on the Annapolis River Dam project.



The fine oat crop seen here grows on marshland reclaimed from tide waters through the work of MMRA.

ARDA—ITS AIMS, HOW IT OPERATES

by D. F. Symington

Few pieces of legislation have resulted in as much press and magazine discussion as ARDA—the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act. Yet it's evident that there is still considerable misunderstanding about ARDA, described as the most comprehensive development program ever attempted in Canada.

What is ARDA? It is an Act of Parliament aimed at improving income and employment opportunities in rural areas. It is a federal-provincial program to improve use of natural resources and to stimulate secondary and service industries in rural areas.

ARDA is a relatively small federal staff comprising a Directorate of the Forestry Department. It is ten relatively small provincial staffs, usually attached to the Agriculture Department of the province. It is 11 interdepartmental committees each aspiring to co-ordinate the various departmental programs with the broad objectives of the rural development program.

ARDA is many groups of researchers in the physical and social sciences, each seeking to clarify aspects of the rural environment and thus provide guidelines for the ARDA program. It is many private organizations, particularly the farm groups, who are examining, evaluating, and participating in the ARDA program.

These are a few of the things that ARDA is. In addition, there are scores of other committees and study groups—national, regional, provincial and local.

The ARDA program has been heralded across the country as the potential saviour of renewable natural resources in rural areas and of hundreds of thousands of rural people who are "boxed" in a situation where they cannot earn enough to live at an acceptable standard.

ARDA has had "a good press"; the newspapers and magazines have been more than generous in their praise of the concept of ARDA and the execution of the program. Reasons for the favourable attitude of the press and magazines are, first, the need for action to overcome poverty and lack of opportunity in rural areas is so great that any reasonably well-thought-out program is welcomed by all concerned; second, ARDA, a federal-provincial program, pays meticulous attention to the principles of "co-operative federalism"—full consultation followed by action—and is held up by many as a model of federal-provincial relations; third, ARDA is unusual in that it is not, of itself, a tremendously large program—less than \$50 million has been committed since the inception of the program in 1961, and less than \$200 million of federal funds is to be committed during the period 1965-1970.

The main strength of ARDA is in functioning as a "catalyst"—an organization which serves as a focus for action of other federal and provincial programs. A major problem in the past has been that aspects of resource development, and rural social and economic development, have come under many separate jurisdictions at all government

levels, and co-ordination of efforts has been a problem. ARDA has been a significant factor in increased interdepartmental and intergovernmental program co-ordination, and herein lies ARDA's major contribution.

To become a little more specific in answering the question, "What is ARDA?": it is, to date, some 560 projects of research, alternate land use, soil and water conservation and investment to strengthen rural economies. It is the development of about 60 community pastures and forage projects in Saskatchewan, at costs ranging from \$10,000 to nearly \$750,000. It is the establishing of nearly a dozen blueberry "plantations" in the Abitibi and Lake St. John regions of Quebec, at costs ranging from \$40,000 to more than \$200,000, to raise the returns from thousands of acres from about \$15 per acre to more than \$100.

ARDA is also about 40 research projects undertaken to gain insight into difficult problems of Newfoundland's rural areas, and to establish guidelines for action. It is the acquisition of marginal land in seven north-central Ontario counties, at a cost of \$1,689,000, to develop forestry, wildlife and recreational resources. It is a wide range of projects for research, land improvement, information-education, farm improvement, drainage, and stimulation of industry in the Rural Development Area of Manitoba's Interlake. It is an investigation of the potential value of Irish moss in Cumberland Strait, off the north shore of Nova Scotia. It is the improvement of irrigation in British Columbia's fruit-growing areas, and the study of irrigation problems in southern Alberta. It is the Canada Land Inventory—an \$18-million project to assess the capability of land for agriculture, forestry, recreation and wildlife. This list could go on and on.

The ARDA enabling legislation was passed in 1961. The ground rules for federal-provincial action were laid out in the General Agreement of 1962, signed between the federal government and each province. This agreement laid out cost-sharing arrangements and other administrative procedures. To date the federal government has paid slightly more than half the total cost of the ARDA program.

The General Agreement is in effect until April, 1965, after which a second agreement, now being discussed, will carry the program to 1970. In March of 1964 the responsibility for rural development and the ARDA program was transferred from the Minister of Agriculture to the Minister of Forestry.

The forthcoming federal-provincial ARDA agreement is expected to give higher priorities to solution of the human problems of rural areas, as distinct from the renewable resources problems, and to provide for a greater degree of integrated planning within the context of provincial programs. Preparations for re-negotiating the ARDA agreement reflect the intent that the fullest possible federal-provincial consultation will be the basis for action.

Forestry Tops Quota



Dr. Rousseau nails the United Appeal symbol to the top of the Forestry column on the Public Service Progress Chart, signifying that the Department has met its quota in the 1964 Community Chest campaign. The Progress Chart is located each year in front of the Confederation Buildings, Wellington Street.

Once again, the headquarters area of the Department has "gone over the top" in the annual Ottawa-Hull Community Chest drive, thus preserving its perfect United Appeal record since the Department's formation.

Announcing the results of the 1964 campaign, the Department's United Appeal chief organizer, D. E. Gray, stated that the assigned quota of \$4,474 was not only met, but was exceeded by two per cent.

"When we consider that this year's quota was set 50 per cent higher than last year's, it represents a very generous response on the part of staff members in the Ottawa-Hull area," said Mr. Gray.

"We are proud that our Department has played its full part in attaining and surpassing the quota to assure success of this community service," he added, "and I would like to commend the staffs of ARDA and the Administration Branch in particular, who exceeded their quotas handsomely."

Mr. Gray had strong praise for deputy organizer Don Harper of Administration, and Don Buchanan of ARDA, as well as Henry Sedziak of Forest Products Research, Larry Dufour of Forest Research, Pete Dawson of Entomology and Pathology, and all who helped them canvass with such satisfying results.

The combined Ottawa-Hull objective in the 1964 United Appeal was \$1,513,000, of which the Public Service accepted quotas amounting to \$526,000. The Ottawa-Hull drive was among the first in Canada to reach its goal—an achievement attributable in no small measure, Mr. Gray felt, to the contributions from the Public Service, which subscribed 106 per cent of its objective.

rights-of-way. Other projects include the erection of several huts at experiment areas, building a cribwork from the log pond to the new research sawmill, and doing a considerable amount of building maintenance.

80 Extra Men Working at PFES

CHALK RIVER—Employment for up to 80 extra men at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station here is being provided under the Winter Works Program which is held annually from October until the end of March. The bulk of the fund provided, about \$200,000, must be spent on labour, and a full schedule of work is under way.

The work program includes clearance of plantation areas for silvicultural and tree-breeding research, preparing a plant-forcing nursery for tree breeding, extending arboreta, and clearing road

48 Years of Service



Clifford S. Miskell, 65, has retired as head of mapping and drafting for the Department after 48 years of government service. He is here seen with Mrs. Miskell, receiving his certificate of long and faithful service from Dr. Rousseau. Mr. Miskell joined the Department of the Interior in 1916, transferring to the Forestry Branch in 1922. He was appointed head of mapping and drafting in 1953.

Forestry Shines in RA Sports *Employee Sights UFO*



The Department's Ottawa basketball team last season defeated teams from Navy and from Mines and Technical Surveys in the playoffs to cop the Colonial Coach Trophy, emblematic of supremacy in the R.A. basketball league. Members of the team were — standing, left to right: Ken Osterhaut, Ken Leach, Merv Hershorn, Gord Hetherington, Frank O'Brien and Grant Davidson; front row: Randy Ross, Danny McGowan (mascot), Alf McGowan and Don Harper (coach). Standing at extreme right, ready to present the trophy, is Roy Fitzgerald, R.A. basketball convener.

Rec. Association Formed to Promote Activities

The Department of Forestry Recreational Association was formed in May, 1963, to promote, organize, and encourage social and sporting activities among the Department's 300 employees in the Ottawa area. Affiliated with the Ottawa Civil Service Recreational Association,

it operates through an elected Board of Directors representing all branches of the Department.

The first Board of Directors consists of: President — V. Godin, Forest Products Research Branch; Vice-President — Grant Davidson, Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch; Secretary — Mrs. A. Prescott, Forest Research Branch; Treasurer — D. Finnigan, Administration Branch; Directors — R. Ross, Forest Research Branch; P. George, Forest Products Research Branch; D. Simpson, Administration Branch; A. Randall, Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch; and Mrs. F. Skinner, Economics Division.

During the past year, the Association held a spring dance, a picnic and Christmas party, and arranged for members to participate in bowling, curling, golf, fishing, basketball, volleyball, broomball and softball.

Members Active

The success of the new organization is reflected by the extent to which members have participated in its various activities. More than 200 members of the Department attended the Christmas party, 125 families attended the picnic, 140 members and guests attended the spring dance, and 40 entered the golf tournament. In addition 40 bowl each week, and 30 curl.

The executive will be pleased to provide additional information on the organization and functioning of the Association to Departmental employees in other centres interested in forming a similar organization.

Despite its small size, the Department of Forestry placed third in the running for the Beach Trophy for the 1963-64 season. This trophy is awarded to the department accumulating the most points based on standings in the sports activities of the Ottawa Civil Service Recreational Association. Forestry received 16 points while the winner, Agriculture, received 23. Most of Forestry's points were obtained by winning the championships in basketball and volleyball.

28 Wins

The Forestry entry in the R.A. basketball league, coached by Don Harper, finished first in league play with 28 wins and 2 losses, and defeated teams from Navy, and Mines and Technical Surveys in the play-offs for the Colonial Coach Trophy. For scoring the most points — 408 — during regular scheduled play, Randy Ross of the Forestry team was awarded the Charles O'Donoghue Memorial Trophy.

The Department's volleyball team finished first in league play and defeated teams from the National Research Council and National Defence in the finals. This was the third consecutive win for our volleyball team.

Win Top Event in Competition

CAMP GAGETOWN — A crew from District 2 here, consisting of Ranger Murray Woods, Assistant Ranger George Grattan and crew members Gerald McGee, Ardean Saunders and Sterling Warren, won the top event in this area's annual Field Day on September 9, reports Forest Management Officer John Boynton.

The competition involved fire suppression with power pump and hose. Each crew had to unload its truck, compass a distance of about four chains through the woods, follow a blazed trail for another four chains, locate a pump site, set up a Wajax Mark I pump, lay out 100 feet of hose, connect a siamese coupling, connect two 100-foot lengths of hose with nozzles, locate two targets and knock them down with water.

Ranger Woods' crew completed the job in 5 minutes 0.6 seconds; two other crews finished within five seconds of the winners.

Other events on the field day program included marksmanship, kettle-boiling, ocular estimation of tree height and volume, log sawing and fire-line construction. Both individual and crew competition was keen, Mr. Boynton reported, and the consensus is that it could be worthwhile holding similar field days in other areas under the Department's aegis.

Employee Sights UFO

Late in October a number of citizens in the Nation's Capital reported sighting Unidentified Flying Objects, which were variously thought to be jet aircraft using their after-burners, meteors, fragments of burnt-out satellites, or unexplained manifestations which were none of these three.

Mrs. Jocelyn Isaacs, secretary to R. D. McAuley, chief of financial services for the Department, had perhaps one of the more eerie experiences of those who saw the UFO.

"I was visiting a friend of mine, Mrs. Brenda Mazan," Mrs. Isaacs related, "and at 1:15 a.m. on October 29, as we were out taking a stroll near her home we first saw it. The thing looked like a brilliant orange crooked triangle with a rough edge on top. It was visible for about 45 seconds, then disappeared as if someone blew out a candle. It appeared to be quite high up in the sky, so we couldn't tell really how big it was.

Reappears

"About a minute and a half later it appeared again, but had changed position and shape. It seemed to be bigger and closer, and was more crescent in shape with the orange colour fading into a yellow. It reappeared three times, each time coming closer to us, and each time staying visible for anywhere from 30 to 45 seconds. There was no movement or glow, and no trail or sparks when it appeared.

"By now it was so big and so close that we were really scared, and we ran back into my friend's apartment, where we watched it through the window. It kept reappearing closer and bigger than ever, and finally when it seemed to be about 25 feet wide, and almost near enough to reach out and touch it, we pulled the curtains closed.

"My friend's husband came home shortly after that, and when we went out to the car for him to drive me home the object was no longer to be seen.

"One thing we particularly noticed was that each time the object appeared, the radio in my friend's apartment went dead," Mrs. Isaacs concluded.

PORCUPINE HUNT

ACADIA — Depredations by porcupines upon trees in the Forest Experiment Station here led to an unusual hunting expedition by technicians of the Maritimes District Office.

The problem posed by the porcupines was becoming so acute that Department officials obtained permission from the Fish and Wildlife Section of the New Brunswick Department of Lands and Mines to do something about it.

A hunt was organized under the direction of H. E. Munn, assisted by J. A. Flanagan and W. Evans, and the latest score in the war between shotguns and porcupines showed the latter losing by more than 100 fatalities.

Sillery Men on the Move

SILLERY — Research officers of the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory here covered a wide territory in their attendance at recent meetings and conferences.

C. Gagnon and André Lavallée were at the Canadian Phytopathological Society sessions in Fredericton, while Dr. Martin Hubbes attended the meeting of the American Phytopathological Society in Lafayette, Indiana, and the conference on genetic improvement for disease and insect resistance of forest trees at University Park, Pennsylvania.

Dr. G. B. Ouellette was a delegate to the Mycological Society of America gathering at Boulder, Colorado, and visited the Forest Science Laboratory, Pacific Northwest Forest Station, Corvallis, Oregon, as well as the Victoria and Calgary Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratories.

Representatives of the Sillery Laboratory at the Centennial of Entomology at Vancouver were Drs. J. R. Blais and W. A. Smirnoff, accompanied by Pierre Cochaux and René Martineau.



March – mars 1965

Le Lieutenant-gouverneur de la Colombie-Britannique, l'honorable George R. Pearkes, fut le premier à signer le Livre des visiteurs lors de l'inauguration du Laboratoire de recherches forestières, à Victoria, le 15 février. Debout, de gauche à droite: M. L.-Z. Rousseau, sous-ministre des Forêts, l'honorable R. G. Williston, ministre des Terres, Forêts et Ressources hydrauliques de la Colombie-Britannique, et M. R. L. Lejeune, directeur régional intérimaire du ministère des Forêts en Colombie-Britannique.

The reception held in the main con-
(Turn to Page 6)

Cette brève cérémonie s'est déroulée à l'extérieur sous la présidence de M. R. R. Lejeune, directeur régional intérimaire. Parmi les invités de marque qui ont assisté à la cérémonie, mentionnons M. H. A. Curtis, président du conseil municipal de Saanich, où se trouve le Laboratoire; l'échevin M. H. Mooney, maire suppléant de Victoria; l'honorable R. G. Williston, ministre des Terres, Forêts et Ressources hydrauliques de la Colombie-Britannique, qui a gracieusement transmis les meilleurs vœux de la province; et M. L.-Z. Rousseau, délégué de l'honorable Maurice Sauvé.

(suite à la page 6)



La réorganisation du Ministère a été amorcée par la nomination d'un sous-ministre adjoint, de quatre conseillers sous la direction du sous-ministre, M. L.-Z. Rousseau, et d'un directeur de la coordination des programmes. De gauche à droite: MM. M. L. Prebble, sous-ministre adjoint (Forêts), jusque-là directeur de l'entomologie et de la pathologie; H. W. Beall, conseiller spécial, jusque-là directeur de l'administration; J. H. Jenkins, conseiller en matière de produits forestiers, anciennement directeur des recherches sur les produits forestiers; D. R. Redmond, ancien directeur des recherches forestières, nommé conseiller scientifique; D. A. Wilson, conseiller en économie, jusque-là directeur de la Division de l'économie, et B. M. McGugan, directeur de la coordination des programmes, qui occupait le poste de directeur associé de l'entomologie et de la pathologie.

the link le lien

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OTTAWA, CANADA

March — mars 1965

NOUVELLES

DU PERSONNEL

NEWS

Le Bureau de revision des classifications de la Commission du service civil a progressé sensiblement dans son travail d'élaboration d'un nouveau système de classement propre aux négociations collectives. Ainsi, une nouvelle norme de classement a été établie pour les emplois de bureau et mise à l'essai en janvier par l'étude d'un certain nombre de postes types dans tous les ministères. On est en voie de rédiger la description de chaque emploi de bureau au ministère des Forêts, sauf celui de secrétaire, qui sont classés présentement dans la catégorie des emplois de bureau. L'agent de classement du Ministère s'entretiendra bientôt avec le personnel du Bureau afin de répartir les emplois de bureau aux niveaux des nouvelles classes qui leur sont propres. En même temps, le Bureau élabore de nouvelles normes à l'endroit des secrétaires, des sténographes et des dactylographes pour que tous les emplois de ces catégories soient reclassés vers la fin de mars.

En outre, une norme de classement est en voie d'élaboration pour les catégories administratives, suivant l'analyse d'un nombre représentatif d'emplois types répartis par tout le Service civil. L'établissement d'une norme exige une foule de renseignements; c'est pourquoi la formule de description des emplois qu'on a prié certains employés de remplir récemment couvre environ douze pages. Par exemple, l'employé doit répondre à la question suivante: "Parmi toutes les principales fonctions que comporte votre emploi, laquelle estimez-vous la plus difficile?" A ceci, un employé d'un autre ministère a répondu: "Depuis deux ans, j'ai dû remplir des formules et des questionnaires analogues en sept occasions différentes: voilà, à mon avis, le travail le plus difficile que j'ai à faire et, pour tout dire, j'en ai plein le dos."

La Commission du service civil a annoncé récemment que le modèle présenté par M. Allan McAllister, de la Division de l'information du ministère de l'Agriculture, a été choisi pour motif de l'épingle qui sera attribuée à tous les fonctionnaires ayant été 25 ans au service de l'Etat. L'épingle portera le chiffre 25 en argent sur un fond bleu et l'inscription: Canada — Service Public.

Cette épingle ne remplacera pas celle que certains ministères accordent depuis

Substantial progress is being made by the Civil Service Commission's Bureau of Classification Revision in the preparation of a new classification structure suitable for collective bargaining purposes. A new class standard for clerical positions has been developed, and was tested in January against a spot sample of positions in all departments. Job descriptions are being prepared for every clerical position in the Department of Forestry — except secretarial positions, which are classified in the clerical series at present — and the Department's Classification Officer will meet soon with staff of the Bureau to allocate clerical positions to levels in the new classes. Concurrently, standards are being developed for secretaries, stenographers and typists with the aim of having all the positions in these classes reclassified by the end of March.

A classification standard is also being developed for administrative classes, based on a representative sample of positions throughout the Service. A great deal of information is needed to develop a standard, and the job description form which some employees were recently asked to complete is about 12 pages long. One of the questions asked is "which of your main duties do you consider the most difficult?" An employee of another department replied that in the past two years he has completed similar forms and questionnaires on seven different occasions. He stated that he found that this was his most difficult task, and ended by saying "... and furthermore, I am damned sick and tired of it."

The Civil Service Commission recently announced the winning design for a pin to be awarded to all public servants who have completed 25 years of service. The design was submitted by Allan McAllister of the Information Division, Department of Agriculture. The pin has the figure 25 in silver on a blue background with the words Canada — Public Service.

The long-service award pin will supplement rather than replace pins which have been awarded by some departments for many years, and will provide recognition for employees whose total service is 25 years or more, but who do not have enough service in any one department to qualify for that department's award. A supply of the pins for



After 17 years with the Vancouver Forest Products Research Laboratory, first as head of the wood chemistry section and since 1962 as Superintendent, Dr. J. A. F. Gardner has resigned to become Dean of Forestry at the University of British Columbia. Born in Nakusp, B.C., Dr. Gardner received his B.A. and M.A. at UBC and his Ph.D. at McGill. He distinguished himself as chemist, section head and administrator, and is internationally known for his work on lignin chemistry and the chemistry of western red cedar. W. J. Smith has been appointed Acting Superintendent of the Vancouver Laboratory.

QUEBEC LAB IS VISITED

SILLERY — A number of distinguished research scientists visited the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory here during the past several months.

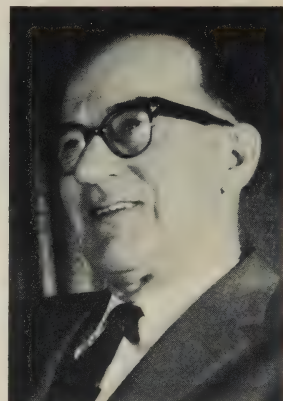
They included: Prof. Dr. Ettore Castellani, Poplar Research Institute, Casale Monf., Italy; Dr. Edwin Donaubauer, Forstl. Bundesversuchsanstalt Mariabrunn, Institute of Forest Protection, Vienna, Austria; Dr. H. M. Heybrook, Institute for Biological Field Research, Baarn, Holland; Dr. F. W. Holmes, Shade Tree Laboratories, Amherst, Mass.

Others were: Prof. Henri Prat, Faculté des Sciences, Marseilles, France; Dr. O. Lysenko, Biologicky ustav, c.s.a.v., Pathologie jmyzu, Praha, Czechoslovakia; Dr. John Palmer, U.S. Forest Service, Forest Disease Laboratory, Beltsville, Md.; Prof. I. F. Iton, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad.

SEMINAR HELD

CHALK RIVER — Most of the Department's mensurationists participated in a seminar at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station from February 2 to 4. The meeting was convened by A. Bickerstaff, Associate Director of the Forest Research Branch, and had an attendance of about 18.

The program included topics such as the organization of the mensuration research in the department and its relation to other departmental research and outside agencies, air photography, sampling methods, tree measurement, stand models based on individual tree growth, stand growth and development, and regulation.



John L. McLenahan, 61, district forest officer at Calgary for the past 16 years, has retired after 38 years of government service. A native of New Brunswick, Mr. McLenahan graduated from UNB in 1928 and spent his entire professional life in Alberta. He now turns full-time to a favourite part-time occupation of many years — cattle ranching. M. H. Drinkwater has been appointed acting district forest officer.

Researcher Honored

Dr. G. D. MacKay of the wood preservation section of the Ottawa Forest Products Research Laboratory was recently honored, when a technical paper co-authored by Dr. MacKay and Dr. S. G. Mason of McGill University was designated "best paper of the year" to be published in the Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering.

Soo Researcher Goes To Hawaii

SAULT STE. MARIE — Dr. C. S. Holling, for 12 years an eminent research officer at the Forest Insect Laboratory here, was granted a transfer of work for six months in Hawaii, to be followed by a six-month leave of absence in California, at the end of which he will take up residence in Victoria, B.C., as a staff member of the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory there.

Now in Hawaii, Dr. Holling is associated with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Zoology Department of the University of Hawaii, where he is a "visiting colleague". This period is expected to afford him unique opportunities to test and further develop his specialized field of research — population dynamics.

During his leave in California Dr. Holling will be a "visiting professor" of the Department of Entomology and Parasitology, University of California, Berkeley, where he will stay until going to Victoria next fall.

Dr. Holling's interest in population dynamics was climaxed by his development of mathematical expressions or models that describe and explain the components of a predator attack. Regardless of the kind of animals — mostly insects and small mammals — used in his experiments, the models remained fairly constant.

(suite à la page 6)

(Turn to Page 6)

THE FIREPLACE



(Here is the first "Fireplace" column. It is hoped this light, informal corner of the Link will become a regular and popular feature. It is written by an Ottawa member of the Department well known for past literary achievements, who has bravely embarked on this new venture at the request of the Editor.)

Out-Glassco'd

Since the last issue of the Link, steps have been taken to implement the Vast Plans for departmental reorganization. It is a bit disturbing to contemplate an organization where so much depends on "participative decision-making" or committees for its operation. There is the definition of a committee: "A group of people who individually can do nothing and who collectively decide nothing can be done".

However, there is a glimmer of hope in the following bit of philosophy gleaned from the Electric Magazine: "There are three kinds of people in the world; the Wills, the Won'ts, and the Can'ts. The first accomplish everything; the second oppose everything; and the third fail in everything". A quick glance through our Departmental list of personnel reveals a few people named Will.

Living in Clover

If someone asks, "What do you do?", and you reply that you work for the Forestry Department the next question is usually, "Do you go up in a fire tower?". It is unfortunate that there is very little written in popular literature describing what people in forestry occupations do, besides peering out of lookout towers.

In *Living in Clover* Reba Kingston does give us a glimpse of the life led by husband Alex as company forester at Clova, Quebec. Unfortunately her description of the day-to-day activities of Alex (a member of the fire research staff in Ottawa) are confined to the first two chapters. The balance of the book is a lively and human account of life in a company town.

Clova was no Peyton Place, there were frustrations, but Mrs. Kingston keeps them in perspective. There were characters—Doc, who fled to the woods whenever childbirth was imminent, leaving Reba, the only nurse in the settlement, to take over—but they are treated kindly and with understanding.

There were disasters and misfortunes both major and minor—the time Alex, in a rush to get to the lake for a swim forgot to put his bathing trunks on under his bathrobe; he strode to the end of the town dock, hung his bathrobe on a nail and prepared to dive accompanied by a chorus of screams, squeals and guffaws. Troubles are treated with a refreshing sense of humour rather than dreary psychoanalysis.

The book, published by Dorrance &

SOO PHOTOGRAPHER RECEIVES HONOR

SAULT STE. MARIE — D. C. Anderson, photographer on the staff of the Forest Insect Laboratory here, has been honored by the Biological Photographic Association.

Mr. Anderson, a past director of the Association, has been named Fellow of the Association in recognition of outstanding work in natural science photography. He is the third Canadian to be so honored; the other two are photographers in the field of medicine.

Mr. Anderson was awarded a first prize in color prints and an honorable mention in color transparencies. C. B. Burdall, also of the Laboratory, won an honorable mention in monochrome prints.

Company would make pleasant reading for all age groups except the very young, although portions may be a bit embarrassing for Alex. It would be a must for young girls planning to marry a forester.

In Color

The last issue of the Link told of the new research lab in Victoria. For the official opening a splendid brochure, complete with many color photos, was prepared. This is a most interesting publication with fascinating bits of information. The combination of pictures on page 7 seems to imply that John Muraro is burning slash for control of the tent caterpillar. However keen-eyed observers will note that the chap is holding a bag of marshmallows. Another interesting illustration on page 13 shows how the satin moth walked from Vancouver to Kamloops in 30 years. In these days of the four-minute mile, that's travelling!



J. H. Johnston, 40, is the Department's new Industrial Liaison Officer for the Atlantic Provinces, with headquarters in Fredericton. He took up his duties in January succeeding A. E. J. Sudbury. Mr. Johnston, a native of Nashwaaksis, N.B., obtained his B.Sc. in Forestry from the University of New Brunswick in 1948, and until his new appointment was a forester with the Scott Paper Company's Canadian Timberlands Division at Bridgewater, Nova Scotia. Mr. Johnston will be responsible for the dissemination of information and research findings to industrial plants and government and forestry associations in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.



Dr. J. D. B. Harrison, former deputy minister of the Department, has been appointed federal member of the three-man Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board. He succeeds George Tunstell, who retired at the end of 1964. Dr. Harrison was deputy minister from 1960 to 1962, and previously headed the federal forestry branch. Mr. Tunstell also is a former member of the forestry branch.

New Fire Hall Built at PFES

CHALK RIVER — The Petawawa Experiment Station is proud of its new fire hall, which was completed in November. The hall houses two tankers, a fire equipment truck, the fire boss's truck, and affords storage space for all fire-fighting equipment, which was previously held in three different buildings.

Nerve-centre of the fire hall is the radio control room for the new communication system acquired last summer. A complete FM radio system has replaced the telephone-line means of communication, and consists of a powerful base set in the station, radio sets in the two towers and in the four fire trucks, and a light transistorized walkie-talkie for the fire boss to carry in the woods.

PFES Researchers Continue Studies

CHALK RIVER — Postgraduate education plays a prominent part in the activities of the research officers on the staff of the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station.

Among those away working for higher degrees at university are E. K. Morgenstern, who has been at the University of Hamburg since last May, studying for his Ph.D. on population genetics under Dr. Stern, and L. G. Brace, who went to Yale University in September to study for an M.F. degree in silviculture and mensuration.

C. W. Yeatman returned last summer from a three-year session at Yale and is now working to complete his Ph.D. thesis on an investigation of variation in jack pine provenances. A. J. Kayll received his Ph.D. early in December from the University of Aberdeen, where he has been studying the ecological effects of prescribed burning.

Two-Day Course at Fredericton

FREDERICTON — The Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory here hosted nearly 50 members of the New Brunswick Forest Service in early January at a two-day program of instruction on forest insects and diseases.

The series of lectures, held January 5 and 6, was arranged by the Department's Forest Insect and Disease Survey in co-operation with the Forest Protection Branch of the New Brunswick Department of Lands and Mines.

Provincial Forest Service personnel greatly extend the scope of the Survey by reporting instances of disease infection and insect infestation in New Brunswick forests. By taking collections and submitting damage reports, provincial rangers supplement the work of federal research officers in the battle to prevent and control outbreaks of forest insects and tree diseases.

Heading the provincial delegation to the program were D. A. Wolstenholme and B. B. Meadows of the Forest Protection Branch. They were welcomed to



Dr. R. B. Bourchier, left, head of forest pathology investigations at Fredericton, shows members of the New Brunswick Forest Protection Branch samples of tree diseases.

the Fredericton laboratory by the Officer-in-Charge, Dr. R. M. Belyea, and Dr. R. S. Forbes, head of the Forest Insect and Disease Survey in the Maritimes.

The provincial rangers received instructions on such topics as tree diseases, identification and characteristics of important forest insects, the spruce budworm control program, the balsam woolly aphid, Survey recording methods, and the structure and functions of the Survey.

Among the lab personnel taking part in the program were Dr. R. S. Forbes, Dr. R. J. Bourchier, D. R. Macdonald, G. V. Moran, G. R. Underwood, D. O. Greenbank and R. C. Clark.

Tours were conducted of various laboratory facilities.

SWEDISH VISITOR

C. Kempe, of the Royal College of Forestry, Stockholm, Sweden, visited the Ottawa Forest Products Research Laboratory during February. Mr. Kempe, who is working temporarily with Logging Research Associates, Montreal, discussed cross-cutting by shearing with the Laboratory's lumber production engineering section.

Une scierie d'expérimentation à Petawawa

Au moment de mettre sous presse le présent numéro, une des installations de recherches les plus modernes du Ministère vient tout juste d'entrer en service.

Il s'agit de la nouvelle scierie de recherches établie à la Station d'expérimentation forestière de Petawawa, à Chalk River, censée être unique en son genre. Cette installation permettra d'entreprendre l'étude de la production des scieries dans des conditions pratiques minutieusement réglées, ainsi que de poursuivre des recherches sur les méthodes de séchage du bois. Elle profitera également aux sylviculteurs et aux aménagistes forestiers, en leur fournissant les moyens d'estimer l'influence des conditions du sol, de la densité des peuplements, de l'émondage et d'autres facteurs sur la qualité et le débit du bois.

Située sur la rive du lac Thomas, à environ un mille de l'édifice central de la Station, la nouvelle scierie, dont les dimensions sont de 136 pieds de longueur sur 60 de largeur, comprend le rez-de-chaussée et un sous-sol complètement aménagé. L'entrée du rez-de-chaussée se trouve sur le côté de l'édifice, près du parc de stationnement, et celle du sous-sol donne sur le lac.

Les dimensions de la scierie au rez-de-chaussée sont de 120 pieds de longueur sur 60 pieds de largeur. L'installation du plancher, constitué de madriers d'épinette de six pouces d'épaisseur, a nécessité 1,800 livres de clous; cette méthode de construction a été adoptée pour que le plancher puisse supporter un poids roulant de 165 livres au pied carré.

Bois lamellé-collé

La charpente de l'édifice se compose de neuf arches à faible cambrure en bois lamellé-collé, de trois tonnes chacune, dont l'épaisseur maximum au faite est de 3 pi. 10 po. et qui s'appuient sur des colonnes de 9 po. sur 13

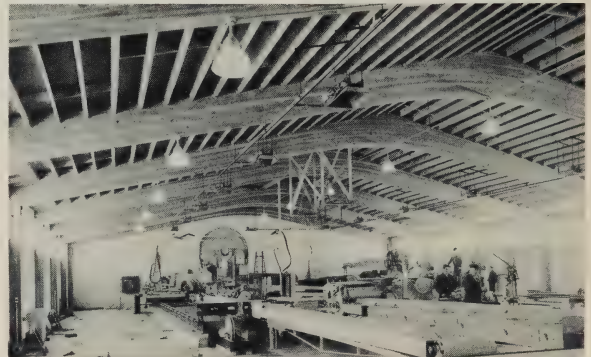
po. Des suspensions clouées à la semelle supérieure des poutres supportent les solives du toit. L'édifice est isolé thermiquement dans sa totalité; le parement extérieur est en contreplaqué de sapin de Douglas à rainures verticales; l'intérieur est fait de panneaux comprimés.

Les principales pièces d'outillage de la scierie sont: une écorceuse, une scie à ruban, une déligneuse et une table d'éboutage. Plusieurs autres dispositifs modernes de transport complètent l'équipement de la scierie, dont la plupart des opérations sont commandées par bouton-poussoir.

Les billes entreposées dans un bassin de réserve sont amenées à la scierie à l'aide d'un monte-charge formé d'une auge munie d'une chaîne convoyeuse. A l'entrée de la scierie, les billes passent dans un dispositif électrique capable d'y déceler la présence de métal; cette opération a pour but d'éviter les dommages aux dents des scies. Cette précaution est très importante, car on trouve souvent des éclats de projectile dans les billes, du fait que la Station occupe la partie nord de la réserve militaire de Petawawa.

Les billes sont ensuite dirigées à l'aide d'un convoyeur roulant vers l'écorceuse, qui enlève l'écorce des billes afin que les dosses, les délinéures et les rognures puissent être employées à fabriquer de la pâte. En outre, cette opération permet de protéger les lames des scies contre toutes matières abrasives qui auraient pu se loger dans l'écorce au cours du débusquage.

A la sortie de l'écorceuse, les billes sont amenées sur une plate-forme roulante, où elles sont ensuite chargées sur le chariot de la scie. Ce chariot, actionné par un moteur électrique, est de fonctionnement automatique et utilise l'air comprimé pour le serrage des billes et des mécanismes d'alignement mus par un moteur électrique. Le scieur



Neuf arches de trois tonnes, faites en bois lamellé-collé, donnent à la scierie un aspect spacieux. On aperçoit, parallèlement aux dispositifs d'éclairage, les appareils modernes de chauffage infra-rouge au gaz propane.

Spaciousness in the mill is provided by nine three-ton glulam arches. The modern propane infra-red heating units can be seen running parallel to the light fixtures.

dirige ces diverses opérations à l'aide d'un panneau de manoeuvre à boutons-poussoirs; en outre, il commande le renverseur hydraulique fixé au point de chargement des billes, de façon à pouvoir les retourner sur le chariot et assurer le serrage pendant le sciage.

Les différentes scies

La plus importante scie de débit est une scie à ruban en révolution sur deux roues de six pieds de diamètre et munie d'une lame à deux tranchants et de 13 pouces de largeur. Elle est actionnée par un moteur d'une puissance de 125 HP et est équipée de dispositifs de réglage motorisés sur le guide-lame et la roue supérieure.

Les dosses ou planches obtenues par le sciage sont amenées à trois différents endroits, selon le cas. Les dosses sont repoussées d'un côté du convoyeur à rouleaux au moyen d'une barrière prédéterminée, pour être emportées par une chaîne convoyeuse; les planches non délinéures sont dirigées vers la déligneuse, tandis que les autres planches restent sur le convoyeur roulant qui les amène à la table d'éboutage.

La déligneuse est une machine à deux scies, munie de rouleaux d'entraînement et d'un projecteur de lignes d'ombre pour mettre les planches au point, ainsi que d'un dispositif automatique de renvoi qui sépare les planches des délinéures après le sciage. Les planches sont amenées de la déligneuse à la table d'éboutage au moyen d'un convoyeur.

La table d'éboutage est équipée de chaînes convoyeuses et on peut y placer plusieurs planches à la fois, de manière que l'inspecteur puisse estimer au passage la qualité des sciages. Deux scies à ébouter coupent les deux bouts de chaque planche pour en augmenter la valeur, aux points déterminés par l'inspecteur.

Installations électriques

On a installé un mille de ligne primaire pour transporter le courant nécessaire au fonctionnement de l'outillage de la scierie, aboutissant à un ensemble de trois (3) transformateurs d'une puissance de 100 kVA. Le courant est ensuite transmis sous terre sous 500

volts de tension à une sous-station de distribution enveloppée de plexiglas, où l'on peut voir les interrupteurs fonctionner lorsque le courant est établi par le personnel de la scierie. Le courant distribué par cette sous-station alimente 23 moteurs, dont la puissance varie de 2 HP à 125 HP (la puissance du moteur actionnant la scie à ruban susmentionnée). On a aussi installé un transformateur réducteur de tension qui règle le courant de pointe à des fins d'éclairage et de chauffage.

La scierie est chauffée par des appareils modernes de chauffage infrarouge au gaz propane, qui peuvent maintenir l'outillage et les billes à la température voulue, alors même que l'air ambiant reste à une température permettant au personnel de travailler à l'aise.

A un bout de l'édifice se trouvent l'atelier de réparation et d'affûtage des scies, les bureaux occupant un espace de 400 pieds carrés et les cabinets de toilette. Le sous-sol, à poteaux et à poutres, est construit en béton armé et contient trois pièces pour l'emmagasinage des outils et de l'équipement mécanique et électrique. On a réservé de l'espace pour le séchage du bois et un atelier de rabotage, si le besoin de ces installations s'impose.

A des réunions internationales

SILLERY — Plusieurs chercheurs du Laboratoire de recherches forestières ont participé à des réunions de caractère international.

Ainsi, Paul-Emile Vézina s'est rendu à Oxford où il a pris une part active au Quatrième Congrès International de Photobiologie. Il est secrétaire de ce groupe pour le Canada.

André Linteau, agent forestier de district, a assisté au Dixième Congrès International de Botanique à Edimbourg. Michel Jurdant, pour sa part, a séjourné au-delà du rideau de fer, de Moscou à la mer Noire. Il a présenté par la suite, au Huitième Congrès de la Science du Sol à Bucarest, une communication intitulée: "Pédologie, phytosociologie et classification des terrains forestiers au Canada."



La fraise mobile de l'écorceuse accomplit un excellent travail. L'écorce rend les dosses, les délinéures et les rognures utilisables pour la fabrication de pâte, tout en protégeant les lames de scie contre les matières abrasives que peut renfermer l'écorce.

Rosser head on debarker does a thorough job. Bark is removed so slabs, edgings and trim may be used in pulp production, and to protect saw blades from gritty material in bark.

New Sawmill Boon To Forest Products Research

As this issue of the Link goes to press, one of the Department's newest and most modern research facilities is just commencing full-scale operation.

The new unit is the research sawmill at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, Chalk River—believed to be the only one of its kind. The mill will enable forest products researchers to carry out sawmill production studies under closely controlled operating conditions, and to further their continuing research on lumber seasoning.

The mill will also be a boon to the silviculturists and woods management officers at the Station, by helping them assess the effects of soil conditions,

side of the building, while the outside entrance to the basement is on the lakeshore side.

The mill floor is 120 feet by 60 feet, clear span; 1,800 pounds of nails were required to install the six-inch, mill-type spruce deck—designed to support a live load of 165 pounds per square foot.

Glulam Featured

The building frame consists of nine low-camber glulam arches. They have a maximum depth at apex of three feet, 10 inches. They weigh three tons each, and are supported by 9" x 13" columns. Hangers nailed at the upper chord of the beams support the roof joists. The building is completely insulated and is clad on the exterior with vertically grooved B.C. fir plywood. The interior is sheathed in particle board.

Key pieces of mill equipment are a debarker, band saw, edger and trim table. These machines are complemented by several pieces of modern conveying equipment, and virtually every operation is controlled by push button.

Logs enter the mill from an adjacent log pond by means of a log haul-up consisting of a trough equipped with a lugged conveyor chain. As they enter the building, the logs pass through an



The new mill is solidly built, with all column foundations resting on and pinned into the solid rock strata underlying the mill site.

La nouvelle scierie est solidement construite, car ses fondations reposent sur le roc massif.

electrical device which warns of the presence of metal in the log; this measure is designed to prevent damage to the saw teeth. (This is an important piece of equipment at the Station, for shrapnel is frequently found in logs—the Station occupies the northern portion of the Petawawa Military Reserve.)

A log roll conveyor feeds logs to the debarker, which is of a rosier-head type. This machine removes the bark so that slabs, edgings and trim may be used for pulp chips. In addition, it protects saw blades from gritty material which may have entered the bark during skidding.

Modern Carriage

From the debarker, logs are fed onto a live deck, which holds logs ready for loading onto the saw carriage. The carriage is a riderless type and uses compressed air for dogging logs, and electric motor networks. Dogging and setting operations are push-button controlled from the sawyer's console. An hydraulic log turner, also controlled by the sawyer, is installed at the log-loading position so that logs can be manipulated on the carriage during dogging and sawing.

Main breakdown saw in the mill is a band saw running on wheels six feet in diameter, with a double cutting blade 13 inches wide. It is driven by a 125-hp motor and is equipped with motorized adjusting devices on the saw guide and top wheel.

From the band saw, slabs or boards are conveyed to one of three locations. First, slabs can be forced off the side of the roll conveyor by means of a preselcted gate, from where they are moved by chain conveyors. Unedged boards may be diverted to the edger, while other boards can be moved straight through to the conveyor which will feed them to the trim table.

The edger is a two-saw machine equipped with feed rollers and shadow line board positioning device, as well as an automatic tailing device which separates edgings from boards after sawing. From the edger, boards are fed to the conveyor leading to the trim table.

The trim table is fitted with conveyor chains, and is large enough to



The mill building begins to take shape with installation of the large glulam arches. Each is almost four feet thick at the apex.

La nouvelle scierie prend forme peu à peu avec l'installation des arches massives en bois lamellé-collé. Chaque arche a près de quatre pieds d'épaisseur au faîte.

hold several boards at a time so that an inspector may judge their quality as they pass along. Two trimming saws cut pieces off either end of each board to upgrade its value, the position of the cut determined by the inspector.

Visual Load Center

Power to operate the mill equipment was provided by the installation of one mile of primary line, terminating in a 3 x 100 KVA transformer bank. The secondary power of 500 volts is fed underground to a plexiglass-covered load center, where the contactors can be seen working as power is demanded by the mill operators. This load center provides power for 23 motors, ranging from two hp to 125 hp at the six-foot band saw. Provision is also made by a step-down transformer for lighting and heating loads.

The mill is heated by modern electric-fired, propane-gas infra-red heaters, which heat the machinery, logs and personnel yet leave the mill air at a comfortable working temperature.

At one end of the building are located a saw-filing and repair shop, 400 square feet of office space, and washrooms. The basement is of reinforced concrete post-and-beam construction, and houses three rooms for storage of tools, mechanical equipment and electrical equipment. Space is also provided for lumber-drying areas and a planing mill, if these facilities are required.

The sawmill was designed by the Department's property management section in co-operation with the forest products research personnel, and was built by Steds Limited of North Bay.

TO LONDON SYMPOSIUM

A. P. Jessome of the Ottawa Forest Products Research Laboratory will be in Britain from March 22 to April 5, where he is presenting a paper at a symposium on joints in timber structures, being held at the University of London.

Photos by

Larry LeSage

stand density, pruning and other factors on lumber quality and yield.

Located on the shore of Thomas Lake, about one mile from Station headquarters, the mill building measures 136 feet by 60 feet, and consists of two storeys, with a full basement beneath the mill floor. Entrance to the mill floor is located on the parking-lot



Main breakdown saw in the new research mill is this six-foot band saw with 13-inch blade. The double-edged blade will cut a board from the log when the carriage is going in either direction.

Cette scie à ruban, munie d'une lame large de 13 pouces, est la principale machine de débitage à la nouvelle scierie de recherches. Elle peut fonctionner dans les deux sens, étant pourvue d'une lame à deux tranchants.

SYSTEM FORECASTS FOREST FIRE DANGER

by Peter Paul

(Some method of forecasting forthcoming forest fire weather has long been desired by the provincial forest services and by industry in the Maritimes. In response to this need a forecasting procedure was developed, and put into operation during the 1964 forest fire season. This project was headed by Peter M. Paul, a forest research officer at Fredericton. Here, Mr. Paul explains the procedure and the response it received.)

FREDERICTON—A total of 274 fire danger forecasts were issued from the Department of Transport's regional weather office at the Halifax International Airport from mid-May until the end of September. Issued twice daily, seven days a week, the forecasts were prepared on teletypewriter tape and transmitted at the rate of 100 words per minute to the offices of the New Brunswick Department of Lands & Mines in Fredericton, the Nova Scotia Department of Lands & Forests in Shubenacadie, Fraser Companies Limited in Edmundston, Atholville and Newcastle, and to Nova Scotia Pulp at Port Hawkesbury. The fire danger messages were also sent over DOT teletype wires to the Canadian Press which, in turn, relayed them to all radio and TV stations and newspapers in the Maritime provinces.

How It Worked

Changes were made in the forecasting procedures from those proposed in a paper delivered in October 1963 to delegates at the Canadian Institute of Forestry annual meeting, and subsequently published by the Department of Forestry. A sequel to publication No. 1047 is currently being prepared to describe the procedures followed in 1964. Briefly, they were as follows:

1. Using the Forest Fire Danger Tables, the danger index was calculated daily at more than 100 fire weather stations in the Maritimes. This required measuring the current relative humidity, the wind and the previous 24-hour precipitation, and applying these weather data to yesterday's drought and danger indices. (1:00 — 1:15 p.m.).

2. A select number of "key" stations phoned or radioed-in these data (plus temperature and cloud cover) to Fredericton or Shubenacadie. At the same time the drought and danger indices were sent in from a great many more stations. (1:15 — 1:45 p.m.).

3. Fredericton and Shubenacadie relayed the information obtained in Step 2 to "Action Central" at Halifax International Airport. (1:45 — 2:15 p.m.).

4. Even before the data were received from the forestry stations, the danger indices were worked up for the DOT synoptic stations. Although we were not in direct contact with Prince Edward Island, we were able to include them in the forecast simply because weather information came in hourly from the Summerside and Charlottetown airports. (1:15 — 1:45 p.m.)

5. Determining the average index for

each of 42 forecast areas was the next step. To illustrate, suppose five stations in South York County reported and their dangers varied all the way from Low (4), through Moderate (6) and High (10 & 12) to Extreme (13). Because the '4' and '6' would probably be due to scattered showers which missed the other three stations in the area, it is not correct to have the starting index Low. Nor should it be Extreme. The best possible weighted average might be '11' but the actual number chosen would depend on more information than is given here. (2:30 — 3:15 p.m.)

6. Earlier in the afternoon the public weather forecaster supplied us with information on the duration and total rain expected in the next 24-hour period, and the temperature, relative humidity, wind direction and speed and cloud cover for 1 p.m. tomorrow afternoon. He usually prepared a separate forecast for each of 13 regions—six in N.B., six in N.S. and one for P.E.I. (1:45 — 2:15 p.m.)

7. Armed with the forecasted rain, relative humidity and wind (Step 6), and having adjusted the starting indices (Step 5), tomorrow's fire danger is computed from the Forest Fire Danger Tables.

8. The information obtained in Steps 6 and 7 was typed on tape and sent to the provincial forest services, Fraser Companies Limited, and Nova Scotia Pulp Limited. (3:45 — 4:15 p.m.)

9. The danger index numbers were rearranged by classes and sent to the Canadian Press by the DOT teletype operator. (4:15 — 4:30 p.m.)

10. Steps 6 to 9 were repeated the following morning, and this updated forecast sent to the Canadian Press by 6:30 a.m. in time for the 7:00 a.m. news broadcasts. (6:00 — 7:30 a.m.)

Response Good

The response from the general public was encouraging. Sponsored as a public service by Irving Pulp and Paper, the forecast was presented over CHSJ—TV, Saint John, each evening. This and similar publicity elsewhere evoked much discussion and— we hope! — made people a little more careful in the woods.

Last year the Maritimes' most serious fire situation developed in early May. The peak period in Nova Scotia was May 3 when more than 100 fires were burning simultaneously in that province. Naturally, we were disappointed that we were not yet operating at that time—especially when we consider that the issuing of special fire weather "terminal" forecasts for large going fires is one of our main duties—but perhaps it was just as well. We needed a period of grace to become adept at preparing the forecasts, and what a problem we would have had if we had started in the midst of a critical fire period! But now that we know how to handle the forecasting, and because we will be continuing the project, we shall most certainly be starting this year with the first spring fire.

PERSONNEL NEWS

(From Page 2)

this Department will be available within two or three months.

Every so often a case comes to light of a person who elected some years ago to buy some past service under the provisions of the Public Service Superannuation Act. This person decided then to have a small monthly deduction, known as an arrears payment, made from his salary. Today this person is still paying the same small amount each month but his salary has perhaps doubled in the interval. Many employees do not realize that if they wish, they can increase the amount of their arrears payment in order to pay for the past service more quickly, and thereby reduce the cost of the interest being charged. For example, there is an employee who, in September 1957, decided to buy some past service, the total cost of which at that time was \$79.89. The monthly payment arranged was 36 cents. At that rate, payment will continue until February 1995, when the employee will have paid a total of \$162.00, or \$82.00 in interest. Had he arranged to pay \$1.00 a month at the time of the election, the past service would be paid for by now at a total cost of only approximately \$90.00, or \$10.00 in interest. (For any elections being made at the present time, the minimum monthly payment is now \$1.00.)

Employees who are paying for past service and would like to increase their monthly deduction should prepare a letter addressed to the Chief, Superannuation Branch, stating the amount they wish to pay. The letter should be forwarded to Personnel Services where the necessary steps will be taken to implement the change.

L'INAUGURATION À VICTORIA

(suite de la page 1)

De l'avis unanime des invités, il s'agissait d'une occasion remarquable et tous ont manifesté un grand intérêt lors de la visite des installations, organisée et dirigée par M. V. H. Phelps, agent forestier du district, visite qui s'est déroulée selon l'horaire prévu, grâce au concours compétent du personnel.

La réception offerte après la visite dans la grande salle de réunion a pris pour beaucoup d'invités le caractère d'une réunion d'anciens; on n'avait jamais vu, depuis bien des années, tant de personnalités intéressées aux forêts, réunies dans l'île Vancouver.

On avait invité les habitants de Victoria à venir visiter les installations du Laboratoire en soirée, les 16 et 17 février, et cette expérience a réussi au delà de toutes les espérances. On s'est vite rendu compte de l'impossibilité d'enregistrer le nombre exact de visiteurs et on a finalement estimé le total à quelque 4,000 personnes pour les deux soirs de visite.

Le vif intérêt manifesté par la population de Victoria envers l'activité du Laboratoire a causé une agréable surprise aux membres du personnel qui étaient de service aux diverses installations du Laboratoire, de sept à neuf heures du soir. Des centaines de visiteurs ont exprimé leur intention de

CEREMONIES MARK OPENING

(From Page 1)

ference room after the tour had the character of an "Old Home Week" for many; not for some time has such a concentration of forestry people been seen on Vancouver Island.

The "open house" evenings on February 16 and 17, to which all citizens of Victoria were invited, were an experience never to be forgotten. It soon became evident that it would be impossible to keep an accurate check on the numbers who attended on these two evenings, but a conservative estimate places the figure at some 4,000. Hundreds of visitors declared their intention to return in order to complete their tour, as the crowds were so great at certain periods that movement became almost impossible.

NOUVELLES DU PERSONNEL

(suite de la page 2)

plusieurs années, mais plutôt, elle confèrera la même distinction aux fonctionnaires qui n'ont pas suffisamment d'années de service dans un ministère en particulier pour mériter l'épingle, mais qui ont travaillé par ailleurs 25 années ou plus au service de l'Etat.

De temps à autre se produit le cas d'un employé qui a décidé, il y a quelques années, de verser des cotisations pour ses années de service antérieures, suivant les dispositions de la Loi sur la pension du service public. A cette fin, l'employé a permis qu'un faible montant, dit paiement d'arriérés, soit déduit chaque mois de son traitement. Aujourd'hui l'employé débourse encore le même montant chaque mois, quoique son traitement puisse avoir doublé dans l'intervalle. Or un tel employé peut, s'il le désire, augmenter ses versements mensuels à l'égard des années de service antérieures afin d'acquitter les arriérés plus rapidement et ainsi réduire le montant des intérêts qui lui sont imputés.

Par exemple, citons le cas d'un employé qui, en septembre 1957, a décidé de faire compter des années de service antérieures au sujet desquelles l'arriéré total s'élevait alors à \$79.89. L'employé a opté pour un paiement mensuel de 36c., ce qui signifie qu'à ce rythme, il devra continuer ses versements jusqu'en février 1995 et qu'il aura versé, à cette date, la somme de \$162, dont \$82 en intérêts. Eût-il choisi à ce moment de payer \$1 par mois, sa dette aurait été acquittée à l'heure actuelle et ce, pour \$90 environ, dont \$10 seulement en intérêts. On sait que le paiement minimum exigible pour service antérieur est maintenant de \$1 par mois.

Les employés qui versent présentement des cotisations pour leurs années de service antérieures et qui aimeraient augmenter le montant déduit mensuellement de leur traitement doivent écrire au chef de la Direction des pensions de retraite et lui indiquer le montant qu'ils désirent verser chaque mois. Ils doivent adresser leur lettre au Service du personnel qui prendra les dispositions nécessaires pour faire effectuer le changement.

revenir une autre fois pour compléter leur visite, car à certains moments l'affluence était si grande qu'il devenait complètement impossible de circuler.

GETTING MORE FROM WATERSHEDS

Story by C. R. Stanton

Photos by P. Debnam

What is watershed research all about? Really it's not so new; in fact it has been going on in the United States for more than 40 years.

Here in Canada we are a little late starting. We have been prodded into action by a realization that a shortage of water in the foreseeable future is no myth. This may sound far-fetched in a country with eight per cent of its land area covered by fresh water. The fact is we want adequate supplies in fairly local areas at rather specific times, and these demands are becoming more exacting with every year that passes.

Maximum Recovery

There are a number of ways in which our basic water supply can be increased. If population pressures and economics warrant, we can likely indulge in mammoth diversions of northern rivers or turn to salt water conversion. Conceivably we may induce more water from the clouds, or again, perhaps we can look towards economical tapping of groundwater reservoirs. Meanwhile, we are looking closer to home to see how and when to apply the squeeze to our local watersheds to get back a maximum of the water that falls thereon.

The watershed research program in the Eastern Rockies aims at finding out what can be done to influence this water yield in such a fashion that it may be maximized and distributed in the most efficient manner to the multiplicity of prairie users.

The approach is one of setting up small basins in various representative water-producing areas. For example, there is Marmot Creek Basin in the sub-alpine spruce-fir section and Streeter Basin on the lower altitude aspen-grassland section. Others are projected on the lodgepole pine section.

Once basins are selected (no small

problem in itself) the idea is to measure the total precipitation falling on the areas and compare this with the total water running off. Following a period of calibration, the basin or its sub-basins can be manipulated along any given lines to try to achieve the basic purpose of more water at the optimum times.

It doesn't take a great deal of time to put in the necessary instrumentation, but inevitably it seems that there are associated practical problems. For example, it's fine to set out a network of rain gauges but how efficiently do these record rainfall on steeply sloping areas? Sloping orifice gauges are used to seek the answers.

Can V-notched weirs for stream-measuring purposes be installed at high altitude and be expected to operate effectively over winter? Apparently they can — if you have power or gas to heat a notch canopy and prevent ice forming in the "V".

Are you able to say for sure that your weirs measure all basin runoff? Only groundwater studies can help here and they call for expensive drilling and geological studies.

We wind up with the problem of balancing a difficult equation — that water which comes in equals that which goes out, plus some unknown "x" which represents evapo-transpiration, plus all the accumulated measurement errors.

In the course of calibrating the special watershed basins many difficulties will be ironed out. This may take 10 to 15 years, perhaps longer! In the meantime, what are the researchers doing besides having their technicians read instruments? Once the calibration is complete it's time to start manipulation, but what sort of things can we reasonably manipulate when the basin ruler is ready to measure the effect of



A general view of Marmot Creek Basin. The snow-capped peak in the background is 9,200 feet above mean sea level. In the foreground is the valley of the Kananaskis River.

man-induced change? Well, if things have been going according to Hoyle the researchers should have accumulated a wealth of information on the best possible types of manipulation. This is learned through plot studies both on and off the basins.

For example, we should have an idea of what control we can get over snow accumulation and melt by various forest cutting patterns. We will certainly have a mass of information on soil temperature and moisture and how this affects the hydrologic cycle. We will know something about the water-regulating abilities of various forest floors. We will certainly know where we should not remove cover for fear of initiating erosion and adversely affecting water quality. We will have a fund of knowledge about interception of rainfall by various forests. These facets and many more will give the required leads to the best things we might try. Studies to provide data on these aspects are already under way. Manpower and money (where have we heard this before?) are the only limiting factors to a much-expanded research program.

In case the watershed program sounds like a straight Forest Research Branch effort let us hasten to assure you that nothing could be farther from

the truth. This program has co-operators drawn from many agencies. It is a team effort and the money comes from each of the team members.

The agencies concerned in the work are: three segments of the Department of Northern Affairs — the Water Resources Branch, the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Parks Division; the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board; the Meteorological Branch of DOT; the Industrial Waters Section of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys; the Research Branch and Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Agriculture; the Alberta Forest Service; University of Alberta; the Alberta Water Resources Department; the Groundwater and Soils Division of the Alberta Research Council; the Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch and Forest Research Branch, Department of Forestry.

Officers of the Forest Research Branch have played an important role in co-ordinating the work and, happily, it can be stated that in spite of the large number of organizations and personnel involved, the program is making good progress. There is a common realization of the importance of the work and a growing determination on the part of all to make it go.



The main Marmot Creek stream gauging station. At this point stream stage is recorded automatically and related directly to outflow. The wooden walkway facilitates taking of water quality and sediment samples. During winter the V-notch is covered with an electrically heated canopy. This is one of five stations established and operated by the federal Water Resources Branch on Marmot Creek Basin.



T. A. Thompson, Marmot Creek technician, operates Toxler nuclear probe equipment to determine soil moisture conditions.

Aux journées de Baie-Comeau

SILLERY — Une communication intitulée "Photo Interpretation and Forest Land Classification", par Michel Jurdant, a été présentée lors des journées d'étude de l'Association Canadienne des Pâtes et Papier, Section des Boisés, tenues à Baie-Comeau. En l'absence de Michel, c'est Robert J. Hatcher qui s'est chargé de lire ce travail. Ce dernier a présenté une autre communication: "Notes on Black Spruce Management and Research in Quebec" et a donné en plus une démonstration sur le terrain.

Bob Hatcher a également complété, au cours de l'été dernier, l'établissement d'une forêt expérimentale, près de Chibougamau, où il poursuivra des études sur la sylviculture de l'épinette noire.

WINTER WORKS AT FREDERICTON

FREDERICTON—Clearance of road rights of way and outdoor vehicle storage areas, building repairs, construction of a small dam — these were but a few of the projects carried out this winter at the Acadia Forest Experiment Station near here, under the annual Winter Works program.

Station Superintendent Byron C. Wile reports nearly \$36,000 poured into the New Brunswick economy by the program, providing employment for 26 men. From October until early March, 2,600 man-days of work were recorded.

Last year more than \$40,000 was allotted, mainly for cleaning up damaged and downed trees, the result of Hurricane Jenny's swipe at southern New Brunswick in the fall of 1963.

About 40 members of the Canadian Tree Farmers' Association held their annual meeting at the Ottawa Forest Products Research Laboratory on February 27.



William M. Connors, 65, has retired as head of the Wood Preservation Section of the Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory after 17 years' service with the Department. He was appointed to organize and head wood preservation research in 1947 and designed most of the special equipment used in that section. His colleagues and friends at the Laboratory honoured him with a farewell presentation in November. Mr. and Mrs. Connors are wintering in Florida and will later live in Quebec.

NB-NS Foresters Keen Curlers

FREDERICTON — Two New Brunswick rinks, comprising federal, provincial, and company foresters, headed into Truro, Nova Scotia in early March for the 4th Annual Ring Bonspiel. This team competition for the Annual Ring Trophy each year sends New Brunswick's curling foresters against their counterparts from Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick captured the trophy for the first time last year in a Fredericton bonspiel. At that time, the two New Brunswick rinks were bolstered by four curling enthusiasts from the Department: Dave Greenbank, who skipped his rink to a deciding win, Dr. Frank Morris, Dick Clark and Hal Heaney. Greenbank, Morris and Clark are research officers at the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory here, while Mr. Heaney is the Maritimes District Forest Officer. Leading the Nova Scotians into the bonspiel was Fred Cuming, of the Forest Entomology and Pathology sub-laboratory at Debert.

The Annual Ring Trophy has been displayed during the past year in the office of the New Brunswick Minister of Lands and Mines. Made entirely of wood except for the plaques bearing the names of its winners, the trophy is the work of Dick Clark and L. E. Williams of the Fredericton laboratory.

Bonspiel results were not available at press time, but will be reported in the June issue of the Link.

LEE MUNN RINK TAKES FIRST DRAW

Lee Munn's rink took top honors in the Forestry headquarters curling league pre-Christmas draw. The Munn foursome ended the fall curling season with 66 points. Runner-up was the George McGuire rink with 63½ points.

Personnel of the two rinks is as follows: (1) skip — Lee Munn, third — D. Richards, second — J. S. Ritchie, lead — Mrs. R. McCormack; (2) skip — George McGuire, third — R. A. Haig, second — P. Kourtz, lead — D. E. Gray.

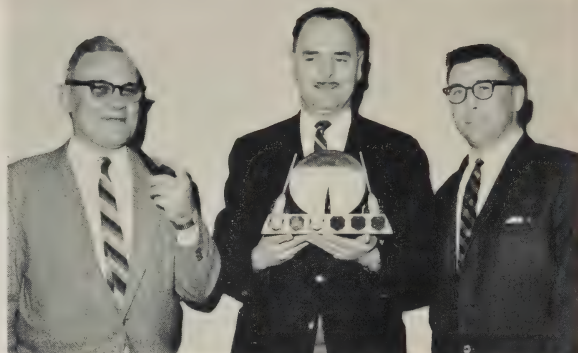
Members of the Munn rink each won a turkey for their win, while a special prize was awarded the J. B. Lancot rink for winning by the greatest margin on the evening's play of December 18.

As the six rinks in the league head into their final round of matches in the spring draw, which ends April 9, George McGuire holds a substantial lead, followed by Lee Munn in second spot.

The league curls every Friday evening in the Curlodrome, Lansdowne Park.

GRADUATE JOINS DEPARTMENT

SAULT STE. MARIE — A recent addition to the staff of the Insect Pathology Research Institute here is Dr. David Tyrrell, who comes to the Department from the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, where he completed his postgraduate work and received his doctorate. Dr. Tyrrell is investigating the biochemistry and physiology of fungal pathogens of insects.



Three curlers who helped bring the Annual Ring Trophy to New Brunswick in 1964 display the prize. Left to right — Dr. Frank Morris, Dick Clark and Dave Greenbank, all of the Fredericton laboratory. A fourth Department curler in N.B., absent when picture was taken, is Hal Heaney.

CAGERS WIN AGAIN!

For the second year in a row, the Department's basketball team has copped the Colonial Coach Trophy,

emblematic of supremacy in the Ottawa Civil Service Recreational Association basketball league.

40 BOWLERS MEET WEEKLY

Bowling is one of the most popular activities sponsored by the Forestry headquarters Recreational Association. About 40 bowlers participate in the bowling league, which plays every Tuesday night at the Totem Lanes.

At present the team consisting of Ruth Kimber, Ann Prescott, Ted Kimber, Keith Morgan and Ralph McAuley is far out in front in the league standings.

Ted Kimber leads in the quest for high average honors among the men, while Randy Ross is second. Among the women, Barbara Catterall leads, followed by Marie Giroux. Hector Desrosiers has the men's high single — 346, and Mrs. J. Charlton, with a 370, leads the women. George McGuire has the men's high cross with a 784 and Barbara Catterall the women's, with an 803.

During the annual Christmas turkey roll, the winners were Wayne McElary, Mrs. J. Charlton, Ted Kimber, Dave Finnigan, Si Seely, Mrs. J. Saunders, Mrs. A. Pratt and Randy Ross.

Broomball Team Looks To Future

This year, for the first time, Forestry organized a broomball team for entry in the Ottawa RA league. Unfortunately, many of the games fell on Tuesday evenings, conflicting with the bowling league. As a result, the team seldom played at full strength.

Over the season's play the Foresters tied two games and lost three. This was good enough for fourth place in the five-team league, but Forestry was soundly beaten in the semi-finals by the Royal Mint team. Nevertheless,

coach Ron Webb is determined to improve the team's strength, and looks forward to next season's play.

Volleyball Team Pressing Leaders

After a relatively slow start, the Forestry headquarters volleyball team has moved into second place in the Ottawa RA league, and is currently running very close to the leaders. Recent team successes included a three-game sweep over the RCAF Rockcliffe team.

Although now running second, the Forestry team overpowered all opposition during the past three seasons to win both league and playoff championships. The team this year lost the services of two members from its championship squad, but still appears ready to make a strong challenge for a fourth consecutive championship.

Ken Leach coaches the team and also provides it with some powerful spiking. Other members are Jim Gauthier, Bob Goudie, Wayne Coyne, Jim Ableson and Randy Ross. Several members of the team also play on the RA All-Star team in the Ottawa City Senior volleyball league.

coach Ron Webb is determined to improve the team's strength, and looks forward to next season's play.

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Fourteen research officers of the Fredericton lab participated. They were joined by Drs. L. Daviault and J. R. Blais of Quebec; Dr. F. E. Webb, Winnipeg; Dr. R. F. Shepherd, Calgary; Drs. W. G. Wellington and G. T. Silver, Victoria. From the Ontario Region came W. A. Reeks and Drs. I. C. M. Place, B. M. McGugan, J. J. Fettes, F. T. Bird, J. M. Cameron, G. W. K. Stehr and G. T. Harvey. All have been closely involved in spruce budworm studies in recent years. (See picture on Page 3).

the link le lien

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June — juin 1965

NOUVELLES

DU PERSONNEL

NEWS

Tests à l'ordinateur

Au cours de leur carrière, la plupart des fonctionnaires doivent subir, à un moment donné, des examens de la Commission du service civil. Comme dans tout autre domaine, l'évolution rapide des méthodes et du matériel en usage a contribué à accroître la vitesse et la précision de ces examens.

Depuis quelques années, la Commission a adopté presque exclusivement le questionnaire à réponses multiples, où plusieurs solutions possibles s'offrent au candidat, qui doit indiquer la réponse de son choix, à l'aide d'un crayon spécial au carbone, dans l'espace réservé à cette fin sur la feuille de réponses. On introduit ensuite cette feuille en même temps qu'une feuille de réponses exactes dans une machine qui, grâce à sa sensibilité au carbone, compare les réponses des candidats avec les solutions exactes et transmet au bout de quelques secondes les points que ces derniers ont obtenus.

Ces épreuves sont élaborées par des spécialistes de la Commission qui établissent les normes d'examen en faisant subir des épreuves à des groupes choisis de personnes. Chaque question qui compose le test fait l'objet d'une analyse afin de déterminer si elle est en corrélation avec le résultat global de l'épreuve.

Il arrive qu'une question entraîne les candidats à faire ce qu'on pourrait appeler "une sélection négative", c'est-à-dire que la plupart des candidats qui ont obtenu les moins bons résultats à l'examen y ont répondu correctement, tandis que ceux qui ont le mieux réussi y ont donné une réponse erronée. Une question de ce genre disparaîtra car, en théorie, toute question doit être en corrélation positive avec le résultat global de l'épreuve.

Les questions d'examen sont estimées en fonction du degré de sélection qu'elles offrent aux candidats, et l'analyse constante de chaque question assure que le résultat de l'épreuve mesure avec précision les qualités pour lesquelles le questionnaire a été conçu. Une telle analyse pourrait exiger beaucoup de temps lorsqu'elle porte sur des centaines de questionnaires différents et des milliers de candidats. Cependant, l'emploi de l'ordinateur permet d'ac-

(suite à la page 8)

Computer Testing

At one time or another in their careers, most civil servants write examinations set by the Civil Service Commission. As in many other fields, techniques and equipment are changing rapidly to increase both the speed and accuracy of the examination process.

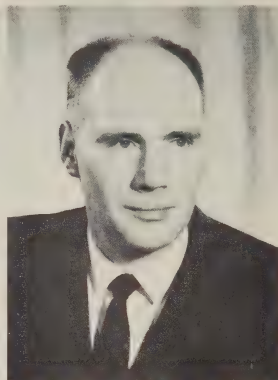
In recent years, the Commission has converted almost exclusively to the multiple-choice type of examination, in which several possible answers are given and the one selected is recorded in the appropriate space on an answer sheet with a special carbon pencil. The answer sheet, together with a correct version, is fed into a machine which is activated by the carbon marking and compares the candidate's answers with the correct ones. The examination paper can be scored in a matter of seconds.

Tests are prepared by trained experts on the Commission's staff, and norms are established by having sample groups of people write the examinations before they are put into general use. Each time a test is used, the individual questions are analyzed to determine whether they correlate with the total test results.

A question may have what is known as "inverse selectivity" — that is, most of the candidates with the poorest total results answered it correctly, while those with the best over-all results got it wrong. Such a question would be dropped from future tests. The ideal question correlates positively with over-all test results.

Test questions can be evaluated for degrees of selectivity, and constant analysis of every question ensures that the test results measure accurately the qualities it was designed for. However, this analysis is very time-consuming when there are hundreds of test items and thousands of candidates. The introduction of the computer has enabled this vital job to be done in a small fraction of the time it used to take. A complete clerical processing of a competition involving hundreds of candidates — including marking the examination papers, drawing up lists of qualified candidates in order of

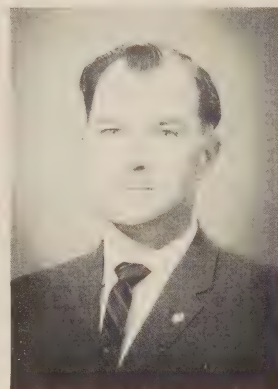
(Turn to Page 6)



Hugh A. Peacock, 41, has been appointed liaison officer with the Department in the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region. Mr. Peacock came to the Department from the Saskatchewan Timber Board, where he had served as woods manager since 1956. From 1951 to 1956 he was regional forester for the Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources at Hudson Bay, Sask. Mr. Peacock, a native of Hamilton, received his professional training at the University of Toronto, where he received his B.Sc. in Forestry in 1951. Operating from Winnipeg, Mr. Peacock will provide liaison between the Department and industry in the region.

Death Occurs In Winnipeg

Friends and fellow workers of J. S. Jameson, of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan District Office in Winnipeg, were shocked and saddened by his sudden death on May 9. He was 44 years of age.



Mr. Jameson, who worked in mensuration and ecology, was a native of Toronto and obtained his B.Sc. and M.Sc. in Forestry from Toronto University in 1950 and 1953, respectively. In July of the latter year he joined the Forestry Branch of Northern Affairs and National Resources, remaining with that element when it became part of the Department in 1960.

He is survived by his wife Helen, and children Garth Ian, aged 10, and Colleen Anne, seven.

Course Held In Fredericton

FREDERICTON — The Department's program of providing technical assistance to industry and government recorded another successful course here in late April. Twenty-five New Brunswick and Nova Scotia hardwood producers, secondary manufacturers, and representatives of other forestry fields attended a demonstration of the techniques of hardwood log-quality evaluation, conducted by Frank J. Petro of the Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory. The course was held at the Maritime Forest Ranger School here, April 27 and 28.

Mr. Petro used lectures, slides and field sessions to show the significance of using log-grading techniques for determining the relative value of hardwood logs.

One of the organizers of the course, J. H. Johnston, the Department's



Frank J. Petro of the Ottawa Forest Products Research Laboratory points out a defect in a yellow birch log during quality evaluation course in Fredericton.

Maritime Region Industrial Liaison Officer, spoke during opening ceremonies, outlining the role played by the Department through wood products research, and briefly explaining the Forestry Department's current reorganization.

N. B. Researchers At Workshop

FREDERICTON — A review of the current forest disease research being conducted in the Maritime Region by the Department was presented in late April to the Northeastern Forest Pathology Workshop, held in Quebec City.

Among the forest pathologists from eastern Canada and northeastern United States taking part in the April 27-29 workshop were three Fredericton Laboratory research officers — Dr. R. J. Bourchier, head of forest pathology investigations at the lab, L. P. Magasi, and M. A. Stillwell.

They reported on the pathologists' role in the forest insect and disease survey, studies of tree viruses, decay in living trees, deterioration of insect-killed timber, dwarf mistletoe, and fungus research.

It was the first time the workshop, an annual affair since 1962, had been held in Canada.

THE FIREPLACE



One Up

Whenever one travels to one of the luxurious establishments that this Department maintains in the various regions, the question always seems to arise: "How can you stand working in Ottawa — no trees, potholes in the streets, the high taxes, unfriendly people, old dumps for offices, etc.?" It is always difficult to explain the fascination of Ottawa to people who have never lived here. It is the extracurricular activities that make life here so worthwhile.

Take noon hours for example. We rush from our dingy offices in what might be termed dowager-like or elderly buildings rather than "old dumps". We head for the many construction sites where shiny new office buildings and other edifices are springing up. It is here one realizes the invigorating challenge of Ottawa life.

Just the other day a group of eight employees from this Department combined their efforts with those of 30 others from various departments. With no sign of interecine rivalry, the group worked as a smooth dynamic team to superintend the operation of a large crane, setting up a pile driver at the site of the new Performing Arts Centre.

This task accomplished, the team split up, some going over to join a different group which was able, with great speed, to organize a front-end loader. This was dispatched to dig up the area where the pile driver stood and load the whole issue into a fleet of trucks for hauling away.

Meanwhile, another part of the first team had joined a group who were busily superintending the excavation adjacent to the Rideau Canal. This area was excavated to some 50 feet below the canal level. A third group, meanwhile, helped the crew open the flood gates to let water into the canal. Here again the group functioned with amazing efficiency. It was unfortunate that there happened to be a crack in the canal wall.

The élan and esprit de corps of these teams of construction advisers cannot be described in words — it must be experienced. Here are experts from all over the country assembled in one place. No matter what the project, there is always a friend at hand to offer advice on such engineering marvels as three construction firms who built three different buildings on the same site at the same time, or the giant storm sewer carefully connected to a new giant water main. Truly, life in Ottawa provides excitement not available elsewhere.

Smokeless Fire

Recently the second Fire Research Staff Conference was held in Victoria. This august gathering was unusual in several respects. There were learned types gathered about the conference



Douglas F. Lynn, right, forest research technician at the Forest Pathology Laboratory in Maple, is congratulated by Dr. L. T. White, Officer-in-Charge of the Laboratory, as he is presented with a Suggestion Award cheque for \$50 and a seal signifying it is the recipient's second award. Mr. Lynn's suggestion was an improved plant press folder for use with the forest disease survey.

DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT ATTRACTS THOUSANDS

"Research by the Department of Forestry of Canada is dedicated to the development of improved methods of protection of Canada's forests against fire, disease and insects. The Department's research in the fields of detection and control of these forest enemies benefits provincial governments and industry in their forest protection programs".

These words at the entrance attracted the interest of several thousand visitors to the Department's exhibit at the Canadian National Sportsmen's Show at Toronto, March 12 to 20.

Innumerable enquiries were received by A. P. Norton and Jacques Henri of the Public Information Section, from people of all ages, both sexes, and from all walks of life. Nearly 4,000 departmental publications were distributed, almost entirely in response to visitors' requests.

Callers at the Department's exhibit were interested primarily in two topics: careers in forestry, or steps to combat Dutch elm disease and forest tent caterpillars. Many teachers and youth group leaders also sought material to help them in their profession or avocation. *Forestry Lessons, Forest Conservation, Selected Forestry Publications and Canada — A Forest Nation* were particularly popular.

Public interest in the theme of the exhibit was strong, and the members of the fire research, entomology and

table, yet no misfortune seems to have accrued to the Department as a result. (The shudder that went through Financial Services when the expense account was received was only slightly less violent than the Alaska earthquake, but this is not unusual.) What was unusual was that out of the 13 fire bugs clustered about the table only four were smoking. Tobacco companies would find the situation appalling, but it shows that where there is fire there is not necessarily smoke.

NOUVEAUX CHERCHEURS

STE-FOY — Trois nouveaux chercheurs se sont joints au personnel du Laboratoire de recherches forestières: Carl H. Winget, qui étudie l'écologie des feuillus, Jean-Edgar Porter, qui s'occupe de pyrologie, et André Demers, qui a la charge des pépinières et des plantations.

Luc Valiquette et Marcien Roberge ont poursuivi leurs études post-graduées en statistique et microbiologie, respectivement.

VICTORIA OFFICER LECTURES AT OREGON

VICTORIA — Dr. W. G. Wellington, senior scientist and head of the bioclimatology section of the Forest Research Laboratory here, recently presented two invitation lectures at Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon.

The lectures, given on April 8 and 9, were on biometeorology and population dynamics, and were heard by graduate students and faculty of the University's departments of physics (meteorology) and entomology.

C.K.A. STIEDA WINS AWARD

VANCOUVER — C. K. A. Stieda, a research officer in the timber engineering section of the Forest Products Laboratory here, was recently honored by the Engineering Institute of Canada. He was awarded the 1964 Canadian Lumbermen's Association Prize for a paper entitled *Stress Concentrations in Notched Timber Beams*, which he presented at a meeting of the Institute.

The prize consists of \$100 in cash and a suitably inscribed certificate from the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Joins Lab Staff

A newcomer to the staff of the Ottawa Forest Products Research Laboratory is F. M. Lamb, who joined the industrial utilization section as a research officer. Mr. Lamb is a graduate of Penn State University and recently completed his studies leading to a Master's degree.

pathology services of the Department are to be congratulated upon the results of their tireless efforts in helping the Public Information Section obtain the specimens and photographs for the display.

FPR Labs Are Honored

Dr. J. H. Jenkins, Forest Products Adviser to the Deputy Minister, has accepted an invitation to attend, as an honored guest, the annual meeting of the American Society For Testing And Materials, at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, on June 16.

Dr. Jenkins is representing the Department's Forest Products Laboratories, being honored for 50 consecutive years of membership in the Association. Dr. Jenkins was Director of the Laboratories until his present appointment, and has been associated with them for more than 40 years.



The conference on the spruce budworm, held at Fredericton in March, (see Page 1), was attended by 28 research officers of the Department from Victoria to Fredericton.

Met Project At Petawawa

CHALK RIVER — The field program of the Petawawa Forest Meteorology Project commenced in mid-May. This project, entering its second field season, is sponsored jointly by the Meteorological Branch of DOT and the Department of Forestry. The objectives of the project are many but, essentially, the overall purpose is to study the heat budget and water economy of forest communities.

Present ground installation includes a 200-foot tower and two 100-foot horizontal tracks located under the forest canopy at different levels. Instruments for measuring wind speed and direction, incoming and reflected solar radiation, net radiation, temperature and relative humidity are located at several levels on the tower, as well as on mobile units on the tracks.

In addition, instruments have been installed at ground stations for measuring air temperature above the ground surface, soil temperature below the ground surface, heat flux through the soil, precipitation, and soil moisture. All measurements, except for precipitation and soil moisture are logged automatically and continuously by a remote recording system.

This summer, plans call for additional use of five towers 20 to 25 feet tall to be temporarily located in each of several different forest types including forest openings. These towers will have instrumentation similar to that at the central permanent site, and data will be collected by mobile data-logging equipment.

Winnipeg Hosts Mammalogists

WINNIPEG — The Department's Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region is playing host this month to the 45th annual meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists, along with other bio-scientific departments and agencies in the area. The sessions are being held June 20 to 24 at the Fort Garry Hotel here.

This is the third time the Society has met outside the United States, and the second time in Canada.

The convention was scheduled for Winnipeg through the representations of Dr. C. H. Buckner, mammalogist at the Winnipeg Laboratory, who has been active in the affairs of the Society for many years and who represented this Department and the University of Manitoba in issuing the invitation. Dr. Buckner was named Chairman of the Local Committee, and under his leadership plans have proceeded favorably.

More than 60 scientific papers on all aspects of mammalogy are being presented during the three days of technical sessions. Highlights of the social program include luncheons sponsored by the City of Winnipeg, the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg, and jointly by this Department and the University of Manitoba.

SPRING BRINGS HUM OF ACTION TO SOO

by W. A. Reeks

SAULT STE. MARIE — Spring in Sault Ste. Marie is heralded by the droning of Beaver and Otter aircraft motors at the home base of the air arm of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Being one of the earliest northern waters to experience spring breakup, the St. Mary's River lends itself to testing aircraft, pilots and equipment after a long winter of refitting and repair. And so the sound of "revving" motors permeates the walls of the Forest Insect Laboratory, located just north of the hangar, and warns us that field parties, like the Otter and Beaver, must also soon depart for summer stations.

Survey Starts

Among the earliest to depart from the Laboratory are 22 Forest Insect Survey field technicians, who are located at a corresponding number of forest districts as recognized by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. These technicians work closely with the Provincial Department in aerial and ground surveys of damage caused by forest pests. They are also responsible for the faunal surveys that provide our Department with information on the distribution and dispersal of insects and disease organisms.

Also taking up their stations in May are research parties that occupy field stations near Black Sturgeon Lake, Kirkwood, Chatsworth, Elmira and Pointe aux Pins.

C. Sanders will be replacing Dr. R. E. Fye at the Black Sturgeon Lake station, which was established primarily to study the spruce budworm under Ontario conditions. The last budworm outbreak killed most of the merchantable pulp stands in this area, and regeneration is at present supporting extremely light budworm populations. The present role of the Station staff is to learn what factors are responsible for keeping numbers down during periods of endemic populations.

The Kirkwood field station, just

D.A. FRASER IN GERMANY

CHALK RIVER — Dr. D. A. Fraser, researcher in three physiology at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, is serving as associate director of an eight-week training course in Germany on the use of radioisotopes and radiation in forestry research.

The course is being held during May and June at the Institute of Radio-

The annual banquet is being sponsored by the Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources. Also scheduled is a tour of the University of Manitoba including the Regional quarters of the Canada Department of Forestry.

After the technical sessions, field trips to Fort Churchill and the Delta Waterfowl Research Station were planned.



This aerial photo by C. B. Burdall shows the complex of forestry buildings in Sault Ste. Marie. This Department's Forest Insect Laboratory can be seen at lower left, while the aircraft hangar and District Forestry Office of Ontario Lands and Forests dominate the centre of the picture. Ontario's District Ranger Office is located at right centre. In the background is the first laker to officially lock through the "Soo" locks this year. The date was April 14.

north of Thessalon, is supervised by J. L. Martin. His primary task is to study the succession of forest insects in red pine plantations from the time of planting. He measures and evaluates gross population trends of insects in the crown, in the bole, on the soil surface and in the soil. Soon after planting, the insect complex is one normally associated with old-field conditions. This complex is gradually replaced with more typical forest species by the time of crown closure. Because of his broad approach, Mr. Martin can often demonstrate how insect populations may be favorably or adversely affected by modifying management practices.

biology of the Technical University, Hanover, and is supported jointly by FAO and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Professor H. Glubrecht, dean of horticulture at the University and director of the Institute of Radiobiology, is acting as director of the course. Instructors were provided by the host institute and recruited from similar institutes in Germany and other countries.

The curriculum includes the use of radioisotopes and radiation in tree physiology and biochemistry, soil fertilization, ecology, forest tree breeding and genetics, forest pathology and entomology, and forest products. Trainees were limited to 24, each from a different country.

The field station near Chatsworth is providing us with information on the ecology of an accidentally introduced pest, the European pine sawfly. Dr. L. A. Lyons is largely responsible for annual population assessments of each developmental stage. K. J. Griffiths is studying the effectiveness of introduced parasites against this pest, and Dr. C. S. Sullivan is looking into the major physical factors that play a role in reducing the severity of sawfly attack.

Our field station near Elmira was established to study another accidentally introduced pine pest, the European pine shoot moth. The objectives for this study are precisely the same as outlined for the Chatsworth station, with the corresponding investigators being Drs. P. J. Pointing, P. D. Syme, and G. W. Green. The work done at Elmira has attracted considerable attention from forest entomologists from the northwestern United States, where authorities hope to eradicate the pest by applying our knowledge to new and challenging control procedures.

Pointe aux Pins is the site of the Laboratory's insectary. Here we have a wood-lot of nearly 70 acres. This provides us with most of the foliage needed for feeding a multitude of experimental colonies of insects. Under the management of Dr. L. M. Gardiner, the station is ideally located for extensive studies on the larval characteristics of more than 100 species of cerambycid beetles that occur in eastern Canada.

EARLY FOREST FIRES TOOK GREAT TOLL

by D. E. Williams

With skis and snowshoes put away — replaced by water skis and garden spades — the forest fire season is upon us again. Each year the campaign to prevent people from starting forest fires becomes more sophisticated and expensive. Costs of organizing for forest fire control and for actually putting out fires are spiralling. But if, in the process, one large fire is prevented, it is well worth the cost.

Most people realize that the great majority of forest fires are small and readily controlled by our forest fire-fighters. But the large and catastrophic fire is an ever-present possibility that rises like a spectre when the word, "Forest fire!" is passed. Canada's history bears the scorch-mark of many such fires.

One of the earliest Canadian forest fires on record, and certainly one of the most devastating, was the Miramichi Fire of 1825. In October of that year, after a hot, dry summer, this fire burned more than 3,000,000 acres and killed 160 people in New Brunswick and Maine.

In 1853, a spring fire in the Pontiac area of Quebec burned over 1,500,000 acres, but there was no loss of life. And in 1855, a million-acre fire in the Lake Temiskaming — Monteth River area of Ontario was said to have been started by an Indian burning a blue-berry patch.

In 1871, the same year as the Great Chicago Fire of "Mrs. O'Leary's cow" fame, a forest fire in Wisconsin burned over 2,000 square miles and killed 1,152 persons — more than four times

the number that perished in the Chicago conflagration. At the same time, an equal area was burned in Ontario, in the valleys of the French and Sturgeon Rivers.

Except for the Miramichi Fire, most of the earlier large fires in Canada burned over thousands of acres of forest and brush with little loss of life or damage to private property, simply because the land was so sparsely settled. As towns and villages grew up, however, the situation began to change.

In 1908 the city of Fernie in British Columbia was destroyed by a forest fire. Twenty-five lives were lost and property damage was estimated at \$5,000,000. In 1910, a fire spread from Minnesota into Ontario, killing 42 persons.

A number of fires occurred in settled portions of Ontario in 1911. One, the Porcupine Fire, wiped out the towns of South Porcupine, Pottsville, Goldlands, Porquis Junction and Cochrane. In 1916, 223 persons lost their lives in Ontario's Matheson Fire, which destroyed seven towns, while the Haileybury Fire of 1922 wiped out another eight towns and 44 lives.

This intolerable situation led to the development of the organized fire control measures upon which our modern systems of prevention and control are based. How many towns and villages have been saved as a result can only be conjectured. However, we must not become complacent — the spectre is still with us.

In 1948 the Mississagi Fire burned 1,000 square miles of pine and spruce



This venerable fire pump, utilized to subdue a forest fire "somewhere in the east", is the Department's oldest known photographic record of forest fire control. It is probable the control measures here were designed to save the imposing summer camp seen in the background, rather than the forest itself.

forests north of Lake Huron, and in 1958 numerous large fires heavily taxed the firefighting capacities of British Columbia and the Yukon. In 1961 it was Newfoundland's turn; in the fires of that year, more than a million acres of forest were lost, as were a number of towns that lay in the path of the flames.

As more and more persons turn to the forest for recreation, the risk of fire mounts. In some areas, new housing developments are infiltrating the forest itself. In California, for example, the Bel Air Fire of 1961 burned 6,000 acres of brushland and destroyed more than 500 expensive homes, most of which had been recently built. Although West-coast brush is

notoriously flammable, the same problem arises elsewhere. In the spring of 1962, fires in New Jersey burned 186,000 acres, destroying 500 homes and other buildings, and causing the death of seven persons.

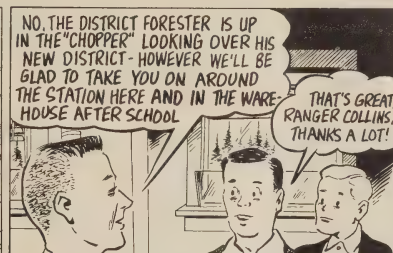
Although the population density in Canada's forested areas is not as great as in California or New Jersey, it is increasing rapidly. So, added to the ever-present threat of fire to our valuable timber resources is a growing potential danger to lives and property.

Despite marked progress in forest fire prevention and control in recent years, a strong sense of responsibility on the part of private citizens while travelling in or near the woods has never been more important.

DEPARTMENT LAUNCHES CARTOON STRIP FOR WEEKLIES

BILL NORTHWOOD

by FRASER WILSON



CLAUDE BOISVERT

par FRASER WILSON



A first for this Department — and probably for any department of government — was scored the first week of May with the appearance, in 118 English-language weekly newspapers across the country, of the cartoon strip Bill Northwood, and its French counterpart, Claude Boisvert, in 47 French weeklies. The strip, produced and distributed by the Information and Technical Services Division, is drawn by British Columbia artist Fraser Wilson from a story line developed by Information Services. The strip depicts, in dramatic and adventurous style, the life and problems of a modern Canadian resource manager. It is designed to

foster public awareness of the value of our forest resources and the importance of good conservation habits, particularly among the younger generation. The artist, Fraser Wilson, is well known on the West Coast and has done work relating to forestry since 1925, when he first began preparing publicity material for the Canadian Forestry Association. With his background of experience relating to forestry and woods operations, he brings to Bill Northwood an authenticity hard to match.

ADDITIONAL REORGANIZATION APPOINTMENTS ARE ANNOUNCED

(From Page 1)

assume his new duties coincidentally with Dr. Place's move to Fredericton.

Clarence C. Thomson, district forest officer at Winnipeg, has been appointed Director of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region, and Dr. G. P. Thomas, until recently officer-in-charge of the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory at Calgary, is now Director of the Alberta - Yukon - Northwest Territories Region.

Director of the British Columbia Region is Raymond R. Lejeune, previously officer-in-charge of the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory at Victoria.

Associate Directors

The Associate Director of the Maritime Region is Dr. F. E. Webb, formerly officer-in-charge of the Forest Entomology Laboratory at Winnipeg, while in the Quebec Region Dr. A. Linteau, who was district forest officer, forest research, in the Quebec District Office at Ste-Foy, becomes Associate Director.

L. A. Smithers, former head of silviculture, Ottawa, has been appointed Associate Director of the Ontario Region, at Sault Ste. Marie.

Dr. G. T. Silver, previously research officer in the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory at Victoria, has been named Associate Director of the British Columbia Region.

Still to be appointed are the Associate Directors for the Manitoba-Saskatchewan and Alberta-Yukon-Northwest Territories Regions.

Program Coordinators

Eight program coordinators and, so far, three assistant coordinators, have also been appointed.

Program coordinators and their assistants will coordinate, from Ottawa, the regional programs of research, and provide scientific leadership and functional guidance to the regional research establishments. They will assess national and international research developments and their relation to Canadian forestry problems. They will also consult with forest industries and associations regarding research requirements.

Program Coordinator of Silviculture is A. Bickerstaff, until now associate director of the forest research branch. J. C. Macleod, also formerly an associate director of the forest research branch, is now Assistant Program Coordinator, Forest Fire Research. Yet to be named is the Assistant Program Coordinator, Silviculture.

Program Coordinator of the Insect and Disease Survey is R. M. Prentice, who was coordinator of the survey at Ottawa. Assistant Survey Coordinator (Pathology) is Dr. A. G. Davidson, formerly associate coordinator of forest insect and disease survey, Ottawa, and C. E. Brown, until now research of-

ficer in the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory at Calgary, is Assistant Survey Coordinator (Entomology).

D. A. S. Dyer, chief of provincial agreements, has been appointed Program Coordinator, Provincial Agreements. The Program Coordinator of Pathology is Dr. V. J. Nordin, who was associate director of forest pathology research.

R. G. Ray, chief of the forest management section at Ottawa, is now Program Coordinator, Forest Management, while Dr. H. Schwartz, superintendent of the Ottawa Forest Products Research Laboratory, becomes Program Coordinator of Forest Products Research.

W. A. Reeks leaves his position of officer-in-charge, Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie, to become Program Coordinator of Entomology at Ottawa. Dr. J. S. Rowe, formerly head of the ecology section, forest management research, has been named Program Coordinator of Tree Biology (Botany).

Still to be appointed is an Assistant Program Coordinator, General Assignments, who will be attached to the office of the Director of Program Coordination. Dr. McGugan.

Institute Directors

Five of eight appointments of research institute directors have been announced.

The Insect Pathology Research In-

stitute at Sault Ste. Marie will continue to be directed by Dr. J. M. Cameron. Dr. J. J. Fettes has been appointed Director of the Chemical Control Research Institute, formerly the chemical control section of the forest entomology and pathology branch, of which Dr. Fettes was head. Dr. D. M. Brown has been appointed Head of the Biometrics Research Services, formerly known as the statistical research service of the entomology and pathology branch. Dr. Brown had been acting head of the service.

Director of the Forest Fire Research Institute at Ottawa is D. E. Williams, who was a forest fire research officer at Ottawa. Dr. R. E. Foster leaves his position as head of forest pathology investigations at the Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory at Victoria, to become Director of the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Vancouver.

Three research institutes for which no directors have yet been named are: the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Ottawa, the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station at Chalk River, and the Forest Management Research and Services Institute at Ottawa.

PERSONNEL NEWS

(From Page 2)

merit, and a complete analysis of every test question — can be completed in less than ten minutes.

Safety Statistics

Safety statistics published by the Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch of the Department of Labour show that accidents occur less frequently in the Department of Forestry than in any other part of the Public Service, but when they happen they are more severe.

In the year ending March 31, 1964, Forestry's accident frequency rate was less than half the average in the Public Service, and was 26th in a total of 68 departments and agencies. However, the accident severity rate — a measure of the time lost due to accidents — was the sixth highest.

Compensation benefits cost the taxpayers of Canada \$3.3 million, or \$15. for every person employed in the Public Service. The total number of lost working days was equal to the year-round employment of 530 employees.

Removal Expenses

Treasury Board has recently announced a change in policy concerning the payment of removal expenses on transfers between departments. Previously when a department felt that such an expense was warranted, Treasury Board approval had to be sought before payment could be authorized. Under the new policy, the deputy head of the department receiving the employee may authorize the payment of the expense. The same basic consideration will be used in determining whether payment will be authorized, namely, that the transfer is in the interest of the public service.



Here are the Department's recently-appointed regional directors and program coordinators: top row, left to right — Dr. W. J. Carroll, Dr. I. C. M. Place, Dr. Lionel Daviault, Dr. R. M. Belyea and C. C. Thomson; middle row, left to right — Dr. G. P. Thomas, Raymond R. Lejeune, A. Bickerstaff, R. M. Prentice and D. A. S. Dyer; bottom row, left to right — Dr. V. J. Nordin, R. G. Ray, Dr. H. Schwartz, W. A. Reeks and Dr. J. S. Rowe.

La réorganisation...

(suite de la page 1)

nouveau directeur de la région du Québec.

Le directeur de la région de l'Ontario sera M. R. M. Belyea, naguère chef du laboratoire d'entomologie et de pathologie forestières de Fredericton, qui doit élire domicile à Sault-Ste-Marie, afin d'y assumer ses nouvelles fonctions au moment où son collègue, M. Place, lui, se dirigera vers Fredericton.

M. Clarence C. Thomson, agent forestier de district à Winnipeg, se voit nommé directeur de la région englobant le Manitoba et la Saskatchewan; M. G. P. Thomas, jusqu'à récemment chef du laboratoire d'entomologie et de pathologie forestières à Calgary, dirigera la région embrassant l'Alberta, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le Yukon.

Le directeur de la région de la Colombie-Britannique est M. Raymond R. Lejeune, ci-devant chef du laboratoire d'entomologie et de pathologie forestières, à Victoria (C.-B.).

Les directeurs associés

M. F. E. Webb, autrefois chef du laboratoire d'entomologie et de pathologie forestières à Winnipeg, est nommé directeur associé de la région des Maritimes; le titulaire pour la région du Québec est M. A. Linteau, qui était agent forestier de district en recherches forestières, au bureau régional de Québec, à Ste-Foy.

M. L. A. Smithers, jusqu'ici chef de la section de recherches en sylviculture, à Ottawa, devient directeur associé de la région d'Ontario, exerçant ses fonctions, à Sault-Ste-Marie.

M. G. T. Silver, agent de recherche au laboratoire d'entomologie et de pathologie forestières à Victoria, devient directeur associé de la région de la Colombie-Britannique.

On n'a pas encore nommé les directeurs associés pour les régions de Manitoba-Saskatchewan et d'Alberta-Yukon-Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Les coordonnateurs

On a en plus nommé huit coordonnateurs de programmes et, jusqu'à présent, cinq coordonnateurs adjoints.

Les coordonnateurs de programmes et leurs adjoints arrêteront et établiront, à l'échelon de tout le pays, les modalités des rapports entre les programmes régionaux de recherches et ils assureront le leadership scientifique et l'orientation technique des établissements régionaux de recherches. Ils apprécieront les progrès accomplis par la recherche sur le plan tant national qu'international, en ce qu'elle touche aux problèmes du domaine forestier du Canada. En outre, ils conféreront avec les industries et les associations forestières, en ce qui a trait aux besoins de recherches.

Le coordonnateur du programme de sylviculture est M. A. Bickerstaff, jusqu'ici directeur associé des recherches en matière d'aménagement forestier, à Ottawa. M. J. C. Macleod, ci-devant directeur associé des recherches forestières, à Ottawa, est coordonnateur adjoint préposé aux recherches sur les incendies de forêt. On nommera un autre coordonnateur adjoint à la sylviculture.

Le coordonnateur des enquêtes sur les insectes et les maladies des arbres est M. R. M. Prentice, qui occupait déjà ce poste à Ottawa. Le coordonnateur adjoint pour la pathologie est M. A. G. Davidson, qui occupait déjà, à Ottawa, le poste de coordonnateur associé; M. C. E. Brown, agent de recherches au laboratoire d'entomologie et de pathologie forestières, à Calgary, devient coordonnateur adjoint pour l'entomologie.

M. D. A. S. Dyer, chef de la section des accords fédéraux-provinciaux, a été nommé coordonnateur dans ce même domaine. Le coordonnateur du programme de pathologie est M. V. J. Nordin, jusqu'ici directeur associé des recherches en pathologie forestière.

M. R. G. Ray, chef de l'aménagement forestier à Ottawa, se voit nommé coordonnateur du programme d'aménagement forestier, tandis que M. H. Schwartz, ex-surintendant du laboratoire de recherches sur les produits forestiers, à Ottawa, est titularisé coordonnateur du programme de recherches sur les produits forestiers.

M. W. A. Reeks quitte son poste de chef du laboratoire d'entomologie et de pathologie forestières, à Sault-Ste-Marie, pour accéder à celui de coordonnateur du programme d'entomologie, à Ottawa. M. J. S. Rowe, antérieurement chef de la section de l'écologie aux recherches en aménagement forestier, est le nouveau coordonnateur du programme de biologie des arbres (botanique).

Il reste à nommer un coordonnateur adjoint aux affectations générales, qui sera attaché au bureau du directeur de la coordination des programmes, M. McGugan.

Les directeurs d'instituts

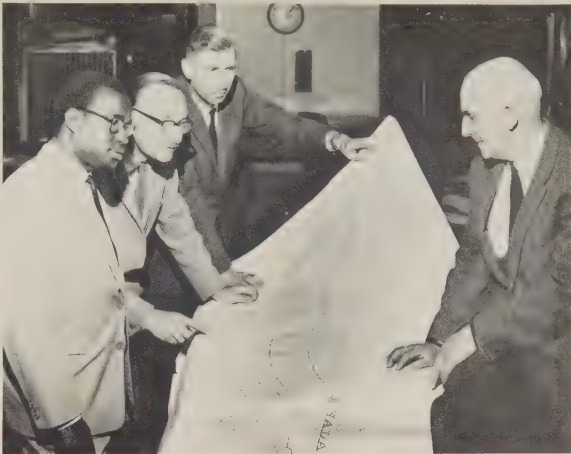
On vient d'annoncer la nomination de cinq des huit titulaires à la direction des instituts de recherches.

M. J. M. Cameron continuera de diriger l'Institut de recherches en pathologie des insectes à Sault-Ste-Marie. Le directeur de l'Institut de recherches sur la répression chimique, à Ottawa, est M. J. J. Fettes, ci-devant chef de la section de la répression chimique de la Direction de l'entomologie et de la pathologie forestières, à Ottawa. M. D. M. Brown, jusqu'à présent chef intérimaire du service des recherches statistiques à la Direction précitée, à Ottawa, devient chef des services de recherches en biométrie.

Le directeur de l'Institut de recherches sur les incendies de forêt, à Ottawa, est M. D. E. Williams, jusque-là agent de recherche en ce domaine.

M. R. E. Foster quitte son poste de chef des recherches en pathologie forestière au laboratoire d'entomologie et de pathologie forestières à Victoria, pour assumer la direction du laboratoire de recherches sur les produits forestiers, à Vancouver.

Restent à nommer les directeurs de trois instituts de recherches: le laboratoire de recherches sur les produits forestiers, à Ottawa, la station d'expérimentation forestière de Petawawa, à Chalk River, et l'Institut des services et des recherches en aménagement forestier, à Ottawa.



John Smart (second from left), conservator of research and planning in the Kenya Forest Department, and John Onyango (left), also of the Kenya Forest Department, were recent visitors to the office of R. G. Ray (third from left), program coordinator of forest management for this Department. Here they discuss their itinerary with Mr. Ray and John Robinson (right), also of our forest management staff.

FORESTERS FROM KENYA VISIT RANGER SCHOOLS

In early May two foresters from Africa — John Smart, conservator of research and planning in the Kenya

Forest Department, and John Onyango, forestry officer with the Kenya Department — visited R. G. Ray, this Department's program coordinator of forest management.

The two were on a tour of eastern Canadian forest ranger schools which resulted from a suggestion by Dick Ray, who is adviser to Canada's External Aid Office on forest survey matters. They visited the ranger schools at Fredericton, N.B., Duchesnay, P.Q. and Dorset, Ont. They were examining the curricula of the Canadian schools as part of a general move to upgrade the courses at two Kenya ranger schools, to meet increasing requirements of forest management and industry.

The visit was another example of close cooperation between Canada and Kenya on forestry matters. In January, 1963, Spartan Air Services Ltd. of Canada commenced a forest inventory survey in Kenya under an agreement with the External Aid Office. This was soon followed by the posting of five Canadian foresters to various positions in the Kenya Forest Department for a two-year period. Also, Spartan's aerial survey was subsequently expanded to include a land use survey and a plantation survey.

In addition to their trips to the three ranger schools, Messrs. Smart and Onyango visited Montreal and Toronto before coming to Ottawa. At Montreal they visited Macdonald College to have a look at that institution's course in woodlot management.

From Ottawa they travelled to the Lakehead to witness some modern Canadian logging operations, and also to visit the Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology at Port Arthur. They left for Kenya on May 8.

75 Enjoy Spring Dance

About 75 enthusiastic Department members, spouses and friends turned out for the second annual Spring Dance, held April 30 at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive. Excellent music was supplied by the Eddie Hall Quintet and the RA Centre catered a tasty buffet.

The door prizes were won by Bruce and Helen Smith, while spot dances were won by Gil and Marg Boucher, and by Eric Smith and Sheila Finnis.



Mr. and Mrs. George Bedell cut the cake commemorating their 40th wedding anniversary at a party in their honor held by the staff of the Ontario District Office at Richmond Hill. Mrs. Bedell was presented with 40 red roses at the celebration, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Vincent. Forty-six persons were in attendance. Mr. Bedell went to Richmond Hill as first District Forest Officer in 1961.

UN PAVILLON BIEN RÉUSSI

"Le ministère des Forêts du Canada consacre une bonne part de ses recherches au perfectionnement des moyens de protection des forêts contre l'incendie, la maladie et les insectes. Ces recherches portent sur la détection et la répression des ennemis de la forêt et profitent aux gouvernements provinciaux et à l'industrie par des apports précieux à leurs programmes de protection forestière."

Ces mots inscrits à l'entrée du pavillon du Ministère ont attiré l'attention de plusieurs milliers de visiteurs au Salon national des sports, tenu à Toronto du 12 au 20 mars dernier.

Au cours de l'exposition, MM. A. P. Norton et Jacques Henri, de la Section de l'information, ont dû répondre à maintes et maintes demandes de renseignements provenant d'hommes et de femmes de tout âge et de toute condition. Ils ont aussi distribué près de 4,000 publications du Ministère, presque toujours à la demande de visiteurs intéressés.

Les gens qui se sont arrêtés au kiosque du Ministère voulaient se renseigner surtout sur deux sujets: les carrières que peuvent offrir les sciences forestières, et les façons de combattre la maladie hollandaise de l'orme et l'infestation de la livrée des forêts.

Le thème du kiosque du ministère a fortement intéressé le public. Aussi faut-il féliciter les fonctionnaires des services de recherches sur les incendies de forêts et de l'entomologie et la pathologie forestières du succès remporté, lequel est attribuable à leurs nombreux efforts pour fournir à la Section de l'information les spécimens et les photographies nécessaires à l'éditorial.

BOWLERS ENJOY GOOD SEASON

The Forestry headquarters bowling league finished another highly successful year on April 27, with the following winners receiving prizes:

Winning team, league play — Mrs. R. A. Kimber, Mrs. A. Prescott, T. Kimber, K. Morgan, R. McAuley; winning team, playoffs — Mrs. E. Stafford, Mrs. J. Charlton, M. Stafford, C. Miskell, J. Seguin; ladies' high average — Mrs. B. Catterall (206); men's high average — T. Kimber (211); ladies' high cross — Mrs. Y. Diguier (755); men's high cross — R. Ross (803); ladies' high single — Mrs. J. Charlton (370); men's high single — G. Harvey (338).

STE-FOY — Comme par les années passées, la ligue de quilles du Laboratoire de recherches forestières a contribué largement, chaque semaine, à maintenir la bonne camaraderie qui existe entre tous les membres du personnel. Une soirée dansante a eu lieu au cours du mois de mars.

RESEARCHER ON CITY COUNCIL

SAULT STE. MARIE — Typical of community-conscious members of the Department is Dr. T. A. Angus of the Insect Pathology Research Institute, who has been elected to his fourth term as a Sault Ste. Marie alderman. Dr. Angus is chairman of the engineering committee of City Council.

Dr. J. MacBain Cameron, Director of the Institute, also active in community life, is chairman of the Sault Ste. Marie Conservation Authority. Dr. Cameron recently completed duties as chairman of the Korah and Tarentorus District High School Board, when the two townships became part of the City of Sault Ste. Marie on January 1.

SOILS OFFICER IS APPOINTED

FREDERICTON — Wilber D. Holland, a native of Leduc, Alberta, is the Department's new Forest Soils Officer for the Maritime Region. Mr. Holland, located at regional headquarters here, will co-operate with the Maritime Provinces in forest land classification work initiated by them under ARDA.

He received his B.Sc. from the University of Alberta in 1951, then joined the British Columbia Department of Agriculture. From 1959 until April 1964, he carried out land use and capability survey work in Ceylon and Chile for Hunting Survey Corporation of Toronto. Before joining the Department of Forestry, Mr. Holland spent nine months as a soils surveyor with the Canada Department of Agriculture, Fredericton.

McGuire Rink Curling Champs

The George McGuire rink finished in first place with 116 points to take the Ottawa Forestry Curling Trophy this year, with the Doug Edwards foursome running a close second with 96 points.

Other members of the McGuire rink were Bob Haig, third; Peter Kourtz, second; Dave Gray, lead. Doug Edwards' rink included Gary Griffith, third; Gilles Chiasson, second; Ada Ann Kourtz, lead.

Members of the winning rink each received a silver butter dish, while the runners-up were awarded barbecue implement sets. The prizes were awarded at the Department's annual Spring Dance, April 30.

Volleyballers Lose Tight Series

The Forestry RA volleyball team had its three-season championship string snapped this year by Mines and Technical Surveys, in the deciding game of a tough semi-final series.

This season, the Forestry team lost the services of two regulars from the championship team and had a shaky start. They later settled down, though, and ended the season in first place with 26 wins and 10 losses, before losing out in the playoffs.

NOUVELLES DU PERSONNEL

(suite de la page 2)

complir ce travail important en une infime fraction du temps qu'il fallait auparavant. Ainsi, il est possible maintenant de terminer, en moins de dix minutes, tout le travail se rattachant à un concours auquel ont participé des centaines de candidats, à savoir: correction des tests, liste des candidats heureux par ordre de mérite et analyse de chaque question d'examen.

Statistique des accidents

Les données publiées par la Direction de la prévention des accidents et de l'indemnisation du ministère du Travail démontrent que moins d'accidents du travail se produisent au ministère des Forêts qu'à tout autre organisme de la fonction publique, mais qu'ils ont tout de même de plus graves conséquences.

Au cours de l'année financière qui s'est terminée le 31 mars 1964, la fréquence des accidents au ministère des Forêts a été inférieure à la moitié de la moyenne enregistrée par toute la fonction publique; à cet égard, le Ministère se classe 26e sur un total de 68 ministères et organismes. Toutefois, le Ministère vient au sixième rang pour ce qui est du taux de gravité des accidents, lequel représente la mesure du temps perdu par cause d'accidents.

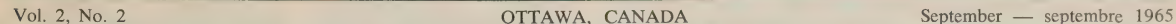
Les indemnités versées par la Commission des accidents du travail ont coûté à l'ensemble des contribuables \$3,300,000, soit une moyenne de \$15 pour chaque membre de la fonction publique. Le nombre global de jours d'absence attribuables aux accidents correspond à la somme des journées de travail de 530 fonctionnaires employés à plein temps pendant un an.

Frais de déménagement

Le Conseil du Trésor a récemment fait part de sa nouvelle ligne de conduite concernant les frais de déménagement occasionnés par les mutations entre ministères. Autrefois, lorsqu'un ministère jouait une telle dépense justifiée, il devait obtenir l'approbation du Conseil du Trésor avant de pouvoir autoriser le versement des sommes requises. Sous le nouveau régime, le sous-ministre du ministère où l'employé est muté pourra autoriser le versement en question. Pour justifier l'acquiescement des frais de déménagement, il sera tenu compte du même principe qu'auparavant, soit que la mutation est dans l'intérêt de la fonction publique.



Forestry representatives from Canada, the United States and Mexico gathered in Ottawa for four days early in May to attend a meeting of the Forest Fire Control Working Group of FAO's North American Forestry Commission. The delegates were welcomed by Forestry Minister Sauvé and the Deputy Minister, Dr. Rousseau, and their deliberations were held in the Department's Board Room, Victoria Building. Seated, left to right — A. L. Best, NAFC liaison officer for Mexico, Mexico City; Jose Verduzco G. of Mexico's National Forest Research Institute; Group Chairman Dr. Keith Arnold, of the U.S. Forest Service; Dr. Rousseau; J. C. Macleod, this Department's Assistant Silviculture Coordinator, Forest Fire Research. Standing, left to right — Mrs. J. Tessier, Secretary of State Department, translator; Librado Solorzano B., Mexican Department of Forest Fire Fighting and Prevention; Elmer M. Bacon, U.S. Forest Service; Mal Hardy, U.S. Forest Service; Fred E. Holt, Maine Forest Service; William Foster, Ontario Department of Lands and Forests; F. H. Hewett, Forestry Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources; Jack S. Barrows, U.S. Forest Service; David R. Monk, this Department's Head of Information and Technical Services; Merle S. Lowden, U.S. Forest Service; Leon R. Nadeau, U.S. Department of the Interior.



Péripéties d'un déménagement

Le mercredi 4 août était le jour D pour quelque 171 employés du ministère des Forêts; en effet, c'est ce jour-là que certains bureaux du ministère ont été installés dans trois étages du moderne et spacieux immeuble Centennial Tower, situé au coin de l'avenue Laurier et de la rue Kent.

Les bureaux du ministère qui ont été installés dans les nouveaux locaux sont la Section de l'aménagement rural de l'ARDA, et les services ministériels suivants: la coordination des programmes, la biométrie, la bibliothèque, le service des éditions de textes scienti-

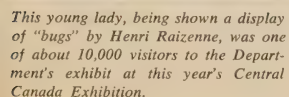
(suite à la page 6)

partment's most ambitious exhibit yet undertaken. At least 10,000 visitors to the McElroy Building stopped to examine the exhibit closely, and at least 2,000 of them paused to talk to the Department's officers who manned the booth in four-hour shifts from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Enquiries ranged from how to get jobs in forestry, to what to do to save a favorite tree from attack by insects or disease. Interest in employment was chiefly shown in the sub-professional levels — hundreds of youngsters and their parents apparently had their sights levelled on such heroic careers as airborne forest rangers and fire bosses. There was, however, a gratifyingly large number of youths aspiring to scientific careers in forestry after graduation from university.

The theme of the exhibit was admittedly calculated to inspire the higher-level interest; as in the case of the display at the Canada Sportsmen's Show in Toronto last Spring, the exhibit told the story of the Department's program of research to protect Canada's forests from fire, insects and disease.

(Turn to Page 6)



Le magnifique édifice Centennial Tower, nouveaux locaux pour 171 employés du ministère.

the link le lien

The Link is the staff publication of the Department of Forestry of Canada. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, the Hon. Maurice Sauvé, and is produced by the Information and Technical Services Division.

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Vol. 2, No. 2

OTTAWA, CANADA

September — septembre 1965

NOUVELLES

DU PERSONNEL

NEWS

Formation

En ces derniers mois, un bon nombre d'employés se sont prévalus des avantages du régime de remboursement des frais de scolarité. Le Ministère est autorisé à rembourser jusqu'à 50 p. 100 des frais de scolarité relatifs à des cours du soir ou à des cours par correspondance qui ont trait directement aux fonctions de l'employé ou qui sont propres à améliorer ses aptitudes ou son rendement.

Pour avoir droit à pareil remboursement, tout aspirant doit donner, avant même de s'inscrire à un tel cours, tous les détails, touchant le programme et les frais du cours en question, l'institution où l'enseignement se donne et la preuve que ledit cours a été suivi avec succès. Les demandes d'inscription ou de renseignements doivent être adressées aux chefs des maisons d'enseignement.

Congé spécial

A en juger par quelques-unes des demandes de congé spécial que nous avons reçues récemment, d'aucuns sont perplexes à propos des circonstances dans lesquelles on peut s'en prévaloir, circonstances trop nombreuses et variées pour les énumérer toutes ici, bien que, en général, elles tombent dans la catégorie des situations imprévues ou fortuites, qui empêchent l'employé de se rendre au travail.

Or, selon ce critère, l'employé n'a pas droit au congé spécial dans le cas de l'accouchement de sa femme puisqu'il s'agit d'un événement qu'il peut ordinairement prévoir longtemps d'avance et qu'il a tout le loisir de s'y préparer, soit en réservant son congé annuel, soit en prenant d'autres dispositions qui lui permettraient de demeurer à son poste.

De même, s'il arrive qu'un employé ait à soigner l'un de ses proches tombé subitement malade, on peut lui accorder un congé spécial en attendant qu'il prenne les dispositions voulues à l'égard de la personne malade; normalement, il ne faut pour cela qu'un jour ou deux. L'employé s'absente-t-il fréquemment pour une telle raison, il se verra peut-être refusé le congé spécial demandé.

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Training

A number of employees have taken advantage of the "tuition reimbursement" policy in recent months. The Department is authorized to refund up to 50 per cent of the tuition fees for evening or correspondence courses which are directly related to an employee's duties, and which may be expected to improve his (or her) performance or qualifications.

To qualify for this refund an employee must provide before registering, full particulars about the content and cost of the course and the institution offering it, as well as evidence that it has been completed satisfactorily. Applications or inquiries should be sent through heads of establishments.

Special Leave

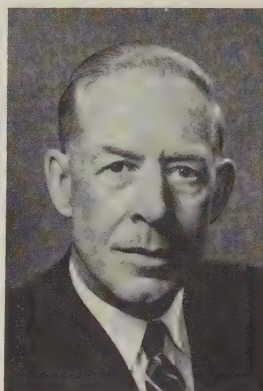
A few of the applications for special leave which we have received recently suggest that there is some uncertainty as to the situations in which this type of leave can be used. These situations are too diverse and too numerous to list, but in general they may be described as unforeseeable emergencies over which the employee has little or no control, and which prevent him from being at his place of work.

Applying this standard, special leave cannot be granted to a male employee during his wife's confinement, since the event is reasonably predictable in normal circumstances, and the employee has ample opportunity to make plans ahead of time, either by saving annual leave or making other arrangements which would enable him to continue at work.

Similarly, if an employee is required to care for a member of his or her immediate family who is suddenly taken ill, special leave can be granted until other arrangements can be made for the person's care, but normally a day or two is sufficient for this purpose. If an employee is absent frequently for this reason, special leave may be denied and the employee required to use other leave instead.

Transportation tie-ups caused by weather conditions which make it impossible for an employee to get to work

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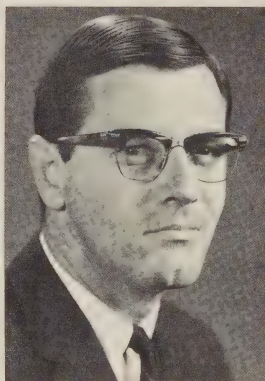
Dr. M. L. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry), was awarded the 1965 Entomological Society of Canada Medal at the Society's annual meeting in Fredericton on September 1. The Medal is awarded each year for outstanding achievement in Canadian entomology. Dr. Prebble, who was director of the Department's former forest entomology and pathology branch before reorganization, has been engaged in federal entomological and pathological research continuously since 1930.



Raymond R. Lejeune, Director of the Department's British Columbia Region, is the new president of the Entomological Society of Canada. Mr. Lejeune took office, succeeding Dr. B. N. Smallman of Queen's University, at the Society's annual meeting, held this year at Fredericton September 1 to 3. Before his appointment as Regional Director for British Columbia, Mr. Lejeune was officer-in-charge of the Department's entomology and pathology research in B.C.

G. Caron Replaces Gilles E. Chiasson

A major shift occurred in the Information and Technical Services Division when Gilles E. Chiasson, Head of the Public Information Section since its formation early in 1962, resigned July 31 to become Assistant Director of Information, Department of National Health and Welfare. On the occasion of his departure from the Department, Gilles was given a movie camera as a token of the high regard in which he was held.



Guy Caron

New Head of Public Information is Guy Caron, who came to the Department September 1 from the Civil Service Commission, where he was Chief of Public Relations.

Born in Hull in 1922, Guy completed his education at the University of Montreal. After service as a lieutenant

Silviculturalist Attends Symposium

FREDERICTON — A Department silviculturalist here, Dr. Gordon L. Baskerville, was one of three Canadians attending the First International Symposium on Ecosystems, held July 24 to 30 in Denmark.

The conference, at the University of Copenhagen, considered the productivity, functioning, and classification of ecosystems. Dr. Baskerville is currently studying the productivity of immature fir stands.

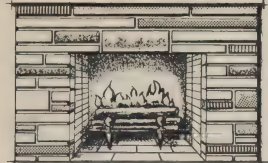
The sessions were organized under the auspices of the Danish Royal Academy of Sciences and Letters, and attracted 130 scientists from throughout the world.

Joins Soo Lab

SAULT STE. MARIE — Dr. S. S. Sohi was appointed to the staff of the Insect Pathology Research Institute on June 30. He came from the University of Saskatchewan where he held a post-doctoral fellowship to study the problem of mosquito transmission of the virus of Western equine encephalitis. At the Institute he will be investigating problems in the development and spread of insect viruses, and in the use of insect tissue culture.

in the Canadian Army during World War II, he became active in radio broadcasting, working with stations in Hull, Rimouski and Quebec City. He is a past president of the French Broadcasters' Association, and was an account executive with a leading Montreal advertising agency before joining the Civil Service.

THE FIREPLACE



Letter-Writing

In among the pages of the so-called Glascow Report is a statement that it costs the taxpayer \$1 for each letter written by the federal government. The Senate Finance Committee felt this figure was rather high and asked Treasury Board Secretary Davidson his opinion. Mr. Davidson said this was one estimate for which he could find no mathematical base. He did not provide and alternative estimate, however.

For some letters which go out of this Department, the costs are astronomical in relation to the estimate of \$1. For example, there is the chap who discovers that forest fires are extinguished by rainfall and rainfall, as everybody knows, comes from moisture in the clouds. The obvious solution: build a tower one mile high, pump water up to the top of this tower and spray it out into the clouds. This of course will then fall as rain and put out all the forest fires in the country.

So the letter arrives, "Dear Sir: Regarding the forest fire problem..." This shuffles down through the hierarchy with little red and green tags attached saying, "Please prepare reply" and finally lands on the desk of the unfortunate research officer who must do just that.

Form Letter

It is very tempting to send out a form-type letter saying "Dear Sir: We regret that your letter was lost in the mail and therefore we are unable to reply," but there is always the nagging thought that the letter writer might have an uncle who was an M.P., possibly even a Cabinet Minister.

Then too, there is the possibility that the chap may have the germ of a sound idea. What would it cost to build such a tower? Would there be another way of getting the water up there? If you could get the water there and spray it out, would it be possible to produce local rainfall in designated areas? Although the answers at best are guestimates, a fair amount of time is involved and at the princely salary which research officers are paid this can run into money.

Eventually, of course, the letter goes out, carefully worked so as not to discourage the would-be inventor; you never know, the chap's next idea may be a winner, and pointing out that unfortunately the federal government does not have jurisdiction over the forests and thus fire-fighting operations are a provincial responsibility. Possibly the chap would wish to refer the matter to the attached list of provincial fire control personnel.

DR. JENKINS HONORED ON RETIREMENT

Dr. J. H. Jenkins, Forest Products Adviser to the Deputy Minister, was honored September 23 by more than 120 friends and associates from government and industry, on the occasion of his retirement from Public Service after 42 years of outstanding work in forest products research.

The gathering was held, appropriately, at the Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory, where Dr. Jenkins had worked from 1946 until his appointment as a senior adviser earlier this year.

In presenting him with a long-service certificate, the Deputy Minister cited Dr. Jenkins' lengthy and distinguished career in forest products research, and referred to the varied honors that have been bestowed on him over the years, both by industry and the academic world.

Forest Products Co-ordinator Dr. Harry Schwartz, who served for many years as superintendent of the Ottawa Laboratory under Dr. Jenkins' directorship, spoke briefly on behalf of the Laboratory staff who had worked closely with Dr. Jenkins over the years.

Unexpected Award

An unexpected but important event occurred when H. W. Beall, Special Adviser to the Deputy Minister and a member of the Public Service's Incentive Award Board, presented Dr. Jenkins with a Public Service Merit Award. The Award recognizes in Dr. Jenkins' career "an exceptional and distinguished contribution to the effectiveness and efficiency of the Public Service", with particular reference to his work in the Canadian Standards Association, and his contribution to the development of lumber grademarking.

In making the presentation, Mr. Beall pointed out that Dr. Jenkins' Award, the sixth to be given, had been approved earlier this year, but that presentation was delayed to coincide with Dr. Jenkins' retirement.

Assistant Deputy Minister Dr. M. L. Prebble then presented Dr. Jenkins with two fine gifts on behalf of the entire Department — a telescopic camera lens and a telescope.

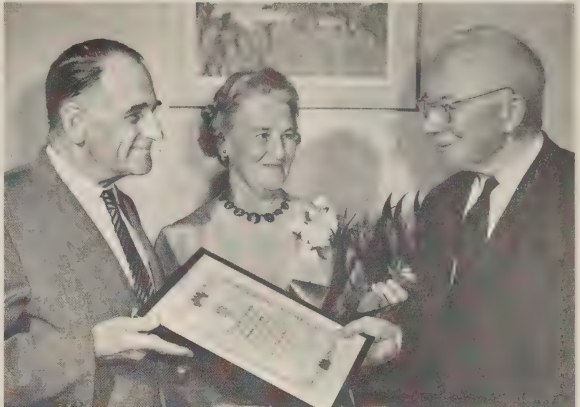
During the ceremonies, Miss Lise Lacroix of the Laboratory staff presented

Mammalogist Goes To Oxford

WINNIPEG — Dr. C. H. Buckner, of the Department's Forest Research Laboratory here, left August 4 for a year of post-doctoral work at the Bureau of Animal Populations, Oxford, England.

Dr. Buckner, who is particularly interested in the manipulation of small mammals as insect predators, is working in association with Charles Elton and H. N. Southern of the Bureau, and with Prof. G. C. Varley of the Hope Department of Entomology, Oxford.

Dr. Buckner's studies are centred around the shrew as a predator of the winter moth larva, which is a forest pest both in Europe and eastern North America.



Dr. Jenkins, accompanied by Mrs. Jenkins, receives from the Deputy Minister a long-service certificate recognizing "the faithful service you have rendered to this Department and your country during a period of forty-two years..."

ed Mrs. Jenkins with a bouquet of red roses.

Dr. Jenkins was, in 1923, one of the two first graduates in forest engineering from the University of British Columbia. Later the same year, after serving briefly as assistant forester with the British Columbia Forest Service, he joined the Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory where, until 1939, he was in charge of wood utilization research.

In 1946, following distinguished service in the Canadian Army, Dr. Jenkins was appointed assistant superintendent of the Ottawa Laboratory. In 1950 he was named to head both the Ottawa and Vancouver Laboratories.

When the Department was formed in 1960, Dr. Jenkins was appointed director of the former forest products research branch, a position he held until last April when he assumed the position from which he has retired.

During World War II, Dr. Jenkins rose to the rank of colonel, and at war's end was serving as director of military planning. For his outstanding service he was awarded the Order of the British Empire, the United States Legion of Merit, the Belgian Order of Leopold, Norwegian Cross of Freedom, and the Czechoslovakian Order of the White Lion.

Dr. Jenkins is the author of a great many scientific papers and reports, and has numerous affiliations with associations and committees. He is first vice-president of the Canadian Standards Association, a former director of the American Society of Testing and Materials, an officer of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, an active member and former director of the Forest Products Research Society. Within the CSA Dr. Jenkins also serves as chairman of the sectional (policy) committee and the yard lumber specifications committee.

He has represented Canada at various international meetings, including a meeting of the International Standards Organization held in Moscow

in 1963. In 1959, he was selected to establish a system of grademarking for Canadian lumber exported to the United States.

Receives Honors

Dr. Jenkins' contributions to the field of forest products research have been widely recognized. In 1960 he was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Science in Forestry from Laval University, and three years later he received the 1963 Wood Award from the Canadian Lumbermen's Association "in recognition of long and meritorious service to the development and progress of Canada's lumber industry".

The University of New Brunswick conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1964, and last spring he received a Bunyan Award from the Canadian Wood Council for his "outstanding contribution to the promotion and development of the wood industries of Canada".



Dr. Jenkins' expression reveals his pleasure as he unwraps one of his farewell gifts from the Department — a fine telescopic lens for his camera. He also received a telescope.

LIBRARY ENJOYS ROOMY NEW QUARTERS

by Emily Keeley

Incredible as it may seem, we are now cosily ensconced on the sixth floor, west wing, of Centennial Tower. And the move will not soon be forgotten.

Under the immediate and extremely able supervision of Mrs. Doreen Sutherland, the details of recording, packing and labelling were carried out by Marcel Boulrice, our newest professional, Gaetan Cousineau and Philippe LeMay, our two veteran summer students, and Joe Belliveau, who does everything from running messages to operating the Xerox machine.

The movers' Utopian estimate of two days extended to almost exactly the two-week estimate of the Library staff. The most amusing and satisfactory aspect of all this was that nobody was really to blame.

The night before packing was sched-

uled to start, Mr. Sparks, the mover, had 300 book cartons sent to the Centennial Tower Building. These were carefully piled at the entrance, still in their flattened condition, ready to be moved to the Motor Building in the morning, for the boys to assemble and fill with books.

That evening, the garbage collector was spotted beaming with pleasure at the sign of such excellent co-operation on the part of some of his new tenants — they had flattened their garbage, so that all he had to do was toss it into the chewing and grinding machine. This he did.

Frantic telephone calls all over the province the following morning, finally produced 150 cartons from one of our favorite refreshing and entertaining companies. At this point, the fact that we had only half the quantity needed

seemed relatively unimportant.

The boys measured, numbered and labelled the new stack area, allowing, in all cases, a five-year expansion space. The boxes were also numbered and labelled, so the movers simply had to match up box numbers and stack numbers, under the supervision of the staff.

As with all perfect planning, things went awry when the movers managed to arrive ahead of the boys with one of the early loads. This they successfully dumped at the entrance to the Library, and disappeared down the elevator shaft. For the rest of the week, the interior of the Library was only faintly visible from the top of the pile.

Added to this, the old collapsing wooden catalogue full of cards had to be moved. This was dumped in the same area in a partial state of disintegration. And then the new one was delivered, in 79 cartons.

Throughout this period, the temperature hovered around the 100-degree mark in the old Motor Building, 110 outside, and a cool 70 in the Centennial Tower.

Doreen and myself had to stay with the ship, but the rest of the girls went home — for two or three days. Sandra Wilson commented ruefully that it would just give her mother a chance to make her houseclean her room! Well, nobody can win every round...

Many Delays

Every two or three hours, and for various reasons, a mysterious deadlock would be created between the two buildings, and everyone would descend on Sadie's, until coffee and iced tea were coming out our ears. But somehow, after fond farewells to Sadie and her girls, the Motor Building was left behind.

The whole staff pitched in nobly to create a new order out of the old chaos. Marcel's newly discovered lettering talents were soon put to work on the shelf labels. And through it all, Pearl Stewart sat indomitably typing orders to avoid too great a backlog, and Mrs. H. M. Pace picked up with the Inter-Library loans again well ahead of schedule.

Then — the telephones. These were most impressive, with flashing lights and buzzers, but with a zero connection system. The lights would not flash, and the buzzers would not buzz.

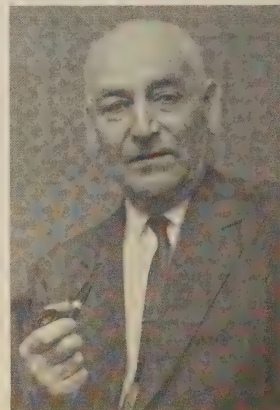
These are now being changed to the Bell Z system, with which system we are assured that lights will flash, and buzzers will buzz at the appropriate moments. In the meantime we are getting along with an effective, if undignified, call and whistle system. My Egyptian hand bell tinkles merrily, and Mrs. M. McEwan cheerfully responds every time it gets knocked over on the desk.

The Library is now unbelievably bright, airy and expansive — a sharp

Retires After 33 Years' Service

CHALK RIVER — Walter Coxford, senior silvicultural technician at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, retired May 31. A native of Pembroke, Mr. Coxford joined the staff in 1932 and in the following 33 years gained an unrivalled knowledge of the Station's forests.

Although working variously on timber sales and scaling, and during the war as timekeeper for Alternative Ser-



Walter Coxford

vice Workers employed at the Station, Mr. Coxford's main field of endeavour was with the permanent sample plot system.

In recent years he was responsible for all plot remeasurement, compilation, record keeping and maintenance. He could recall in detail the condition and development of nearly every one of the 350 plots in his charge, and was an authority on the stand history of the Station.

Numerous summer students, now practising foresters, learnt their tree identification and measurement techniques working on Mr. Coxford's sample plot crew.

At a farewell ceremony in the Station auditorium, Dr. I. C. M. Place presented Mr. Coxford with an engraved silver salver, and Mrs. Coxford with a bouquet of roses — gifts from the staff. Long-time residents of Chalk River, Mr. and Mrs. Coxford will spend their retirement in North Bay.

contrast to the cramped conditions which prevailed in the Motor Building.

As one enters the Library from the elevator area, the circulation desk is located to the left, with the reference room farther along the left side. The main aisle through the spacious stacks lies straight ahead. At the end, to the left, is found a beautiful large periodicals reading room, with staff offices located to the right.

The Library is in business, and it LOOKS like a library. Do come in and see us.



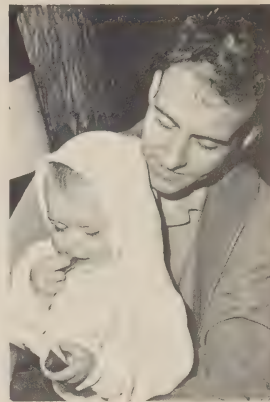
Here is a startling contrast between the old and new Department Libraries. In top photo, left to right, Marcel Boulrice, Sheila Porter, Miss E. McFarlane and Sandra Wilson have ample room to carry out their work. In the lower photo, Sheila and Marcel feel the squeeze in the crowded work area of the former Library quarters in the Motor Building.



230 ENJOY ANNUAL PICNIC DESPITE COOL WEATHER



The date was July 21 — surely one of the coolest days of the summer in the Hull-Ottawa area. Despite the unseasonal temperature, about 230 enthusiastic Department members, spouses and children gathered at Lac Philippe to enjoy an afternoon of relaxation, games and — for the hardier souls — swimming. The picnic was organized by a small but highly efficient group consisting of Ken Leach of the Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory, Morgan Hildebrand of the Chemical Control Research Institute, Randy Ross of Biometrics Research Services and Randy's wife, Cecile. Ken was in charge of ticket sales and redemption; Morgan, assisted by two summer students, organized an ample feast of hot dogs and soft drinks; Randy and Cecile looked after all sports events — Randy as official starter, Cecile awarding the prizes.



Photos by Saul Gosewitz



PÉRIPÉTIES ...

(suite de la page 1)

fiques, l'institut de recherches sur les incendies de forêt, l'institut de recherches économiques, l'institut de recherches en aménagement forestier, la section d'art et de photographie, la section de l'édition des services de l'information et des renseignements techniques, et enfin 'es archives.

Deux fois plus d'espace !

Ces bureaux occupent maintenant les cinquième, sixième et septième étages du tout premier immeuble cruciforme à être érigé à Ottawa. D'après la section de la gestion des biens-fonds, les services en cause disposent actuellement d'un espace double de celui qu'ils occupaient auparavant. Il était d'ailleurs grand temps, car il faudra beaucoup de place pour accommoder les nouveaux et futurs services, ainsi que leur personnel.

Les nouveaux locataires du Centennial Tower viennent de l'immeuble Excelsior Life, avenue Laurier, de l'immeuble Victoria, rue Wellington, des immeubles Blackburn et Motor, rue Sparks, de l'immeuble K. W. Neatby à la ferme expérimentale et du laboratoire de recherches sur les produits forestiers, chemin de Montréal.

Le déménagement avait été minutieusement organisé, et bien qu'il se soit beaucoup ralenti vers la fin, tout s'est bien passé. Nous devons cette organisation bien coordonnée à M. Larry Dufour, des services administratifs, à qui ont prêté main-forte MM. Harold Vodden, Ron Webb et Bill Stanford, de la section de gestion des biens-fonds.

Premier temps

Le personnel qui se trouvait à l'immeuble de l'Excelsior Life a pu emménager au cours de la première journée de déménagement. On a pu commencer à déménager le mobilier de l'immeuble Blackburn le mercredi également, mais la chose ne pouvait se faire que la nuit, à cause des transformations en cours dans l'immeuble et aussi à cause des difficultés qui rendent le stationnement presque impossible durant la journée.

Le jeudi à dix heures et demie le personnel de l'immeuble K. W. Neatby était installé dans ses nouveaux bureaux et le même jour, à 3 heures de l'après-midi, celui de l'immeuble Victoria l'était aussi. Le déménagement du mobilier du personnel très nombreux de l'immeuble Motor a commencé le vendredi et s'est poursuivi durant toute la journée du samedi, a recommencé le lundi matin et s'est poursuivi durant toute la semaine. Le déménagement "nocturne" de l'immeuble Blackburn s'est terminé le mercredi de la deuxième semaine, dans la soirée.

Démontage de la machine comptable

Le déménagement n'était pas toujours facile, à cause des dimensions et du poids de certaines machines. Toutes les machines IBM de l'immeuble Motor furent enlevées sans trop de difficulté, sauf la machine comptable 402. Elle était censée être démontée le vendredi

6 août, mais son poids s'étant révélé supérieur à la charge permise dans l'ascenseur, il fallut faire venir un mécanicien de la société IBM pour la démonter en partie.

À 1 heure de l'après-midi, c'était chose faite et un ouvrier de la société Otis se trouvait sur place pour conduire l'ascenseur, mais il fallut démonter la machine un peu plus, car elle ne pouvait passer dans l'ascenseur. Finalement, cette machine compliquée put être déchargée à l'immeuble Centennial Tower tard dans l'après-midi du lundi.

Dans la soirée du mercredi 11 août, la dernière pièce du mobilier de l'immeuble Blackburn était enfin sortie du bâtiment; il s'agissait d'une énorme table à dessin qu'il fallut descendre dans la cage d'ascenseur, en la plaçant au-dessus de la cabine du monte-charge.

Répartition des bureaux

Les bureaux du Ministère qui se trouvent maintenant dans l'édifice Centennial Tower ont été répartis comme il suit: section de l'aménagement rural de l'ARDA, ailes nord, est et sud du septième; coordination des programmes, ailes nord et est du sixième; service de recherches biométriques, aile ouest du cinquième; bibliothèque, aile ouest du sixième; éditions scientifiques, aile est du sixième; Institut de recherches sur les incendies de forêt, aile sud du sixième; Institut de recherches économiques, aile sud du cinquième; Institut de recherches en aménagement forestier, ailes nord et est du cinquième; Section d'art et de photographie, aile ouest du septième; Section de l'édition, aile est du cinquième; archives, aile sud du sixième.

NOUVELLES DU PERSONNEL

(suite de la page 2)

quitté à se prévaloir d'une autre catégorie de congé.

Les embarras de circulation, dus aux intempéries, qui empêchent l'employé de se rendre au travail à partir de chez lui peuvent justifier à l'occasion l'octroi d'un congé spécial, mais il ne saurait y avoir d'exception advenant que pareil contretemps se produise lorsque l'employé rentre d'un séjour hors de son foyer, par exemple, après une fin de semaine ou un voyage d'agrément.

Qu'une situation critique comme un incendie ou une inondation, oblige l'employé à se procurer un nouveau gîte, voilà des circonstances qui motivent d'emblée l'octroi d'un congé spécial, mais si c'est le bureau même, ou le lieu où travaille l'employé qui devient inhabitable, le sous-ministre est alors habilité à accorder un congé en vertu de l'article 76 des Règlements du Service civil, de sorte qu'il n'y a pas lieu en ce cas d'utiliser du congé spécial.

Il y a 60 ans

Voici des précisions intéressantes glanées dans le rapport de la Commission royale d'enquête de 1908 sur le Service

NAFC WORKING GROUP MEETS ON WEST COAST

VICTORIA — The ten members of the North American Forestry Commission's Working Group on Forest Insects and Diseases, under the chairmanship of Dr. M. L. Prebble, met after a two-year interval during the week of September 13 in the Forest Research Laboratory here.

Attending the session were delegates representing forest research interests in Mexico, the United States and Canada.

On the agenda for the four-day meeting were two days of conference room discussions, followed by two days of field investigations into local forestry conditions, and a look at current research on disease and insect problems in the Saanich and Cowichan areas.

Included in the field program was the inspection of a modern high-lead, mobile steel-spar logging operation, at which also seen was the traditional, but now out-dated, natural spar tree rigged and yarding timber.

Although it was late in the year to find natural ambrosia beetle activity in forest sites, Dr. J. A. Chapman prepared demonstration material to show techniques and problems related to the study of this beetle which attacks recently felled timber, especially Douglas fir and hemlock.

An outline and discussion of nursery disease problems being studied by Dr. W. J. Bloomberg, with reference to the Duncan Forest Nursery and to the study of diseased nursery stock in the laboratory, also was included.

Other research available to the working group included studies of forest root problems in Douglas fir being conducted by Dr. G. W. Wallis, and the survey and investigation of the balsam woolly aphid infestation under Dr. J. W. E. Harris. The aphid has recently developed into a major forest insect problem on the Lower Mainland and southern Vancouver Island.

The working group last met in Mexico City, in November of 1963. The report on the discussions and findings

civil: un bon traitement s'établissait en moyenne à \$1,000 par an... les sous-ministres touchaient \$4,000... il n'y avait pas eu de révision générale des traitements depuis trente ans, bien que le rapport de la dite Commission signalait une hausse considérable du coût de la vie, dont les gages des domestiques constituaient l'un des éléments (le Bureau d'étude des traitements est prié de noter)... les fonctionnaires nommés après 1897 ne bénéficiaient pas de la pension de retraite, n'ayant droit qu'au remboursement des sommes contributives à une "caisse de retraite"... advenant le décès du fonctionnaire avant l'âge de la retraite, les montants versés par lui au fond de retraite revenaient au Receveur général et non à sa succession ou à ses héritiers... la totalité des émoluments versés aux employés du ministère du Travail se chiffrait par moins de \$17,000.

of the latest meeting was completed in preparation for the third session of the North American Forestry Commission, held in Washington in October.

Serves As Adviser On Economic Mission

During July, J. A. Doyle, Head of the Wood Utilization and Anatomy Section at the Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory, visited British Guiana as a member of an economic mission established to advise on a five-year development program which had been prepared by that country's government.

Mr. Doyle, forest products specialist with the mission, advised on matters relating to possible utilization of British Guiana forests and on the prospects for future improved development of the forest products industries in the country.

On September 24 Mr. Doyle left Ottawa to attend a meeting of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations in Melbourne, Australia. As vice-chairman of the IURO working group on wood quality, Mr. Doyle presided over several sessions relating to the macroscopic characteristics of wood quality.

EX DRAWS 10,000

(From Page 1)

widened to 28 feet from its original 20 feet, and an inner eight-by-four-foot booth added to accommodate sound movie and slide projectors. The color film, *Aircraft in Forest Fire Control*, and a series of 80 color slides illustrating various phases of our research programs, were back-projected onto a two-foot-square translucent screen in the front wall of the new inner booth.

A wide selection of Departmental literature was available for distribution at the exhibit. Altogether 2,417 leaflets, pamphlets and booklets were given out, many of them in response to direct request by visitors who selected them from the new panel illustrating the covers of our popular publications. Officers tending the exhibit distributed 70 per cent of the literature with which the booth had been stocked, and many titles were cleaned out before the Exhibition closed.

The Public Information Section team of A. P. Norton and Jacques Henri had its duties lightened considerably at this Exhibition, thanks to the timely aid given by Dr. Grant Davidson, Maurice Lockman, Henri Raizenne, Cluff Brown and Alec Kingston, who manned the booth on frequent occasions.

The exhibit's next excursion is planned for the Sault Ste. Marie Board of Education's Careers Exposition in early November, when our people at the laboratories there will have the opportunity of not only visiting the booth, but perhaps also manning it.

BRAND NEW

(From Page 1)

Section and Editorial Section of Information and Technical Services, and Registry.

Space Doubled

These units now occupy the fifth, sixth and seventh floors of Ottawa's first cruciform office building. Property Management Section estimates that the total floor space now occupied by these elements is roughly double the area occupied before the move. This increase was badly needed to accommodate recent and future expansion in staff and facilities.

The new tenants of the Centennial Tower came from the Excelsior Life Building on Laurier Avenue, the Victoria Building on Wellington Street, the Blackburn and Motor Buildings on Sparks Street, and K. W. Neatby Building at the Central Experimental Farm, and the Forest Products Laboratory on Montreal Road.

The move was carefully co-ordinated in advance, and although the operation slowed considerably during its latter stages, the final results were satisfying. The move was co-ordinated by Larry Dufour of Administrative Services, assisted by Harold Vodden, Ron Webb and Bill Stanford of Property Management Section.

First Phase

Personnel and property from the Excelsior Life Building were transferred on the first day — and evening — of the move. Wednesday also marked the beginning of the move from the Blackburn Building, which had to be carried out at night only, due to renovation of the building and extremely difficult parking conditions during the day.

Personnel in the K. W. Neatby Building were moved by 10:30 Thursday morning, and the Victoria Building operation was completed by 3:00 p.m. the same day. The task of moving the large number of persons in the Motor Building commenced on Friday, continued through Saturday, was resumed on Monday and continued for the remainder of the week. The Blackburn Building "night operation" was completed on Wednesday evening of the second week.

Printer Dismantled

The move was complicated at times by the size and weight of some of the material involved. All IBM machines were moved from the Motor Building with little difficulty, except for the 402 printer. This machine was scheduled to be moved on Friday, August 6. It was slightly heavier than the elevator load limit, however, and on Monday morning an IBM employee partially dismantled the machine.

By 1:00 p.m. the printer had been sufficiently lightened and an Otis employee was on hand to operate the elevator. Another delay was caused when the machine had to be further dismantled to fit the elevator. The complex equipment was finally transferred to the Centennial Tower late Monday afternoon.

On the evening of Wednesday,

QUARTERS

August 11, the Blackburn Building move was completed by bringing a large drafting-desk top and table down the elevator shaft atop the elevator.

The elements of the Department now quartered in the Centennial Tower are located as follows: the Rural Development Section of ARDA — north, east and south wings of seventh floor; Program Coordination — north and east wings of sixth floor; Biometrics Research Services — west wing of fifth floor; Library Services — west wing of sixth floor; Scientific Editing Services — east wing of sixth floor; Forest Fire Research Institute — south wing of sixth floor; Economics Research Institute — south wing of fifth floor; Forest Management Research and Services Institute — north and east wings of fifth floor; Art and Graphics Section — west wing of seventh floor; Editorial Section — east wing of fifth floor; Registry — south wing of sixth floor.

PERSONNEL NEWS

(From Page 2)

from his normal residence may be grounds for special leave, but not if these conditions prevent him from returning after a period away from home (e.g., a weekend or vacation trip). Domestic emergencies such as fire or flood which require the employee to make other arrangements for accommodation can be covered by special leave, but if the office or work place is uninhabitable the Deputy Minister may grant leave under section 76 of the Civil Service Regulations, and special leave need not be used for this purpose.

60 Years Ago

Some interesting items from the report of the 1908 Royal Commission on the Civil Service: a "good average" salary was \$1,000 a year... deputy ministers received \$4,000... there had been no general revision of salaries for 30 years, and the Commission's report cited a considerable rise in the cost of living, which was taken to include the wages of domestic servants (Pay Research Bureau, please note!)... employees appointed after 1897 were not covered by superannuation, and were entitled only to a return of their own contributions to a "retirement fund"... in the event of death before retirement, the employee's contributions reverted to the Receiver General, and not to his estate or dependents... total salaries of the Department of Labour were less than \$17,000.

Goes To Ohio State

SAULT STE. MARIE — Dr. Gordon R. Stairs, who had been on the staff of the Institute since 1954, resigned at the end of July to take an appointment on the staff of Ohio State University at Columbus. Dr. Stairs hopes to continue his studies on the effects of viruses on insect populations, and will also lecture on insect pathology.

ENTOMOLOGISTS MEET IN FREDERICTON

FREDERICTON — Entomologists of the Atlantic Provinces, many of them Department of Forestry personnel, played host in early September as the Entomological Society of Canada and the Acadian Entomological Society held a joint annual meeting here. The conference, at the University of New Brunswick September 1 to 3, attracted some 200 delegates for discussions on the central theme, "Introduced Insects".

Dr. I. W. Varty, research officer at the Department's Forest Research Laboratory here, was 1964-65 president of the Acadian Society, and in that position presided over the conference. G. R. Underwood, also of the Fredericton lab, was the Society's secretary-treasurer.

Of the 32 scientific papers presented, 12 were by Department entomologists, including an invited paper on the regulation of winter moth populations by Dr. Douglas G. Embree, Fredericton.

Other department contributions to the program were by Dr. L. A. Lyons, Dr. W. Lloyd Sippell, Arthur H. Rose, Dr. George T. Harvey, Dr. P. J. Pointing, and Dr. Gordon R. Stairs, all of Sault Ste. Marie; A. P. Randall, Ot-

tawa; David G. Bryant, Corner Brook; P. R. Wilkinson, Kamloops; and W. G. H. Ives, L. D. Nairn, and James A. Muldrew of Winnipeg.

IUFRO Fire Group Meets In London

J. C. Macleod, Assistant Program Co-ordinator (Fire), chairman of the fire control working group of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, presided over the group's first formal meeting, in London, July 23 to 26. Countries represented at the meeting were Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Sweden and the United States.

Future activities of the group were discussed, with emphasis on its participation at the next IUFRO Congress, to be held in Munich in 1967. The group also discussed a project to obtain and compile world-wide statistics on forest fire losses.

Another project of the group is to contact all organizations involved in forest fire research in an effort to achieve world-wide exchange of research information under a broad range of topics. The group also agreed to assist, where it can, in developing an international lexicon of forest fire terminology, and to determine a method of literature classification acceptable to all member countries.

Before returning to Ottawa, Mr. Macleod visited fire control organizations in France and Italy, and had discussions with FAO officers in Rome, particularly with regard to the Sixth World Forestry Congress, to be held in Madrid in June, 1966.

Graduates Join Maritime Region

FREDERICTON — Three additions to the research staff in the Maritime Region were made during June. Gordon E. Beanlands and Gilbert C. Croome, both 24, this year completed forestry studies at the University of New Brunswick, and G. Allan Van Sickle, 23, received his B.Sc. (Forestry) this year at the University of British Columbia.

Mr. Beanlands, a native of Halifax who holds B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees from the University of New Brunswick, is associated with the Department's role in spruce budworm aerial spraying operations in New Brunswick.

Mr. Croome received his B.A. (Forestry) degree from Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1963 and spent the past two years at UNB in postgraduate studies toward an M.Sc. (Forestry) degree. He is conducting an investigation of the implications of mechanical logging.

A native of Calgary, Mr. Van Sickle joins the Maritime Region's forest insect and disease survey as senior disease survey officer.

Dr.B.M.McGugan At CAB Meeting

Dr. Blair M. McGugan, Director of Program Co-ordination, attended the 1965 Review Conference of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, held at Church House, London, England, from July 12 to 30. Such conferences are held every five years to examine the operation of the CAB's three institutes and 10 bureaux.

Of particular interest to this Department is the work of the CAB's Forestry Bureau, Institute of Biological Control, Institute of Entomology and Institute of Mycology.

The conference gave Dr. McGugan an opportunity to meet the new Director of the Forestry Bureau, C. Swabey, and discuss the various services of the Bureau — particularly its journal, *Forestry Abstracts* — and to examine ways in which they might be improved.

In reviewing the work of the CAB, the conference recognized its continuing major contribution in the field of scientific information, and agreed to support a significant increase in budget and establishment over the next five years.

The Canadian delegation was headed by Dr. J. C. Woodward, Associate Director-General of the Department of Agriculture's Research Branch. Other members, in addition to Dr. McGugan, included Dr. G. M. Carman, Canadian Liaison Officer for CAB, and Drs. P. O. Ripley, B. P. Beirne and P. J. G. Plummer, all of the Department of Agriculture.

Prairie Tree Improvement Program

by K. J. Roller

WINNIPEG — Tree improvement, a branch of natural science, is the study of heredity and variation in forest trees, aimed at increasing tree volume and quality in order to obtain higher productivity in the forest.

The prime objective of a tree improvement program should be to produce better seed and propagating material, and afterwards to improve the heritable characteristics of individual trees which have declined in quality owing to the effects of biotic and abiotic factors during the periods of devastation for some centuries.

Canada's first tree-breeding program was established at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station in 1935, with poplar hybridization work. Later, the program was expanded by the National Research Council to include various other species. Other federal and provincial organizations across Canada, with the exception of the prairie provinces, supported tree improvement after World War II.

In 1964, a geneticist was appointed at the Winnipeg laboratory to start a tree improvement program for the prairie region.

The Prairie Region

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the forest industry utilizes, respectively, 180 million and 350 million cubic feet of wood annually. This volume does not exceed the allowable cut in either province, but natural regeneration is inadequate and little is done to ensure well-stocked stands of valuable species.

Highly productive forest stands can be established through silviculture as well as through intensive tree breeding. The genetical principle can perhaps best be utilized by planting of seedlings,

but silvicultural methods should also consider the benefits of genetics. However, the quality demands are at the moment somewhat vaguely defined and have to be worked out by tree breeders.

Modern forest management must involve the knowledge of forest genetics.

In the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region, the wood-using industry is interested in an adequate supply of pulpwood and improved dimension and quality of white spruce, black spruce, jack pine, aspen and poplar for pulp mills and sawmills.

To meet these demands, the following initial program is being suggested: production of high-quality white spruce for lumber; production of black spruce for pulpwood; production of rapid-growing jack pine for poorer soils; production of high quality, rapid-growing and easily propagated aspen and poplar hybrids for pulpwood and veneer, to be used in the original white-spruce-aspen and aspen parkland areas, and possibly eventually on original prairie areas.

In addition to the above, numerous exotics such as Norway spruce, Scots pine, yellow pine, larch, and several poplar hybrids and broadleaf species are under consideration.

The work has started already in a new laboratory and greenhouse for testing material collected during the fall of 1964.

The method being used is the testing of seeds, rooting ability of poplar cuttings and phenotypic characteristics of provenances, progenies, ecotypes and mature individual trees selected from across the region.

Selecting of superior variants and assessing their hereditary value is an important part of the work. Superior trees will constitute the basic material used in future tree improvement research.

The first sifting of a large volume of material on single trees will be based on open pollinated single-tree progenies. When the breeding value has been estimated, controlled hybridization will secure a greater concentration of the desired characteristics in the progenies.

This procedure will require more persons and space than are available at present but it is hoped that these requirements will be fulfilled as the program expands.

Joins USDA Lab

SAULT STE. MARIE — Dr. J. L. Vaughn resigned from the Institute the end of July to go to the United States Department of Agriculture research laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland. During his four years here, Dr. Vaughn made a significant contribution to the development of techniques for insect tissue culture. He expects to continue these investigations in his new appointment.

TWO WRITERS ADDED TO STAFF

Two writers were recently added to the staff of the Information and Technical Services Division in Ottawa.

James J. Quigley's appointment as an information officer with the Public Information Section became effective September 1. Jim, who was senior regional information officer for the Department of Fisheries in Newfoundland, has primary responsibility to ARDA.

September 16 marked the arrival of Pierre Couture, scientific interpretative writer (French), to the staff of D. R. Monk, Chief of the Division. Pierre, who is supplying special services to ARDA, is a professional geographer who was a senior information officer, editor and writer with the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

H. D. Heaney Heads Liaison Section

FREDERICTON — Dr. I. C. M. Place, Director of the Department's Maritime Region, has announced the designation of H. D. Heaney, since 1954 district forest officer here, as Head, Forest Management Liaison Section within the Maritime Region.

Mr. Heaney will advise the Director and Associate Director on forest management policy and will direct the regional program of management services and surveys. He will assist in the planning and execution of the research program bearing on management problems and will be responsible for the direction of the Acadia Forest Experiment Station.

As in the past, Mr. Heaney will continue to have a major responsibility for liaison on behalf of the Department with provincial agencies, forest industries, forest owners and operators, professional associations, and the public.

Mr. Heaney joined the Dominion Forest Service at Fredericton in 1946. From 1947 until he became District Forest Officer in 1954, he was Superintendent, Petawawa Forest Experiment Station.



H. D. Heaney



The selection of superior trees for seed collection is a vital phase of tree improvement research. This "plus" eastern white cedar was discovered at Brantree South, Manitoba.

50 Attend Golf Tourney

About 50 golfers turned out June 22 for the Department's third annual headquarters Golf Tournament, held this year at the Glenlea Golf Club, Aylmer Road.

Al Blyth won the Dr. Rousseau Trophy for men's low gross, with Lee Pratt coming second. Devina Hay took the women's low gross, followed by Mary Smith. Dr. Jim Fettes and Don Harper tied for men's low net, with Dr. Fettes winning the flip and the Dr. MacDonald Trophy. Elma Kennedy took women's low net.



Here is the victorious Forestry Department basketball team which, for the second year in a row, won the Colonial Coach Trophy for supremacy in Ottawa Civil Service RA competition (see March Link). In the semi-finals the team won a two-game, total-point series from DBS, and in the finals took two straight in a best-of-three series with Army. Back row, left to right — K. Osterhaut, G. Hetherington, A. McGowan, T. Parrott, K. Leach. Front row, left to right — D. Harper (coach), D. McGowan (mascot), R. Ross, F. O'Brien.



December — décembre 1965



*Joueux
Noël*

the link le lien

The Link is the staff publication of the Department of Forestry of Canada. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, the Hon. Maurice Sauvé, and is produced by the Information and Technical Services Division.

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Vol. 2, No. 3

OTTAWA, CANADA

December — décembre 1965

Greetings From The Minister

December, 1965, brings to this Department its sixth Christmas, and marks my second as your Minister. Forestry may be young compared to other government departments; it is also precocious. Every member of the Department can be justifiably proud of the establishment, in such a relatively short time, of a fully integrated federal agency working on behalf of Canada's entire forest community. I know it has been a matter of great personal satisfaction to me.

The scope of the Department was greatly broadened in 1964, when responsibility for the administration of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act was placed under my ministry. Much has been accomplished under this far-reaching rural development program in the past year-and-a-half; much more will be done in the next five years, now that all parties have signed the new federal-provincial agreement which extends to 1970.

Christmas, 1965, marks the close of a busy and constructive period for this Department, and brings us to the threshold of an era of still greater activity. I anticipate great impetus being provided to our future program by the forthcoming National Forestry Conference, February 21 to 24, 1966, the first of its kind in Canadian history.

Christmas is a time-honored occasion; let me offer my greetings in the time-honored way — Merry Christmas, and a Happy and Prosperous New Year!

Maurice Sauvé

Les Voeux du Ministre

L'avènement du mois de décembre 1965 apporte au Ministère son sixième Noël et, pour votre ministre, le second parmi vous. Si, au regard des autres ministères de l'État, celui des Forêts est jeune, il est néanmoins précocité. Chacun des fonctionnaires du Ministère a lieu d'être fier d'un organisme fédéral qui, en un temps relativement court, a pu s'intégrer parfaitement pour servir toute la collectivité forestière du Canada. Pour ma part, cela me comble.

La portée fonctionnelle du Ministère s'est largement étendue en 1964, lorsque fut confiée à mon Ministère la responsabilité d'exécuter la Loi sur la remise en valeur et l'aménagement des terres agricoles. Maintes réalisations sont issues de ce régime d'aménagement rural de grande envergure au cours des deux ans et demi déjà écoulés. Or, il s'en accomplira beaucoup plus encore durant les cinq prochaines années, maintenant que tous les intéressés ont souscrit la nouvelle convention fédérale-provinciale, qui doit durer jusqu'en 1970.

La Noël 1965 marque la fin d'une période animée et constructive du Ministère, tout en le plaçant sur le seuil d'une ère d'activité combien plus intense. J'entrevois qu'un élan renouvelé jaillira des éventuels programmes que nous vaudra la Conférence nationale sur les forêts, première du genre dans l'histoire de notre pays et laquelle aura lieu du 21 au 24 février 1966.

A l'occasion de la Noël, laissez-moi vous offrir mes meilleurs vœux selon la vieille coutume: "Joyeux Noël" et "bonne et heureuse Année!"

Maurice Sauvé

From The Deputy Minister

As 1965 draws to a close, the Department stands on the threshold of a period of more significant and far-reaching change than at any time since its creation in 1960. The new shape and structure of the re-organized forestry element is now virtually complete, awaiting only the application of the flesh and the muscle to provide the power to move us into a dynamic new era of service to the forestry community. Such a complex and extensive change could not have been effected without the co-operation and support of the forestry staff at every level, and I wish at this time to express my satisfaction and gratitude for a job well done.

The past year has also been a most significant period for ARDA, with all provinces having signed by midsummer the new federal-provincial agreement covering the period from 1965 to 1970. This agreement further broadens the terms of reference whereby rural poverty is being combatted under this ambitious and comprehensive program.

These progressive developments indicate a coming year of intensified activity in every area of our work, and we shall of course continue to expand and improve. But I think 1965 will always be regarded as one of our most important years — certainly our most formative.

Also, this month marks the beginning of the Link's second year of publication; just one year ago, I was pleased to speak to you in these columns for the first time. It is an equal pleasure to use this medium once again, to express to all of you my sincerest wishes for a most enjoyable Christmas and for every success and prosperity in the coming New Year.

A. J. Housen

Message du Sous-ministre

Au déclin de l'année 1965, le Ministère se trouve au seuil d'une période de changements encore plus significatifs et de plus grande portée qu'en aucun moment depuis sa création en 1960. Voici que la réorganisation du ministère des Forêts est pratiquement au point: il ne reste plus qu'à revêtir de chair et de muscles ce corps bien constitué, pour le rendre apte à s'intégrer avec dynamisme dans une nouvelle ère de fidèles services à la collectivité forestière. Or, un changement si complexe et d'une si grande portée n'aurait pu se produire sans l'apport concret et l'appui moral des employés du ministère des Forêts, qui le servent à tous les paliers; c'est pourquoi je veux, en cette occasion, exprimer ma satisfaction et ma gratitude à tous et chacun pour leur participation à cette grande tâche.

L'année écoulée a marqué une période très fructueuse pour l'ARDA, puisque toutes les provinces ont signé à la mi-été une nouvelle convention fédérale-provinciale couvrant le quinquennat de 1965 à 1970. Cette convention élargit notre mandat, soit celui de faire échec à la pauvreté rurale grâce à un programme d'action ambitieux et complet.

Ces réalisations progressives annoncent une prochaine année d'activité intense dans tous les domaines qui nous sont dévolus, car nous continuerons certes d'agrandir et d'améliorer l'oeuvre entreprise. Je suis donc persuadé que 1966 fera époque comme l'une des années les plus importantes pour nous; elle aura été en tous cas notre année la plus constructive.

Ce mois-ci marque en outre la deuxième année de publication de notre périodique: **Le Lien**. Il y a juste un an, j'avais le plaisir de m'adresser à vous tous pour la première fois par la voie de ses colonnes. Ce m'est une occasion tout aussi agréable de vous offrir maintenant, par le même moyen, mes vœux sincères du plus joyeux Noël qui soit, suivi d'une Nouvelle Année comblée de succès et de prospérité.

A. J. Housen

THE FIREPLACE



THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS

As the festive season approaches, there is a tendency on the part of old-timers in the Department to begin a rambling discourse, prefixed by the remark "I remember the Christmas party of 19..." If the unfortunate listener cannot get away he will be treated to an account of some orgy held in the dim recesses of the Motor Building.

There is no doubt that some of these were splendid affairs but, alas, all good things must come to an end. As a result of an impromptu, colorful and exotic dance at one of these affairs — in another department, of course — the Treasury Board issued a very stern edict regarding the importation of spirituous liquors for such occasions.

For many years, therefore, office parties have consisted of a group of rather desiccated individuals gathering in some shabby office for tea and biscuits, singing a few off-key Christmas Carols, and a bit of forced gaiety from which everyone escapes as quickly as possible. Another type, usually held in some cold, bleak and barren hall where one's only hope is to tank up as rapidly as possible at the makeshift bar, is too dreadful to describe.

Bruiser's Gift

On one occasion, however, one of the tea-and-biscuit parties was a smashing success. It all began when Drydan MacArthur of Accounts stepped off his usual 8:15 bus and started on his morning walk to the office where he would spend the day scrutinizing expense accounts. On this fateful December morning a tooth-jarring clump on the shoulder and a booming voice — "Granny MacArthur!" — spun him around face to face with Bruiser O'Toole. In the melting pot of the Army he and Bruiser had somehow ended up in the same unit. Before he could speak, Bruiser had thrust a large brown paper bag into his hand with a "Merry Christmas Granny, you old B-----! Don't worry, I got more; me and some of the boys have a thing going across the river. Be sure to dilute it well." And with that Bruiser went lurching off through the morning crowd.

Drydan scuttled to the office with his gurgling package, afraid to discard it for fear it would be picked up by the RCMP — and afraid not to. He was about to dash down the corridor to the safety of his little cubicle, where he could plan a suitable disposition of his hot cargo, when the Great White Father, a militant teetotaler, appeared in the hall. Drydan ducked into the men's room. Unfortunately, the GWF and one of the division chiefs met outside the door and commenced a long

Roughing It In The Bush

(Editor's Note: Each summer, Forest Management Services Section conducts surveys on Indian Reserves at the request of the Indian Affairs Branch. During the past summer, Bob Hutchison was in charge of a party which surveyed No. 10 Reserve on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, between North Bay and Sturgeon Falls. Tony Buys, Head of the Forest Management Section, invited Phil Norton of the Public Information Section to join the survey party for a week in June, to see the operation first-hand. The following is an entirely informal and unofficial version of Phil's impressions).

by Phil Norton

There are some 48,396 acres on No. 10 Indian Reserve. About 44,524 of them are timbered, according to official estimates. Official estimates do not mention, however, that it is apparently possible for a really ingenious forest survey party to arrange to have about 44,523½ acres knee-deep in swamp and water for a given period.

Preferably for the given period during which they plan to parade a visiting fireman on foot over several hundred miles of malevolently selected territory. The operation depends entirely upon the degree of honest conviction with which they assure the victim that his nice, high rubber boots are quite unnecessary for this day's excursion. His ordinary ankle boots are more than adequate. So they say, with innocent-eyed earnestness.

Tony Buys had briefed Bob Hutchison and his crew with diabolical thoroughness. I may forgive, but I shall never forget.

Rough Terrain

It is customary for a survey party to "recede" the area generally, during the first week or so, before drafting a

rambling discourse.

Drydan in desperation hit upon the idea of emptying the contents down the sink, throwing the bottle out the window into the alley and escaping. He had just uncorked the flagon when the doorknob turned. Drydan, who could spot an unwarranted expenditure in an expense account at 40 paces, was no slouch when it came to quick decisions. The partly filled bottle for the water cooler was sitting on the floor and when the chief walked in Drydan finished emptying the last of Bruiser's crock into it, refilled the bottle at the sink and continued this routine until the water cooler bottle was full, all the while grumbling about the inefficiency of the office boy who had not yet filled the cooler.

Everybody Happy

It is probably better not to go into detail on the rest of the day. It is sufficient to point out that by the time the tea and biscuits arrived at 3 o'clock the entire staff, including the Great White Father — who drank four glasses of water a day on doctor's orders — was in a jovial mood.

It is a tribute to the skill of O'Toole and his pals that his product was both



Bob Hutchison (left) and Chief Ted Commanda (right) select suitable on No. 10 Indian Reserve. Clockwise from left: Jack Tomlinson, Pierre Chapleau, Bob Hutchison, Paul Page and Doyle Wells.

detailed schedule for the rest of the summer. Before my stay at Meadowside, where No. 17 Highway crosses the Little Sturgeon River, was over, I got the distinct impression that during the preliminary probes of the reserve special note had been made of the muddiest, wettest, roughest and most nearly vertical parts of the terrain that could be found.

On the pretext of checking on some logs that were rumored to have been carelessly left lying on the ground during a winter cut, Bob lured me into a black spruce swamp deep in the northeast corner of the forest. We saw lots of typical black spruce swamp. I had seen enough of this sort of thing before not to be edified by squelching through it knee-deep for two-and-a-half hours. We didn't see any logs. Maybe Bob and his boys did later on; I'll bet it had dried out considerably before they went back in, though, and it's a sure thing they were wearing nice, high waterproof boots. I wasn't.

On the credit side of the ledger, the expedition doubtless provided Bob with valuable estimates of the black spruce potential in that part of the reserve. But he didn't need to half-drown me and nearly sprain both my ankles in

colourless and almost tasteless. Some of the more experienced members of the staff did detect a change in the contents of the cooler, but since they normally did not drink much water it took a while for the rush to develop. Maybe it was psychological, but the popularity of the water cooler seemed to engender a thirst in all members of the staff.

By the time the party literally broke up a splendid time had been had by all. The highlight was possibly the hornpipe MacArthur danced on top of the filing cabinets with old Miss Frizell from the library.

the process.

This was a reserve that had a bit of everything, from the timber point of view, and a lot of everything for anyone looking for variety in cross-country rambles.

Bob's crew tallied 24 different useful species of trees during their surveys, and top score in one tenth-acre plot was 12 different species. My personal record of the terrain — best abandoned to creatures that either swim, crawl or fly — tallied all the most objectionable features that man could find.

Student Helpers

Once I had periodically recovered the faculties of sight, hearing and locomotion, our daily excursions were both enjoyable and informative. Scrambling through the bush was fun as long as it was dry underfoot, and Bob's skillful leadership was amply reflected in the competence of his crews.

One crew consisted of Jack Tomlinson, a UNB forestry student from Timmins, and Doyle Wells, a pre-forestry student at Memorial University and a resident of the White Bay District of Newfoundland. Members of the other crew were Pierre Chapleau and Paul Page. Pierre, whose home is Kamouraska, Quebec, is a forestry student at Laval University, while Paul, who comes from Trenton, Ontario, attends the University of Toronto.

It was intriguing to observe the excellent relationship that Bob had in such a relatively short time developed with the Indians on the reserve. Whether it was in diplomatic dealings with Chief Ted Commanda and his right-hand-man on the Council, Isidore Beaucage, or in casual talks with some of the Indian logging crews cutting and peeling poplar for sale to agents for nearby mills, it was obvious that Bob and his crew were completely accepted.

Joyeux Noël - Claude Boisvert

Inaugurée en mai dernier par la Division des services de l'information et des renseignements techniques, la bande illustrée *Claude Boisvert* a eu beaucoup de succès à travers le pays. Il s'agit d'un récit dramatisant les aventures fictives d'un surveillant forestier de district "quelque part au Canada"; il paraît dans 118 hebdomadaires de langue anglaise et dans 47 de langue française.

Grâce à l'insertion de renseignements aussi utiles que précis dans une intrigue farcie de péripéties intéressantes, cette bande illustrée renseigne le public sur la modernisation apportée dans le domaine forestier et l'alerte au rôle vital que joue la pratique constante de saines habitudes de conservation dans la perpétuation de nos ressources forestières.

Depuis qu'elle est devenue le point de mire des lecteurs, la bande

illustrée dépeint, par exemple, comment éclate un grave incendie de forêt et comment on le maîtrise grâce aux méthodes modernes employées à cette fin, comment s'effectue une opération de sauvetage en plein bois en combinant les modes terrestres et aériens de repérage, sans oublier de guider les avides amateurs du récit épisodique au sein d'un laboratoire de recherches en techniques forestières dernier-cri.

Voici qu'à l'approche des fêtes de Noël le fûté Claude Boisvert initie ses deux jeunes copains à l'importante industrie saisonnière de la forêt que sont, surtout dans l'est du Canada, la culture et la récolte des arbres de Noël. Si *Le Lien* ne publie pas les aventures de Claude Boisvert régulièrement, il en passe à l'occasion des séquences entières. L'épisode de décembre paraît donc ici en guise d'étrennes du temps des Fêtes.

CLAUDE BOISVERT

par FRASER WILSON



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SEASON'S GREETINGS—BILL NORTHWOOD

The Bill Northwood — Claude Boisvert comic strip, initiated by the Information and Technical Services Division last May, has met with great success right across the country. The strip, depicting in dramatic fashion the adventures of a fictional district forester “somewhere in Canada”, is carried in 118 English weekly newspapers and 47 French weeklies.

Purpose of the strip is to promote, by injecting useful and accurate information into interesting story plots, a greater public awareness of modern forestry and the vital role of good conservation habits in perpetuating our forest resource.

Since its inception, the strip has depicted the outbreak and subsequent control, by modern methods, of a major forest fire, has illustrated a modern woods rescue, combining ground and aerial search methods, and has offered the reader a guided tour through a modern forest research laboratory.

Now, with the Christmas season upon us, Bill Northwood is showing his two young friends an important seasonal forest industry, particularly in eastern Canada — Christmas-tree growing and harvesting. While the Link cannot carry Bill Northwood regularly, it can occasionally run entire sequences. Here, as a Christmas special, is the December series.

BILL NORTHWOOD

by FRASER WILSON



BILL NORTHWOOD

by FRASER WILSON



BILL NORTHWOOD

by FRASER WILSON



BILL NORTHWOOD

by FRASER WILSON



NOUVELLES

DU PERSONNEL

NEWS

La révision de la classification des emplois est en bonne voie

Sous cette rubrique, nous avons déjà parlé des réformes qu'on est en train d'apporter à la classification en usage dans la fonction publique. Il s'agit sans doute de la plus formidable initiative jamais tentée en ce qui a trait au personnel, car elle entraîne non seulement le reclassement de tous les postes qu'occupent les employés classifiés mais aussi tous les postes occupés par les employés rémunérés aux taux existants.

Plus de 180,000 fonctionnaires seront ainsi touchés d'une façon ou d'une autre. Les réformes sont censées servir à de multiples fins, y compris celle de définir les groupes fonctionnels devant constituer les unités de base sur lesquelles porteront les négociations des conventions collectives et l'établissement d'un régime de classification, grâce auquel on pourra déléguer aux différents ministères le soin de prendre les décisions voulues.

Les premiers groupes qui feront l'objet de la nouvelle classification sont ceux des secrétaires, sténographes, dactylos, commis et titulaires des services administratifs. On a terminé le reclassement provisoire des secrétaires, sténos et dactylos et l'analyse des résultats à travers tout le Service public s'achemine en ce moment vers la Commission du service civil, si bien que les fonctionnaires intéressés peuvent s'attendre à des nouvelles plus précises à ce propos d'ici quelques semaines. On travaille présentement au reclassement des groupes englobant les commis, d'une part, et les agents d'administration, d'autre part, selon de nouvelles méthodes d'appréciation des fonctions. Des explications s'imposent à cet égard.

L'ancien mode de la classification

Suivant ce mode, tous les postes étaient répartis d'après la méthode dite de "classification par la description des classes", qui exigeait que les plus ou moins grandes difficultés inhérentes à chaque fonction fussent décrites en toutes lettres.

La méthode de classification par la description des classes sera maintenue dans le cas de maints emplois en vertu du nouveau mode, mais il appert que ce ne soit pas là une méthode satisfaisante pour classer les fonctions dans le cas des postes où l'employé doit en cumuler plusieurs. L'emploi de commis, par exemple, peut comporter toute une gamme d'attributions, distinctes ou combinées, à savoir: classement des dossiers, comptabilité, s'occuper du personnel, des achats ou d'une bibliothèque, et autres. Selon la méthode descriptive des catégories, il faudrait donc énumérer en détail une telle gradation des difficultés propres à chacune des diverses fonctions dévolues au commis, que les normes résultantes se perdrait

(suite à la page 7)

Classification

We have previously mentioned in this column the reforms which are now under way in the classification system used in the Civil Service. This is undoubtedly the biggest job ever undertaken in the personnel field, for it involves the "reclassification" of all of the classified and prevailing-rate employees in the service into entirely new classes and grades.

More than 180,000 employees will be affected in one way or another. The reforms are designed to serve many purposes, including the definition of occupational groups which will be the basic units in collective bargaining, and the development of a classification system which will make it possible to delegate decision-making to departments.

The first groups to be dealt with under the new classification scheme were the secretarial, stenographic, typing, clerical and administrative services occupations. Tentative allocation of secretaries, stenographers and typists to new grades has been completed, and the analysis of the results across the service is now under way in the Civil Service Commission. The employees concerned may expect to receive more information on this within a few weeks. Work is now in progress on the clerical and administrative groups, using new methods of job evaluation which bear some explanation.

Old System

Under the old classification system, all jobs were classified using what is known as the "grade description" method. This method requires that the various degrees of difficulty in each job be described in written standards, and a position is classified by finding the grade description which corresponds with the duties performed.

The grade description method will continue to be used for many occupations under the new classification system. However, it is not a satisfactory method of evaluating jobs in occupations which include many different kinds of work. Clerical positions, for example, may involve a wide range of duties, separately or in combination: filing, accounts, personnel, purchasing, library, etc. Under the grade description method, the degrees of difficulty in each of the many different lines of clerical work would have to be described in detail, and the resulting standards would be too complicated to be usable.

New Technique

An alternative approach is to define certain factors which are common to almost all jobs in a given occupation, and to measure each job against these factors. Each of the factors is assigned a range of point values. In turn, each position is examined in detail and a point value for each factor is determined. The total points assigned to a

Canada Land Inventory

- Major ARDA Project

by Fraser Symington

The Canada Land Inventory is one of ARDA's most important and least known projects. Within five years it will be complete, and the IBM computers will at that point be able to answer several million specific questions about land in the settled regions of Canada. The computers will be able to draw maps or make up tables showing quite accurately current land use in every township in the settled areas. They will be able to provide administrators with a shrewd analysis of how a given area of land should be used — what its capability is.

Computers, like owls, must be fed before they can digest and regurgitate for the benefit of their dependants. Most of the dog-work connected with the Inventory is in the preparation of data to feed onto the computer tapes. About 100 agencies of the 11 senior governments, and a few universities and private companies as well, are gathering data and channeling them to the collection point on the first floor of the Victoria Building in Ottawa. Here a small crew of specialists under the direction of the Inventory's Chief,

Lee Pratt, is preparing the complicated recipe for processing the information so it will be easily available and thus useful.

Each specialist has worked out (or is working out) a system of land classification for certain uses. Mr. Pratt worked on the classification of land for agriculture with the assistance of Alf Leakey of the Department of Agriculture, an internationally known soils specialist who played a large part in the development of the Soil Survey — which provided a vast amount of data and made the present Land Inventory possible. The agricultural section of the Inventory is now being co-ordinated by the three recently appointed Soil Survey Correlators — Walt Ehrlich, Bruce Cann and Paul Lajoie.

Reg McCormack, formerly of Hunting Surveys Corporation, is responsible for the aspect of the Inventory which deals with land capability for forestry, and a system for classification of soil capability for forestry has been worked out.

Art Benson, formerly senior biologist of the Saskatchewan Natural Resources Department and more recently a member of the federal Canadian Wildlife Service, was seconded to ARDA to work out the problems of classifying land for wildlife production.

Ches Brown, also a former Saskatchewan Resources Department geographer — administrator, is working on the recreation capability portion of the Inventory.

Roger Tomlinson, formerly of Spartan Air Services, is the computer expert employed under contract to work out the unique system of computer mapping to be used, and to mastermind the complex task of programming the computers — having first made sure that the data being collected are in fact appropriate for computer programming.

Lee Munn, formerly of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration in Regina, is operations co-ordinator for the Inventory, and Gus Beaudoin of the Soils Research Institute has assisted in working out the problems of mapping and heads up the cartographic section of the Inventory. Literally hundreds of other individuals have played a part in getting the Inventory started on the right track.

The Canada Land Inventory is consistent with the operating philosophy of ARDA in that intensive consultation with the provinces and many non-governmental agencies was carried out before the Inventory was commenced.

The general result predicted for the Inventory is that it will provide information essential for the most effective implementation of the ARDA program, and of other programs which affect people through adjustment of the way in which natural resources will be used.

position measure it in relation to other positions in the occupation. The result is a range of points for all positions in the occupation, reflecting the various degrees of difficulty: e.g., from 150 to 1000.

The next step is to mark off this range of points into segments. A segment of the point range becomes a grade in the classification plan, and all positions having total point values within that segment will have the same scale of pay rates.

After months of intensive research, the Civil Service Commission has concluded that the point rating method would be the most appropriate one to use for positions in the clerical and administrative services occupations.

The following five factors are being used for clerical positions: knowledge (including education and experience), complexity, consequences of errors, contacts, and supervision.

The factors being used for administrative services positions are somewhat different: knowledge, decision-making, contacts, and supervision.

The point rating method is not new, in the sense that variations of it have been used in industry for many years, but it is new to the Civil Service, and its introduction marks the first departure from the grade description method, which has been the only method in use up to the present time.

The decision to use the point rating method marks another characteristic of the classification reform — not only to design a more rational classification scheme, but to use methods of classification which are suited to the characteristics of each of the occupations concerned.

Inventaire des terres - entreprise de l'ARDA

par Fraser Symington

L'Inventaire des terres du Canada est un des travaux de l'ARDA les moins connus, bien qu'il soit un des plus importants. Il est censé être terminé d'ici cinq ans, alors que les ordinateurs IBM fourniront les réponses à plusieurs millions de questions bien précises au sujet des terres qui se trouvent dans les régions peuplées du Canada. A l'aide des données de l'Inventaire, les ordinateurs dresseront des cartes ou des tableaux qui indiqueront de façon claire et précise l'usage qui est fait des terres, dans tous les cantons des régions peuplées. Les ordinateurs fourniront aussi aux administrateurs de l'Inventaire une analyse approfondie, qui leur indiquera comment il faudrait utiliser les terres, c'est-à-dire comment les faire produire à plein rendement.

Tout comme les hiboux, les ordinateurs doivent être alimentés avant de pouvoir régurgiter ce que l'on demande d'eux. Le travail de dépistage de l'Inventaire consiste surtout à recueillir les données qui seront passées à l'ordinateur sous forme de rubans magnétiques. C'est ce travail de dépistage que font une centaine d'organismes appartenant au gouvernement fédéral et aux dix gouvernements provinciaux, quelques universités et aussi plusieurs sociétés privées, qui tous recueillent des données et les communiquent au bureau central, au rez-de-chaussée de l'immeuble Victoria, à Ottawa. C'est là qu'une petite équipe de spécialistes, sous la direction du directeur de l'Inventaire, M. Lee Pratt, met au point la recette compliquée qui permettra de traiter les données et de les classer, afin qu'elles soient faciles à retrouver et, par conséquent, utiles.

Chaque spécialiste a élaboré (ou est en train d'élaborer) une méthode de classement des terres selon les usages auxquels elles conviennent le mieux. M. Pratt s'est occupé du classement des terres qui conviennent à l'agriculture, aidé en cela par Alf Leahey, du ministère de l'Agriculture, pédologue de renommée internationale qui a joué un rôle de tout premier plan dans l'organisation du relevé pédologique, d'où proviennent les données innombrables sans lesquelles l'actuel Inventaire des terres ne pourrait être entrepris. Le travail de la section des terres agricoles est à présent coordonné par les trois coordonnateurs du relevé pédologique nommés récemment, Walt Ehrlich, Bruce Cann et Paul Lajoie.

Reg. McCormack, qui était auparavant au service de la *Hunting Surveys Corporation*, s'occupe de la section de l'Inventaire traitant de la capacité productive des terres utilisées à des fins forestières; une méthode de classement des sols utilisables à des fins forestières a été mise au point par cette section.

Art Benson, auparavant biologiste attiré du ministère des Ressources na-

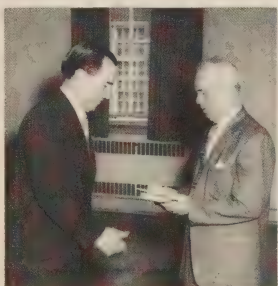
tuelles de la Saskatchewan et récemment encore fonctionnaire du Service canadien de la faune, a été appelé à l'ARDA en vue de mettre au point la méthode de classement des terres propres à la reproduction des animaux sauvages.

Ches Brown, ancien géographe au ministère des Ressources naturelles de la Saskatchewan et à présent agent d'administration à l'ARDA, s'occupe de la section de l'Inventaire chargée de classer les terres qui conviennent aux activités récréatives.

Roger Tomlinson, ancien employé de la société *Spartan Air Services*, est l'expert engagé à forfait dont la tâche consiste à mettre au point la méthode unique en son genre qui permettra de tracer les cartes à l'ordinateur, et qui est chargé du travail complexe de programmation des ordinateurs, après s'être d'abord assuré que les données recueillies peuvent effectivement être insérées dans les programmes d'analyse à l'ordinateur.

Lee Munn, auparavant au service de l'Administration de la remise en valeur des fermes des Prairies, à Regina, est le coordonnateur des travaux de l'Inventaire; Gus Beaudoin, de l'Institut de recherche sur les sols, a prêté son concours pour résoudre les questions difficiles ayant trait à la cartographie, en sa qualité de chef de la section de cartographie de l'Inventaire. D'ailleurs, des centaines d'autres ont contribué à mettre l'Inventaire en branle sur la bonne voie.

L'Inventaire des terres du Canada est tout à fait conforme aux dispositions de la loi de l'ARDA, puisque les provinces et de nombreux organismes officiels ont été consultés à toutes sortes de sujets avant que l'Inventaire proprement dit n'ait commencé.



On August 31, Jules Jobin retired from the Department's Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory after four extensions of service. The following day, September 1, Mr. Jobin celebrated his 69th birthday. Here Dr. T. S. McKnight presents Mr. Jobin with a gift on behalf of his fellow employees.



J. A. "Happy" Bilodeau retired from the staff of the Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory on October 5, after 22 years of service. During most of this time Mr. Bilodeau was foreman of the Lab's carpentry shop. His proficiency in this job brought the following comments from Dr. J. H. Jenkins at the time of Mr. Bilodeau's retirement: "Those of us who have worked with Happy Bilodeau in the Forestry Branch and later in the Department of Forestry, know what a major contribution he has made in developing ideas for exhibits and displays... he has a knack of seeing what is required and then producing a most ingenious and worthwhile solution." In this photograph R. W. Peterson, Director of the Laboratory, presents Mr. Bilodeau with a gift on behalf of his fellow workers.

NOUVELLES DU PERSONNEL

(suite de la page 6)

en des complexités qui les rendraient inutilisables.

Le nouveau mode de la classification

Un autre moyen d'aborder cette fonction du fonctionnariat consiste à définir certains facteurs communs à presque toutes les fonctions d'un emploi donné et de jauger chacune d'elles au regard de ces facteurs. A chaque fonction est attribuée une échelle de cotes, après quoi on examine chaque poste en détail et l'on détermine la cote correspondant à chaque facteur. La somme des cotes attribuées à un poste donné est ainsi déterminée par rapport aux autres catégories du même emploi. Il en résulte un éventail de cotes assorti à tous les postes d'un même emploi, éventail qui correspond aux divers degrés des difficultés à vaincre, soit de 150 à 1,000.

L'étape suivante du procédé est de diviser cet éventail de cotes en segments. Un segment devient une catégorie dans le mode de la classification; ainsi, tous les postes auxquels est attribuée la même cote au sein dudit segment, s'établissent dans la même échelle des taux de traitement.

Au bout de plusieurs mois de recherches intensives, la Commission du service civil a conclu que la méthode de cote numérique serait la plus appropriée dans le cas des postes de commis et de titulaires des services d'administration.

Voici les cinq facteurs qui servent à alimenter les postes de commis: les connaissances (tenant compte et de la formation et de l'expérience), la complexité du travail, les conséquences plus ou moins graves d'erreurs, les contacts avec l'entourage et la surveillance à exercer.

Diffèrent quelque peu les facteurs déterminants pour calibrer les postes des services administratifs: connaissances, qualités de chef ou esprit de décision, contacts avec l'entourage, surveillance.

Cette méthode de cote numérique n'est pas neuve, en ce sens qu'elle est déjà en usage depuis plusieurs années dans l'industrie, mais elle constitue une nouveauté dans la fonction publique et son instauration est un premier écart de la méthode de classification par la description des classes, qui a été jusqu'ici l'unique mode de classification en usage.



Donald W. MacLean, 45, a senior research officer in Fredericton, has been appointed Director of the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station at Chalk River. He fills the vacancy left by Dr. I. C. M. Place, who went to Fredericton early last summer as Director of the Maritime Region. Mr. MacLean, who was born in Black Point, N.B., and received his B.Sc. in Forestry from UNB in 1941, has been with the Department and preceding federal forest research units since 1946.

Philadelphia Gets PFES Tree For Christmas



This 62-footer is selected to make the long trip to Philadelphia, as Canada's present to that city during Canada Week, 1963.



Mayor James Tate of Philadelphia, right, and Canadian Trade Commissioner Wiley Millyard watch as the giant fir from Petawawa is hoisted into place in the City Hall courtyard.

The balsam fir shown on this page is one tree that definitely didn't grow in Brooklyn — it was born and bred at Petawawa. But it ended up two years ago south of the border, as Canada's Christmas present to Philadelphia. All 62 fragrant feet of it!

What began as a goodwill gesture on Canada's part during Canada Week in Philadelphia, November 11 to 16, 1963, resulted in a reassuring example of friendship between two countries — and co-operation between two government departments.

The Canadian Trade Fair, highlight of Canada Week in Philadelphia, was

a Trade and Commerce Department project. When the Trade Publicity Branch asked our Department for a Christmas tree to be presented to Philadelphia, those concerned knew just where to go — the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station. Dr. I. C. M. Place aided in the search for a suitable tree, along with others from the Station, and finally the choice narrowed down to one stately specimen.

Again co-operation showed its genial mien. Atomic Energy of Canada at Chalk River lent their huge crane to lift the mighty tree, and a 40-foot float to transport it several miles through

the bush to a siding where two flatcars waited to carry it on its final ride to the United States.

Acme Tree Specialists from Ottawa were called upon to cut and lower the giant. Hydraulics both in their truck and on the crane gently eased the balsam to the ground. The branches were tied inwards to prevent them from breaking, the butt end was wrapped in polyethylene and wet sphagnum moss, and it was then sprayed with a waxing material to prevent loss of moisture and windburn (after all, we have to practice what we preach). At last it was hoisted onto the flatcars and away it went to Philadelphia, to become the largest Christmas tree ever erected there!

All this actually took place *after* the tree had been officially presented to the citizens of Philadelphia! In planning the gesture, Trade and Commerce officials realized it would not be practical to present "the real thing" in early November. Besides, a Philadelphia by-law forbids erection of a Christmas tree before December 1.

The problem was neatly solved by substituting a 60-inch tree for the official ceremonies, which went off without a hitch in front of City Hall on November 14. On December 3, the 62-foot patriarch from Petawawa was raised in the Philadelphia City Hall



With Canadian Trade Commissioner Wiley Millyard standing by, Mayor James Tate of Philadelphia gives the order, via portable two-way radio, to light up the 62-foot Christmas tree in City Hall courtyard. The tree, a gift from the people of Canada to the people of Philadelphia, was provided by the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station.



Here the big tree is secured to a flatcar for its southbound journey.

courtyard, attracting a great number of sidewalk superintendents.

As far as we know, the little tree used as a "stand-in" was subsequently planted permanently somewhere in Philadelphia, and should be around for many decades to come, as a reminder of the bond between our two countries.

CONFERENCE MAJOR LANDMARK



Research Grants Are Announced

The grants are part of the Department's continuing program of obtaining necessary scientific information and data outside its own research establishments, where this procedure is more economical and practical, and of supporting and encouraging research at

Minister Attends Paris Symposium

Forty-two countries participated in the symposium, which compared the problems arising from the development of new agricultural structures and use of rural space.

Independence Feature Of New Council

One basic new principle involved is that the Council is to have a degree of independence that is unprecedented for advisory bodies. Its nearest counterpart in the federal field is the Economic Council of Canada, which also has a high degree of independence, but which is set up by special legislation. No special legislation has been passed in the case of the National Advisory Council on Rural Development — although legislation is provided for in the ARDA Act — but it will have much the same independence to run its own affairs, publish its studies and findings, as has the ECC.

Canadian universities, particularly in fields related to forestry.

Of the 14 grants awarded thus far in 1966, seven are in further support of projects already under way, and seven are being used to launch new investigations. Most projects under the department's research grant program have a duration of three years.

Recipients of the 1966 grants to date are: Dr. C. D. Nelson, Queen's University, \$9,000; Dr. D. F. Forward, University of Toronto, \$7,700; Dr. W. Hoffman, McMaster University, \$5,500; Prof. M. Goulet, Laval University, \$4,500; F. R. Stewart, University of New Brunswick, \$5,400; V. L. Dutton, University of Manitoba, \$4,500; Dr. Z. Valenta, University of New Brunswick, \$4,000; Dr. M. H. Benn, University of Alberta, \$5,000; Prof. K. Ronald, University of Guelph, \$5,500; Prof. W. F. Grant, Macdonald College, \$9,000; Prof. J. M. Pepper, University of Saskatchewan, \$4,000; Dr. H. I. Bolker, McGill University, \$7,000; Dr. R. M. O'Brien, University of Alberta, \$4,000; Prof. L. P. Sebastian, University of New Brunswick, \$4,000.

Conférence nationale sur les forêts

Some 200 participants — top-level representatives of provincial governments, primary and secondary forest industry associations, private and publicly-supported economic and research organizations, the forestry universities, professional bodies, and 16 federal departments and agencies in addition

(Turn to Page 6)

La Conférence nationale sur les forêts, que M. Sauvé a convoquée au Seigniory Club, à Montebello (Québec), vient de prendre fin. Etant donné le caractère exceptionnel de son ordre du jour et l'appui enthousiaste que lui ont accordé tous les secteurs de la collectivité forestière du Canada invités à y participer, beaucoup estiment qu'elle fait époque dans notre histoire, au même titre que le Congrès national sur les forêts de 1906 et que la Conférence fédérale-provinciale des ministres des Forêts de 1963.

Quelque 200 participants, soit d'éminents délégués des gouvernements provinciaux, d'associations des industries primaires et secondaires de la forêt, d'organismes privés et publics s'occupant de questions économiques et de

(suite à la page 7)



The hard-working Secretariat at the National Forestry Conference at Montebello, February 21 to 24: front row, left to right — Mrs. Gwen Woolford, Mrs. Muriel Bradley, Miss Diane Hebert, Miss Marie Giroux, Mrs. Trellis Lamarre, Mrs. Barbara Venins. Back row, left to right — David R. Monk, Jacques Henri, Jean-Claude Genereux, John Becker.

Voici le laborieux secrétariat qui était à la tâche lors de la Conférence nationale sur les forêts à Montebello, du 21 au 24 février dernier: première rangée, de gauche à droite, Mlle Gwen Woolford, Mme Muriel Bradley, Mlle Diane Hébert, Mlle Marie Giroux, Mme Trellis Lamarre, Mme Barbara Venins; deuxième rangée, de gauche à droite, MM. David R. Monk, Jacques-R. Henri, Jean-Claude Généreux et John Becker.

the link le lien

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OTTAWA, CANADA

March - mars 1966

Senior Advisory Group

Un comité spécial de conseillers

L'un des aspects dominants de la re-fonte des cadres réalisée il y a près d'un an consistait à doter le sous-ministre d'un noyau de hauts fonctionnaires appelés à lui servir de conseillers. Il s'agit là d'une innovation conforme à l'orientation actuelle au sein des organismes tant gouvernementaux que privés, qui veut que certains hauts fonctionnaires soient détachés de leurs fonctions d'administration et d'exécution afin de pouvoir se consacrer pleinement aux questions de ligne de conduite et de planification à long terme.

Le groupe de conseillers, au ministère des Forêts, tel qu'il était d'abord constitué, comprenait quatre hauts fonctionnaires, chacun d'eux ayant un poste de gestion dans l'organisation antérieure et possédant collectivement une vaste gamme d'expérience d'ordre scientifique, technique et administratif. Ces quatre experts étaient: M. D. A. Wilson, conseiller économique; M. J. H.

(suite à la page 6)

One of the important features of the departmental reorganization implemented nearly a year ago was the provision of a small group of senior officers as advisers to the Deputy Minister. This innovation is in accord with modern trends in both governmental and private organizations whereby some senior officials are divorced from operational and administrative duties in order to devote their full attention to matters of policy and long-term planning.

The Advisory Group in the Department of Forestry, as originally constituted, consisted of four officials, all of whom had been directors in the previous organization, and who collectively possessed a wide range of scientific, technical and administrative experience. These were Dr. D. A. Wilson, Economics Adviser; Dr. J. H. Jenkins, Forest Products Adviser; Dr. D. R. Redmond, Scientific Adviser; Mr. H. W. Beall, Special Adviser.

Following Dr. Jenkins' retirement from the Public Service the position of Forest Products Adviser was removed from the establishment, the duties being

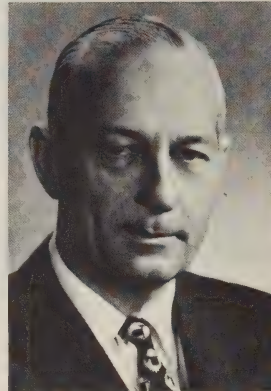
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Deputy Minister Dr. L. Z. Rousseau is seen here flanked by his senior forestry officials — the Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry), and the three Senior Advisers. Left to right: H. W. Beall, Special Adviser; Dr. D. A. Wilson, Economics Adviser; Dr. Rousseau; Dr. M. L. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry); Dr. D. R. Redmond, Scientific Adviser.

On voit ici le sous-ministre, M. L.-Z. Rousseau, flanqué de ses hauts fonctionnaires, soit le sous-ministre adjoint (Forêts) et les trois conseillers seniors. De gauche à droite: M. H. W. Beall, conseiller spécial; M. D. A. Wilson, conseiller économique; M. Rousseau; M. M. L. Prebble, sous-ministre adjoint (Forêts); M. D. R. Redmond conseiller scientifique.

M. ANDRÉ LINTEAU, Ph.D. MEURT SUBITEMENT



DR. A. LINTEAU'S DEATH MOURNED

The entire Department was shocked and saddened by the sudden death of Dr. André Linteau, Assistant Director, Quebec Region, which occurred February 21 while he was attending the National Forestry Conference at Montebello.

Dr. Linteau, who was 55, had served for seven years as Quebec district forest officer with the former forest research branch, before his appointment as Assistant Regional Director in the spring of 1965. He first came to federal service in 1949, as a research officer with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Born in Loretteville, Quebec, Dr. Linteau attended Laval University, where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, 1931; Bachelor of Land Surveying, 1934; Forest Engineer, 1935. In 1940 he received the degree of Master of Forestry from Yale University, and Doctor of Philosophy from Yale in 1946.

For 12 years — from 1935 to 1947 — Dr. Linteau was a forest engineer with the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, and from 1947 to 1949 taught at a sawmill school operated by the Quebec Department of Youth and Social Welfare. Since 1949 he had been a member of Laval's Faculty of Forestry — from 1954 until his death as associate professor of silviculture.

Dr. Linteau was a member of the Canadian Institute of Forestry, the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada, the Ecological Society of America, Association Forestière Québécoise, and Corporation des Ingénieurs forestiers de la Province de Québec.

He is survived by his wife, the former Gisèle Vézina, and two children: Jacques, age 21, and Marie, 15.

La mort subite de M. André Linteau, Ph.D., directeur adjoint de la région du Québec, survenue le 21 février dernier alors qu'il assistait à Montebello à la Conférence nationale sur les forêts, a plongé tout le ministère des Forêts dans l'émoi et le chagrin.

Le défunt, qui était âgé de 55 ans, avait servi pendant sept ans à titre d'agent forestier du district de Québec au sein de l'ancienne Direction des recherches forestières, avant d'être nommé au poste de directeur régional au printemps de 1965. Il était entré à la fonction publique en 1949 comme agent de recherches au ministère du Nord canadien et des Ressources nationales.

Né à Loretteville (P.Q.), M. Linteau avait étudié à l'Université Laval, où il avait obtenu plusieurs diplômes: baccalauréat ès arts en 1931, baccalauréat en arpentage en 1934 et en génie forestier en 1935. En 1940, il décrochait à l'Université Yale une maîtrise en sylviculture, puis en 1946, un doctorat en philosophie, à la même institution.

Pendant douze ans, soit de 1935 à 1947, M. Linteau exerça la profession d'ingénieur forestier au ministère des Terres et Forêts du Québec, pour ensuite passer à l'enseignement, de 1947 à 1949, dans une scierie-école administrée par le ministère de la Jeunesse et du Bien-être social de la province de Québec. Membre de la faculté de foresterie de l'Université Laval depuis 1949, il y a été professeur associé de sylviculture de 1954 jusqu'au moment de sa mort.

M. Linteau était membre de l'Institut forestier du Canada, de l'Institut professionnel du Service civil du Canada, de la Société d'écologie d'Amérique, de l'Association forestière québécoise et de la Corporation des ingénieurs forestiers de la province de Québec.

Survivent à notre regrettable collègue son épouse, née Gisèle Vézina, et deux enfants: Jacques, 21 ans, et Marie, 15 ans.

Promotion Is Announced

WINNIPEG — Ross M. Waldron was promoted to the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region's Liaison and Advisory Services Section effective October 1st, 1965. The joined this Region upon graduation from the University of Toronto in the spring of 1956, and later returned to Toronto to obtain his Master of Forestry degree. His research work dealt largely with natural regeneration of white spruce in mixedwood types, and more recently with planting and conversion of poor hardwood sites to spruce.

In his new position Mr. Waldron will be responsible for regional liaison work in the administration of the Federal-Provincial Forestry Agreements, and will provide advisory services in the general field of silviculture.

THE FIREPLACE



Wheeled Affluence

While it is true that, despite the earnest efforts of economists to convince us that no individual can justify the purchase of an automobile for his own use, most of us seem to have them. For some obscure reason, hidden in folklore, we attempt to drive them to work. An expensive piece of machinery thus sits idle most of the day. More than that, there are problems on the way to and from work. These are known as traffic jams. One scholarly type, looking at the mass of non-moving vehicles on a Los Angeles freeway, suggested the simplest solution would be to pave over the tops and start over.

If one gets safely to work the next problem is that of parking. Those of us in Ottawa, who work in the Ivory Tower, sit atop three subterranean floors of the parking garage. There are some 300 parking spaces, which would work out to 20 for each of the 15 floors in the building. By some strange bit of arithmetic, the Department of Forestry is assigned 20 spaces for the three floors it occupies.

This leads to a confusing situation on the vacant lots and side streets in the area of our splendid edifice. One of the most interesting exists directly across the street from the building. Here, two vacant lots have been levelled, paved and converted to commercial parking lots. Although there is no fence or other demarcation between them, two separate companies manage the lots. One has a large sign which reads "Parking — 10c per half hour ... 65c per day". The second has an equally large sign which says "Parking — 15c per half hour ... 75c per day". Strangely enough the ten-cent lot usually contains fewer cars.

One other little mystery connected with parking concerns the char staff who arrive during the night to empty our waste paper baskets and perform similar little chores. By the time they arrive the vast reaches of our parking garage are almost empty. The few cars that are left belong to people who forgot they brought their car to work in the morning and took the bus home. Despite this the char staff must leave their cars outside at the mercy of the snow removal crews.

Pitfalls Exist

In recent years, there has been a campaign to stimulate what is termed "Winter Works". Some chap using the Madison Avenue approach recently suggested a contest to pick a Miss Winter Works. An interested little group gathered in front of Zeller's on Sparks Street the other day. There in the window was a large photograph of the attractive young damsel who had been crowned "Miss Winter Works". Draped across her chest was the banner "Do It Now".

Victoria Lab In TV Series

The Department's Forest Research Laboratory in Victoria was the set for some of the scenes in a 12-part television series entitled *The Incredible Forest*. Ecologist Dr. Slavoj Eis, featured because of his studies on tree and root growth in relation to climate and habitat, was the principal actor from the Lab.

The Incredible Forest, produced by MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River Limited, covers every aspect of the forest industry from seedling to sales — from the botanical development of a tree to the marketing of the finished product throughout the world.

Telecasting of the series of 12 half-hour films began on CHAN-TV, Vancouver, on January 18 and is continuing every second Tuesday until June 21. Later, prints will be available to schools and organizations across the country.

The Incredible Forest is in color, and each half-hour segment stands on its own as a separate chapter of the forest industry story. The series covers early logging, operation of a tree nursery, modern logging, intensive forestry, silviculture, transportation, forest products marketing, forest management under various forms of tenure, wood utilization and research.



The TV camera zeros in as Dr. Slavoj Eis, ecologist at the Victoria Forest Research Laboratory, dissects a root section. Looking on during this filming of a sequence for the current TV series, *The Incredible Forest*, is technician Glen Matthews.

FORM ADVISORY BODY ON FOREST LAND USE

On October 4, Mr. Sauvé announced the establishment of an advisory committee on forest land — the National Committee on Forest Land. Membership includes a delegate from each province, from each university forestry faculty, and from each regional office of the Department. Also represented are the National Soil Survey of the

Department of Agriculture, the National Parks and Canadian Wildlife Services, the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and the Canada Land Inventory of ARDA. R. J. McCormack and J. S. Rowe of this Department are chairman and secretary, respectively. Dr. L. Z. Rousseau is honorary chairman.

Liaison Groups Meet In Ottawa

An important aspect of the Department's reorganization is the development of a liaison and services group in each region. The purpose of such a unit is to complement the region's research group by becoming what Mr. Sauvé describes as "the catalyst between the investigative group and the forest community".

"This group of 'specialized generalists'," the Minister said in a recent speech, "will be primarily externally-oriented and will bring to bear the useful results of the research group in all appropriate areas. They would also conduct the operational aspects of national forest survey programs, and manage the Department's own forest experimental areas." They will play "a real role in bringing together from the elements of investigative problems practical answers to forestry problems".

The establishment of the liaison and services group in each region is now under way; early in March an initial progress meeting was held during a Program Coordination conference in Ottawa. This meeting was attended by regional representatives of liaison and services, silvicultural research, and

officer from its inception until 1964, when he joined a firm of consultant engineers as senior planner of development projects in the Atlantic region.

The Committee's task is to examine, review and make recommendations on systems of land classification for use at national or regional levels, to investigate and make recommendations on a system of forest land inventory which would serve as a basis for sound forest management and rational use of wildlands; to review research pertaining to the management of forest land and soil; to serve as a review board and clearing house for recommendations and proposals on forest land classification and research; to promote teaching of land-and-soil inventory techniques in forestry schools and universities; and to express a Canadian viewpoint on forest land survey and classification methods.

At the first meeting of the Committee, held at Ottawa in January, the provinces were unanimous in expressing a need for a forest and wildlife classification system that would permit interpretation for uses in addition to forestry. A classification system was proposed and accepted as a satisfactory starting point.

provincial agreements.

Since creation of the liaison and services group is entirely a regional responsibility, the meeting provided an opportunity for the regions to compare notes, and profit from each other's experience in setting up this important new departmental element.

Western, Atlantic ARDA Appointments

During the first week of March, two rural development appointments were announced by Forestry Minister Sauvé. Donald Ross was named Chief of ARDA Rural Development Services for the Atlantic Region, and Ronald L. Carter was named to a similar post for the Western Region.

The ARDA Atlantic Region comprises New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, with headquarters at Amherst, Nova Scotia. The federal ARDA Western Region includes British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with headquarters in Regina.

Each man will be responsible for the maintenance of close liaison with provincial and local ARDA authorities in his Region, in implementing the Federal-Provincial ARDA Agreement.

A graduate of the University of Southampton, England, with honors in geography, Mr. Carter emigrated to Canada in 1953. Until 1958 he was employed at Calgary with the Water Resources Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. For a year he was on the staff of the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board, Vancouver, and from 1959 until receiving his present appointment was associated with park planning for the Government of Saskatchewan.

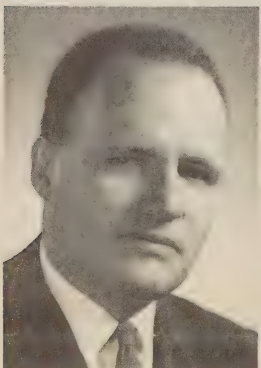
Mr. Ross, a native of Halifax, is a graduate of McGill University with a B.Sc. degree in agriculture. He was employed from 1953 to 1962 with the federal Department of Agriculture, in both the Production and Marketing Branch and the Administration Branch. He served with ARDA as a projects



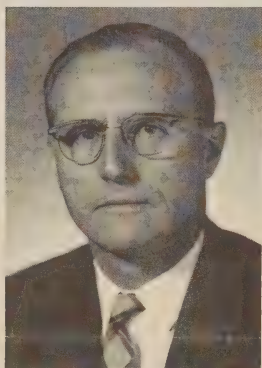
L. E. Pratt



R. R. McIntyre



P. L. Boisclair



R. C. Hodges

REGIONAL ARDA OFFICES FORMED

To develop closer liaison with the provincial governments in implementing the Federal-Provincial Rural Development Agreement, four regional federal ARDA offices have been established: Western Region, with headquarters at Regina, comprising the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; Atlantic Region, with headquarters at Amherst, comprising the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Quebec and Ontario Regions, with headquarters in Ottawa for the present.

The Regional Directors are: Lee E. Pratt, Western Region; Ronald R. McIntyre, Atlantic Region; Paul L. Boisclair, Quebec Region; Richard C. Hodges, Ontario Region. In addition to this major organizational change in the ARDA administration, a Director of Planning and Policy is to be appointed at Ottawa.

The Western and Atlantic Regional Offices will be staffed by administrative personnel, as well as professional and technical specialists in economics and other fields. These offices have authority to approve certain rural development projects without reference to Ottawa Headquarters.

The decentralization of ARDA responsibility resulting from creation of the regional offices will expedite the overall development program, and make possible a greatly expanded exchange of information that will foster more effective plans under the Federal-Provincial Rural Development Agreement.

All four Regional Directors held senior positions in the ARDA organization at Ottawa. Lee Pratt, 38, a native of Russell, Manitoba, joined ARDA in 1963 as agricultural land use coordinator. The following year he became Chief of the Canada Land Inventory and was concerned primarily with initiation and development of this multi-purpose inventory of the capability and use of Canada's land resources.

Ron McIntyre, 42, has been Chief of the Soil and Water Conservation Section since 1963. Before joining ARDA he was assistant chief engineer with the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration, and from 1949 to 1951 was employed by the New Brunswick Government as marshlands engineer. Mr. McIntyre is from North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

Paul Boisclair, 40, a native of Iberville, Quebec, joined ARDA in 1964

Move To Winnipeg Is Made Smoothly

WINNIPEG — The transfer of staff and equipment of the former Forest Pathology Laboratory from Saskatoon to Winnipeg is now complete. This was accomplished in just over a year from the time Dr. Rousseau and Dr. Prebble visited Saskatoon and announced the transfer.

In general, the move was made smoothly and with minimum disruption of program. Not unexpectedly, a number of casualties occurred — three technicians transferred to the Entomology Section, Department of Agriculture, at Saskatoon. Nevertheless, a Forest Pathology Section is adequately housed and functioning in the Winnipeg Forest Research Laboratory. Staff members appear to be settled and enjoying Winnipeg. Most are living in the suburb of Fort Richmond, adjacent to the University of Manitoba campus.

The Saskatoon Laboratory was established in 1947, with Dr. C. G. Riley as officer-in-charge and sole member. It first occupied two large closets in the Chemistry Annex of the University of Saskatchewan, then a single room in the attic of NRC's Prairie Regional Laboratory. Later, laboratory space was rented in an office building in downtown Saskatoon, and finally adequate quarters were obtained in the Agriculture Research Station building.

From its initial staff of one, the Laboratory grew until at one time eight research officers were employed. At the time of transfer, five research officers were engaged in the Laboratory's forest pathology program. Of these, W. B. Denyer, R. D. Whitney and H.

Zalasky transferred to Winnipeg. M. I. Timonen retired, and H. V. Groenewoud transferred to the Department's Maritimes Region. C. G. Riley retired in April, 1964.

W. A. Reeks At I.B.C. Meeting

W. A. Reeks, Forest Entomology Coordinator, represented this Department at an international biological control meeting held February 1 at Beltsville, Maryland. The meeting is held annually by Canadian and American experts to compare notes on their respective control programs involving the importation of parasites and predators to combat forest and agricultural insect pests.

At each meeting, the previous year's control programs are reviewed, and requirements for the current year compared. An important purpose of this cooperation is to anticipate any potential shortage, review costs, and modify the programs to meet available supply when both governments utilize the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control as a collecting agency. For example, this year's meeting reviewed an expanded control program against the balsam woolly aphid. As a result both countries had to modify their requests for predators.

"This type of planning," says Mr. Reeks, "has been a prelude to successful control operations in Canada in recent years, notably against the European winter moth and the larch sawfly."

Currently, this Department is attempting the biological control of the larch sawfly in Manitoba, the European pine shoot moth in Ontario, the European pine sawfly in Ontario, the larch casebearer in Quebec, the European winter moth in Nova Scotia, and the balsam woolly aphid in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia. These are all introduced pests, and to carry out the control program, parasites or predators have been, and are being, introduced from various points in Europe and Asia. All such material is obtained through the cooperation of the Agricultural Research Institute of the Department of Agriculture, Belleville, Ontario, which is the official importing agency for Canada.

The Department of Agriculture was represented at the meeting by Dr. B. Beirne, Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, Belleville, and Dr. J. S. Kelleher, Importation Officer at the Institute. American representatives were Dr. W. H. Anderson, Chief, Insect Identification and Parasite Introduction Research Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. R. J. Kowal, Division of Forest Protection Research, USDA; Dr. J. W. Bongberg, Division of Forest Pest Control, USDA.

To Western Region

WINNIPEG — Stephen Zoltai, who holds a B.Sc.F. degree from the University of Toronto, recently joined the Land Classification Section of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region. For the past several years, he had been a member of G. A. Hill's forest land classification group in the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, and although he has made a specialty of studies in geomorphology, he is a competent generalist in the field of land classification.

as programming coordinator for rural development projects. Previously he had been Chief of the Textile and Clothing Division, Industrial Development Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Dick Hodges, 46, Chief of the Land Use Division since 1963, is a native of Toronto. He spent three seasons with the Ontario Department of Planning and Development, and subsequently was associated with the Humber Valley Conservation Authority as secretary and consultant. Mr. Hodges was also associated with Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, and carried out land use and resources surveys in Pakistan, Ceylon, Peru and Chile.

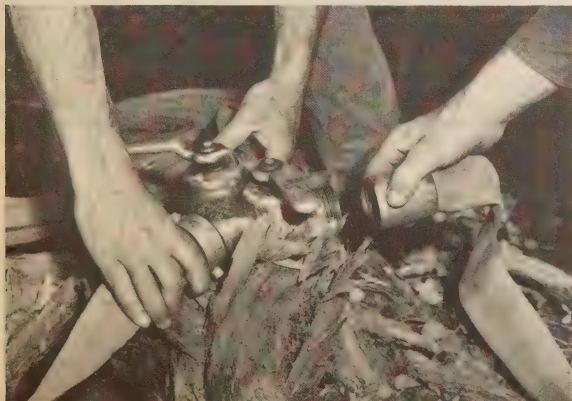
GAGETOWN CREWS HOLD ANNUAL FIELD DAY



Glen Davis, Camp Gagetown Forestry Superintendent, inspects the equipment of the District 4 crew just before the starting gun for the pump competition, during the Fifth Annual Field Day. Members of the crew are Ranger Blaine Hunter, Assistant Ranger Dave Braman, Ralph Moore, Roy Gillett and Leo Knorr.



After dashing from the starting point to the edge of the beaver pond, Roy and Leo connect the intake hose, prime the pump, couple the first length of fire hose and pull the starter cord. The rest is up to their teammates.



Connecting the Siamese before water reaches the end of the first length of hose must be done right the first time, or valuable seconds are lost. No place here for butterfingers!

FREDERICTON — Several serious forest fires, one of which burned more than 2,000 acres, and many minor fire calls during southwestern New Brunswick's driest summer in years, ensured that the Department's four Camp Gagetown fire crews were in top shape for their 5th annual Field Day. It was held October 15 at Swain Lake in the camp's District 3.

For the first time in the history of the inter-crew competition, the two top events — the pump competition and the fire-line construction contest — were won by the same crew, Blaine Hunter's District 4 team.

Coburn Carr and Ed Smith of District 1 won the cross-cut sawing contest for the second consecutive year; Andy Anderson, District 3 ranger, was the best kettle-boiler; his assistant, John Maxwell, again demonstrated his superiority in small-bore marksmanship; and Glen Davis, Camp Gagetown superintendent, won the ocular estimation competition.

On hand to present the Field Day awards were Maritimes Region Associate Director, Dr. Frank Webb; Hal Heaney, Head of Forest Management and Liaison Services; John Francis, New Brunswick Forest Service; and Glen Davis, John Boynton, and Ray Ivey of the Department's Camp Gagetown Staff.



At last! Water at the nozzle and on target! This intent competitor is Ardean Saunders of the District 2 crew. Winners were the members of District 4 crew, with a time of 2 minutes 4.4 seconds.



The race is over, but proper recovery of equipment is important too — the judges have a sharp eye for sloppy work and deduct points for slackness. Here Ed Smith of the District 1 crew picks up a wet hose in a "banana roll".



Here are the trophies awarded annually for the various competitions at the Annual Field Day held by the Department's Camp Gagetown staff.

Mr. Sauvé Chairs FAO Conference

The Department of Forestry was unusually well represented at the 13th Biennial Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations which, with its technical committees, commissions and plenary sessions, dealt with a heavy and lengthy agenda from November 8 to December 9, 1965, at Rome, Italy.

The objectives of FAO, whose first session was held at Quebec in 1945

under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson, are to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living; to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products; to better the condition of rural populations; and to contribute towards an expanded world economy. Its membership now includes 114 nations, and the Forestry and Forest Products Division is one of its most active units.

Our minister, Mr. Sauvé, was elected chairman of the conference and presided at most of its plenary sessions. This was the first time since the Quebec meeting that a Canadian has been accorded this outstanding honor.

Apart from FAO's staff, on which Canada is well represented, 19 Canadians attended part or all of the 1965 conference. They included representatives of several federal government departments, officials of the Canadian Embassy in Rome, and the president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

Besides being chairman of the conference, Mr. Sauvé was the formally designated delegate for Canada. At the official level, Dr. S. C. Barry, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was the chief spokesman for Canada, with Dr. I. Z. Rousseau as his alternate.

Other members of this Department who attended the Conference were H. W. Beall, Special Adviser to the Deputy Minister, C. C. Frenette and R. F. Hurley, Executive Assistants to the Minister and Deputy Minister, respectively, and Miss Lucille Matteau, Mr. Frenette's secretary.

reaching consequences in the relationship of non-governmental organizations to government, and also in the means by which the public can become better informed of what government is doing.

The Council's executive is under the chairmanship of Dr. N. R. Richards, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Guelph. Until a permanent Executive Director is appointed, W. Roger August, ARDA chief of administration, is acting as secretary to the Council.

The next meeting of the Council is scheduled for April 14 and 15.

Dr. C.H. Buckner To Visit Poland

WINNIPEG — Dr. C. H. Buckner, a senior research scientist at the Department's Forest Research Laboratory here — currently on a post-doctorate transfer of work at Oxford, England (see September, 1965, issue of the Link) — will visit Poland before returning to Canada next September.

Dr. Buckner has been invited by the Polish Academy of Sciences to read, to the International Biological Program symposium in Warsaw, a paper on the energy flow through populations of birds.

UN COMITÉ...

(suite de la page 2)

Jenkins, conseiller en matière de produits forestiers; M. D. R. Redmond, conseiller scientifique; M. H. W. Beall, conseiller spécial.

Après que M. Jenkins eut quitté la fonction publique pour prendre sa retraite, on a décidé de rayer des cadres le poste de conseiller en matière de produits forestiers pour en confier les attributions à d'autres spécialistes du Ministère.

A l'heure actuelle, les fonctions de chacun des trois conseillers se résument comme il suit:

Le conseiller économique conseille le sous-ministre sur la portée économique des réalisations dans le domaine forestier, tant à l'échelon national qu'international, ainsi que sur les objectifs que vise la politique économique du gouvernement vis-à-vis du ministère des Forêts et de la collectivité forestière du pays. On a pris des dispositions pour appuyer le conseiller d'un petit personnel d'économistes de la recherche afin de l'aider à mener à bien les études relatives à ce domaine.

Le conseiller scientifique conseille le sous-ministre quant aux réalisations scientifiques dans tous les champs d'activité qui ressortissent à la forêt de par le monde.

Le conseiller spécial conseille le sous-ministre sur les questions qui intéressent à la fois les deux directions du Ministère, celle des forêts et celle de l'aménagement rural, ainsi que sur les grandes questions des rapports entre le gouvernement fédéral et celui des provinces, des relations avec l'industrie et les universités, et de l'aménagement forestier. Les fonctions de ce conseiller peuvent comporter la collaboration avec les directions des Forêts et de l'Aménagement rural, ainsi qu'avec les divisions d'appoint administratif du Ministère, dans l'élaboration et la réalisation du programme de gestion.

Les conseillers siègent au sein de maints comités ministériels et représentent le Ministère aux comités inter-ministériels, à des comités et organismes qui intéressent des organismes non gouvernementaux, dont certains sont d'envergure internationale. Il arrive fréquemment, d'ailleurs, que le sous-ministre soumette aux conseillers, soit individuellement, soit collectivement, des questions de nature spéciale.

Le comité ministériel de principes directeurs et de planification, que préside M. Redmond, assisté de M. Beall comme vice-président, constitue une part importante des fonctions qui échoient aux conseillers. Le comité, qui se compose du sous-ministre adjoint (Forêts), des trois conseillers et d'un secrétaire, remplit une fonction consultative auprès du sous-ministre; il embrasse un vaste éventail de questions d'orientation et de planification concernant l'aire forestière du Ministère. Les chefs des trois services d'appoint, les membres du groupe qui vaque à la coordination des programmes, ainsi que les directeurs des organismes et des instituts régionaux sont libres d'assister aux réunions du comité lorsqu'on y discute des questions touchant leur service respectif.

R. R. McIntyre At Irrigation Meet

R. R. McIntyre, director of ARDA's new Atlantic region, was one of two Canadian representatives to the Sixth Congress of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, which met in January at its headquarters in New Delhi, India. Also attending from Canada was Dr. P. O. Ripley, Assistant Director-General (coordination) Research, federal Department of Agriculture.

The Commission, established in 1950, promotes the development and application of the science and technique of drainage, flood control and river training. It comprises national committees of 55 countries.

The Commission holds Congresses at three-year intervals to consider papers and reports on four pre-selected questions relating to current world problems in the areas of irrigation and drainage. Discussed at this year's Congress were: reclamation of saline lands under irrigation; sediment in irrigation and drainage channels; development of deltaic areas; integrated operation of reservoirs for irrigation, flood control and other purposes.

G. J. Matte, Director of the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration, is Secretary of the Canadian Committee of the Commission, and attended the last International Executive Council meeting, held in Athens early in 1965.

FORESTRY CONFERENCE

(From Page 1)

to the Department of Forestry itself — considered a simple but fundamental agenda in a complex format of plenary sessions and workshops, from February 21 to 24.

The three basic questions faced at the Conference were: "What is the present demand for Canada's forest resources — what will it be in the years 1975 and 2000?"; "What is the present state of Canada's forest resources?"; and "What must be done to ensure that these resources meet 1975 and 2000 demands effectively?".

Detailed consideration of these fundamental questions regarding the forest environment were considered in workshop sessions on fibre, lumber and plywood, multiple uses, silviculture and management (including protection), wood products and marketing. These subjects were considered within the context of four basic regions of Canada — British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces and Northern Territories, Ontario and Quebec, and the Atlantic Provinces.

Under the direction of Mr. Sauvé as general conference chairman, assisted by Dr. Rousseau as vice-chairman, the Department essentially acted as an organizational and secretariat agency to the Conference. All but one of the rapporteurs needed for the plenary and workshop sessions were supplied by the Department.

NEW COUNCIL

(From Page 1)

izations interested in some aspect of rural development. There are 22 such organizations, including the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, National Farmers Union, Canadian Labor Congress, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs, Eskimo-Indian Association, Canadian Forestry Association. There are also a number of members appointed as individuals — selected by the Minister because of their special professional interests in economics, sociology, agriculture, forestry or other related fields. The organization representatives are chosen by their organizations and are not appointed by the Minister — another means whereby the Council's independence is assured.

Appointment of an Executive Director is to be made by the government. The Executive Director will work directly for the Council, on its instructions, and will not have regular operational responsibilities in the Department.

The Minister may, from time to time, refer subjects to the Council on which he desires its study and advice, but generally the Council will determine its own program of work. Funds for special studies will be made available by ARDA, and the Council may work closely with ARDA in having these studies carried out. The studies, and the recommendations that result, will normally be published by the Council.

Scope of the subject matter in which the Council will be interested will be as broad as the term "rural development". The object in setting up this advisory body is to get an authoritative group of non-government people from across Canada who will systematically study rural development and advise the Minister. It will also perform essential functions in increasing public information about rural development, and provide a method by which organizations and professionals in the field will exchange ideas with one another, as well as with the ARDA administration, making for better understanding of the needs of the people and of the interests and policies of non-government groups.

Described as a "revolutionary" development, establishment of the Council with a wide degree of independence is certainly a new way of handling advisory committees; it may have far-

“EXPO” AT SOO

The Department's new, improved promotional exhibit — first unveiled at the Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa last summer — was shown with great success in early November at a Careers Exposition in Sault Ste. Marie, presented by the local Board of Education.

Jacques Henri of the Public Information Section, who was in charge of the exhibit at Sault Ste. Marie, reports it was the “largest and most impressive” of about 20 presentations from government and industry.

The Exposition was designed to acquaint high school students with a variety of career opportunities that might interest them. Approximately 3,500 persons visited the exhibit, and more than 4,500 pieces of literature were distributed. Most popular item was, quite naturally, *Career Opportunities*, but other publications in demand were *Forest Conservation, Canada — A Forest Nation and Canada's Forests*.

Film showings — a feature of the new exhibit — were immensely popular, and the following films were shown on a continuous basis: *Aircraft In Forest Fire Control, The Forest Tent Caterpillar, Insect Lab, and The Black-headed Budworm*.

CONFÉRENCE NATIONALE...

(suite de la page 1)

recherche, de facultés de foresterie des universités, de corps professionnels et de 16 ministères ou organismes fédéraux, ainsi que du ministère des Forêts, ont examiné un ordre du jour simple, mais fondamental au cours de séances plénières et dans des groupes d'étude, du 21 au 24 février.

Les trois principales questions dont fut saisie la Conférence sont les suivantes: Quelle est actuellement, au Canada, la demande de produits de la forêt et ce qu'elle sera en 1975 et en l'an 2000; dans quel état se trouvent actuellement les ressources forestières du Canada et ce qu'il faudrait faire afin d'assurer que ces ressources répondent efficacement à la demande en 1975 et en l'an 2000.

Des groupes d'étude ont fait un examen approfondi de ces questions fondamentales touchant le milieu forestier, des divers points de vue des fibres, du bois d'œuvre et du contreplaqué, des utilisations multiples, de la sylviculture et de l'aménagement (y compris la protection forestière), des produits du bois et de leur commercialisation. On a abordé ces sujets dans l'optique des quatre principales régions forestières du pays, soit la Colombie-Britannique, les provinces des Prairies et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, l'Ontario et le Québec, et les provinces de l'Atlantique.

Sous la direction de M. Sauvé, qui était président général de la Conférence, secondé par M. Rousseau, qui en était le vice-président, le Ministère a en somme organisé la Conférence et en a assuré le secrétariat. C'est le ministère des Forêts qui a fourni tous les rapporteurs des séances plénières et des groupes d'étude, sauf un.

Bonne représentation du Ministère, à Rome

Le ministère des Forêts était extraordinairement bien représenté à la Treizième conférence biennale de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'Agriculture, à Rome, durant laquelle, grâce à des comités techniques, des commissions et des

séances plénières, on a disposé d'un ordre du jour très chargé du 8 novembre au 9 décembre 1965.

Les buts de la FAO, dont la première session a été tenue à Québec en 1945 sous la présidence du très honorable Lester B. Pearson, sont de hausser les niveaux d'alimentation et de vie dans le monde; de tâcher d'augmenter l'efficacité des moyens de production et de distribution de toutes denrées alimentaires et agricoles; d'améliorer le mode de vie des populations rurales; et de travailler à l'avènement d'une économie mondiale plus étendue. La composition de cet organisme englobe 114 nations, la Division des forêts et des produits forestiers constituant l'un de ses services le plus dynamiques.

Pour présider la conférence, on a élu notre ministre, M. Sauvé, qui a dirigé la plupart des séances plénières. C'était la première fois, depuis la rencontre à Québec, qu'un Canadien était ainsi mis ostensiblement à l'honneur.

Outre le personnel de la FAO, au sein de laquelle le Canada est bien représenté, 19 Canadiens ont assisté à une partie ou à toute la conférence de 1965, délégation qui comprenait des représentants de plusieurs ministères du gouvernement fédéral, des diplomates de l'ambassade du Canada, à Rome, et le président de la Fédération canadienne de l'agriculture.

En plus de présider la conférence, M. Sauvé a été choisi comme délégué officiel du Canada. Au palier officiel, M. S. C. Barry, sous-ministre de l'Agriculture du Canada, a été le porte-parole de notre pays, secondé par M. L.-Z. Rousseau à titre de suppléant.

Les autres membres de notre Ministère qui assistaient à la conférence sont: M. H. W. Beall, conseiller spécial auprès du sous-ministre; MM. C.-C. Frenette et R. F. Hurley, respec-

Senior Advisory Group

(From Page 2)

assumed by other officials of the Department.

As now constituted the individual duties of the three Advisers can be briefly stated as follows:

Economics Adviser — Advises the Deputy Minister on the economic implications of national and international forestry developments and on the implications of governmental economic policies on the Department of Forestry and the forest community. Provision has been made for a small staff of research economists to assist the Adviser in carrying out studies relevant to these duties.

Scientific Adviser — Advises the Deputy Minister on scientific developments in all fields related to forestry throughout the world.

Special Adviser — Advises the Deputy Minister on matters jointly affecting the forestry and rural development branches of the Department and on broad matters of federal-provincial relations, relations with industry and the universities, and on forest management. His duties may involve co-operation with the forestry, rural development and administrative support divisions of the Department in developing and implementing administrative policy.

The Advisers serve on a number of departmental committees and represent the Department on various interdepartmental committees and on committees and other bodies involving non-governmental agencies, including some of international scope. In addition, matters of an *ad hoc* nature are frequently referred to them by the Deputy Minister, either individually or collectively.

The Departmental Policy and Planning Committee, of which Dr. Redmond is chairman and Mr. Beall vice-chairman, constitutes an important part of the Advisers' duties.

The Committee consists of the Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry), the three Advisers, and a secretary. The committee functions in an advisory capacity to the Deputy Minister on a wide range of policy and planning matters concerning the forestry wing of the Department. The heads of the three servicing units, members of the Program Coordination group, and directors of regional forestry establishments and institutes may attend committee meetings when matters of concern to their units are under discussion.

Would-Be P.M. Pushes Fire Safety

Here is one Canadian's view of the Prime Minister's most pressing responsibilities, as reported by the Halifax Chronicle-Herald:

“If I were Prime Minister — The first thing I would do would be to replace all burnt forests with young green trees. The next thing would be to make a law stating that no one could take cigarettes, papers or matches into the woods without a special permit. I would also make another law that no one except Eskimos could have a gun without passing a gun holder's exam, certified by the leading gun club in Canada. This would stop needless gun accidents.”

These opinions were expressed by 10-year-old Allan North, Kentville, N.S.

Technicians Visit Ottawa

Four forest research technicians from various departmental laboratories recently came to Ottawa for a one-week tour of the Department of Agriculture's Entomology Research Institute.

The visiting technicians — K. E. Pardy of Corner Brook, F. A. Titus of Fredericton, J. P. Laplante of Quebec, and J. C. E. Melvin of Winnipeg — are all associated with the Department's Forest Insect and Disease Survey.

Primary purpose of the tour was to develop improved working arrangements with the officers of the Institute, who provide identification services for much of the insect material emanating from the Department's nation-wide survey program.

tivement directeurs des cabinets du ministre et du sous-ministre, ainsi que Mlle Lucille Matteau, secrétaire de M. Frenette.



The Acadia Forest Experiment Station, near Fredericton, was visited last summer by Walter H. Lyford, soils scientist at Harvard University Forest. Mr. Lyford worked closely with Donald W. MacLean, now director of the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, studying the variations in soil profiles which result from minor changes in topography. Here Mr. Lyford, right, checks a soil sample with H. D. Heaney, left, and Mr. MacLean.

AMBITIOUS PROGRAM FOR WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

Mechanized logging, lumber technology, reforestation, manpower training, veneer and plywood manufacture, fire protection, financing — you name it and it's on the program for the Sixth World Forestry Congress.

The Congress is being held in Madrid, Spain, June 6-18 this year, with the theme title "The Role of Forestry in the Changing World Economy."

Delegates to the Congress will be offered four plenary session and 10 technical committee session discussions, ranging over every facet of forest industry operations. International exhibitions of forest equipment and forestry films are being held in conjunction with the meeting.

In addition, seven study tours of forest industry operations in France, Morocco, Portugal and Spain are being scheduled for before and after the Congress.

For recreation, delegates will be offered numerous cocktail parties and receptions, with special events for ladies. Two days will be entirely free

of Congress sessions to provide delegates with an opportunity to explore (in sunny 86°F June weather) history-encrusted Madrid — or to attend a local bullfight.

Registration fee for Congress delegates (or Members) — anyone actively connected with the forest industry including scientific or educational bodies — is \$15. This entitles delegates to attend all official Congress events. For another \$15, delegates can obtain a copy of the official proceedings.

Registration fee for associate members, i.e. families of delegates, and students, is \$5, entitling attendance at all official functions.

Canadian Participation

Canada will make important official contributions to the Congress proceedings. Canadian participation is being co-ordinated by the Canadian Sixth World Forestry Congress Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. D. R. Redmond, Scientific Adviser, Department of Forestry, 140 Wellington St., Ottawa 4, Ont.

Dr. Redmond is being assisted by a 32-man committee, composed of members of the federal Department of Forestry and other federal government departments, and representatives of provincial governments, university forestry faculties and forest industry associations.

Canada's deputy forestry minister, Dr. L. Z. Rousseau has been offered the chairmanship of one of the 10 technical committee sessions at the Congress — a privilege extended only to heads of national forest services.

The Congress's organizing committee in Madrid has extended invitations to several Canadians to present general papers at the meeting.

Among these are C. R. Silversides, woodlands development engineer, Abitibi Paper Co., invited to prepare a paper on the topic "Influence of Mechanization on Harvesting and Transportation Methods"; J. C. Macleod, fed-



Here is the steering committee at the National Forestry Conference: left to right — Dr. J. W. B. Sisam, Dean of Forestry, University of Toronto; R. M. Fowler, President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association; Forestry Minister Maurice Sauvé, who was Conference Chairman; Deputy Minister Dr. L. Z. Rousseau, Conference Vice-Chairman; F. S. McKinnon, Deputy Minister of Forests, British Columbia; E. S. Fellows, consulting forester, Fredericton, N.B.

On voit ici le comité de direction de la Conférence nationale sur les forêts: de gauche à droite — M. J. W. B. Sisam, doyen de la faculté de foresterie à l'Université de Toronto; M. R. M. Fowler, président de la Canadian Pulp and Paper Association; le ministre des Forêts, M. Maurice Sauvé, qui présidait la conférence; le sous-ministre, M. L.-Z. Rousseau, vice-président de la conférence; M. F. S. McKinnon, sous-ministre des Forêts de la Colombie-Britannique, et M. E. S. Fellows, forestier conseil, de Fredericton (N.-B.).

eral Department of Forestry, a paper on "Detection and Control of Forest Fires; Recent Developments and Techniques"; Dr. D. A. Fraser, federal Department of Forestry, a paper on "Application of Scientific Discoveries and Modern Techniques to Silviculture — Utilization of Radioisotopes in Forestry Research."

In addition to invited general papers, Canadian foresters are being asked to volunteer special papers. Contributors are limited to a single paper (they're not required to attend the Congress) not exceeding 3,000 words and with a 300-word abstract. Special papers will be reproduced in the three official Congress languages — English, French and Spanish — for presentation to the Congress.

Exhibition Keyed to Smallwood

The international forestry exhibition being arranged in conjunction with the

Congress is open to entry by countries, manufacturers or individuals.

Exhibits are being limited to equipment comparable to that currently in use in Spain and adjacent countries, i.e. that suitable for small timber. This will encompass harvesting, seed treatment, planting, fire-fighting, saw-milling, plywood and veneer, and furniture equipment.

Coordinating Canadian entries in the international forestry film festival is Mr. T. V. Adams, Chief Liaison Division, National Film Board, 150 Kent St., Ottawa. Organizations or individuals interested in submitting entries should write to him.

Congress Study Tours

The seven forest industry study tours planned in conjunction with the Congress will cost about \$100 each. Each tour will be given twice, once before and once after the Congress.

Four of the tours will take place inside Spain. Pre-Congress tours will start from Madrid on either May 29, 30 or 31, returning in time for the Congress sessions. Post-Congress tours leave Madrid June 20.

The Spanish tours will be devoted principally to studies of reforestation and land use projects.

Tours outside Spain, with dates of departure and object are: *Paris*, May 30, visiting technical forest institutions, pulp mill, veneer mill, and beech and oak forests; *Morocco*, May 30, visiting eucalyptus plantations, cellulose mill, reforested areas; *Portugal*, May 30, visiting veneer and cork forests and mills; *Paris*, June 20, visiting furniture, plywood and particle board mills and poplar and oak forests; *Morocco*, June 20, visiting reforestation and land improvement projects; *Portugal*, June 20, visiting pine forests, resin extraction forests and plants and oakwood processing industries.

(From Canadian Forest Industries, March, 1966).

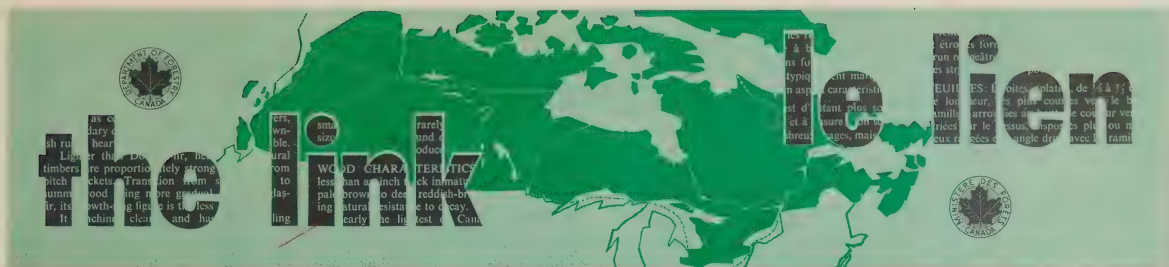


This patriarch white pine was found near Mill Lake, on the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station. Forty-one inches in diameter and 123 feet in height, it is one of the few remaining survivors of early lumbering operations and extensive fires in the 1870's in the Ottawa Valley. What is believed to be the largest white pine still growing on the Station was recently found by Lorne Brace on Mayheux Creek east of Cartier Lake. Decay at the centre prevented accurate determination of the tree's age, but Mr. Brace counted 195 rings in the outer nine inches. The tree is 132 feet tall — to a broken top — and is 42 inches in diameter.

Any Suggestions?

The Link recently completed its first year of publication. While it was generally very well received, those concerned in its production believe there is room for improvement. The Link editorial committee therefore solicits comments and suggestions from all segments of the Department. It is particularly hoped to obtain a consensus from every Region. Correspondents may, if they wish, refrain from signing their letters, but identification of the unit represented is requested. Address all bouquets and brickbats to:

The Link,
Public Information Section,
Department of Forestry,
Room 830,
Blackburn Building,
Ottawa.



Vol. 3, No. 1

OTTAWA, CANADA

June — juin 1966

DEPARTMENT ON MOVE AGAIN

Mirror, Mirror On The Wall...



Mrs. Elaine Watier, of the Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory, is the fairest one of all. See story of Elaine's double victory on page 3.

Photo Contest Seeks United Appeal Theme

Searching for a "theme picture" for next year's fund-raising campaign, the Public Service Division of the United Appeal of Ottawa and District and Hull District Community Chest is sponsoring a color photo contest open to all public servants in the Ottawa-Hull area.

Photos, which may be in the form of either color prints or slides, will be required to symbolize one or a combination of the five areas of social welfare covered by the appeal — youth, old age, family, health and rehabilitation. Entries will be judged by representatives of the two participating appeals and the National Film Board of Canada and prizes given for the best photos.

The closing date for the contest is August 16, 1966. Entry forms with full details are being distributed to public servants in July.

CAGERS TRIUMPH FOR THIRD YEAR

For the third consecutive year, the Forestry basketball team has won the Civil Service RA Basketball League Championship, in Ottawa. This year the champions were Morgan Hildebrand, (coach), Gordie Hetherington, Frank O'Brien, Vern Meredith, Ken Osterhout, Ken Leach and Randy Ross. Trophies were presented at a special Awards Night Banquet at the RA Convention Hall on June 9.

Although the Forestry team lost the last two regular-season games, they managed to finish in second place in the seven-team league. They rallied in the championship semi-finals to beat DBS by 22 points in a two-game total point contest. In the finals against the Post Office team, Forestry won the first two games of a best-of-three contest to take the Colonial Coach Trophy.

Randy Ross won the league's scoring championship with a total of 389 points in 18 league games. Ken Osterhout took third place and Frank O'Brien finished fifth.

Fredericton Lab Gets "New Look"

FREDERICTON — A new soils laboratory is the latest addition to facilities at the Forest Research Laboratory, Fredericton. Located in the basement room of the headerhouse, it will provide soils analysis services for both Forestry and ARDA in the Maritimes Region.

Mrs. Colleen MacDonald is technician-in-charge, under the scientific direction of Dr. Herman van Groenewoud, who chairs a soils laboratory policy committee. Soil texture, permanent wilting point, field capacity, and foliage and tissue analyses are among the services provided.

Construction of the soils laboratory is the most recent phase of an extensive program of renovation at the regional headquarters in Fredericton. Modern

Notre Ministère déménage encore

The transfer of headquarters staff, furniture and equipment from the Centennial Tower, Blackburn and Victoria buildings to the new Sir Guy Carleton Building is progressing smoothly as this issue of the Link goes to press.

The Sir Guy Carleton Building is located at 161 Laurier Avenue West, two doors west of the Lord Elgin Hotel.

The move unites, for the first time, all headquarters elements of the Department except the Forest Products

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Le transfert du personnel, de l'ameublement et du matériel du Ministère, de la Tour du Centenaire et des édifices Blackburn et Victoria au nouvel édifice Sir Guy Carleton, était en bonne voie au moment de la mise sous presse de cette édition du *Lien*.

L'édifice Sir Guy Carleton est situé au 161 ouest de l'avenue Laurier, à deux pas de l'hôtel Lord Elgin.

Ce déménagement va réunir pour la première fois tout l'effectif du siège social du Ministère, sauf le Laboratoire

(suite à la page 5)



Here is the Sir Guy Carleton Building, new headquarters of the Department of Forestry.

Vue de l'édifice Sir Guy Carleton qui loge les bureaux du ministère des Forêts.

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the link le lien

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OTTAWA, CANADA

June — juin 1966

La liaison recherche — industrie

Un récent communiqué au sujet des principaux points sur lesquels on est tombé d'accord lors d'un congrès international, tenu à Stockholm, sous les auspices de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économique (O.C.D.E.), intéresse tous ceux qui s'occupent de la communication efficace à l'industrie des résultats utiles de la recherche scientifique.

Les participants ont convenu que, pour faire le pont entre la science et l'industrie, il faut appliquer les principes suivants:

La transmission des données scientifiques est un objectif général de la science, au même titre que la recherche, dont elle est le complément nécessaire. Les autorités nationales de même qu'internationales, chacune dans leur sphère d'action, doivent prendre les mesures nécessaires afin que l'industrie ait efficacement accès à ces données.

Il est indéniable que c'est une tâche gigantesque exigeant la mise au point de moyens de communication nouveaux et appropriés, la formation d'un personnel spécialisé et l'utilisa-

tion de ressources considérables.

Pour être utiles à la petite industrie et à l'industrie moyenne, en particulier, les données doivent être précises et bien pertinentes: l'industrie veut des solutions réelles aux problèmes qui lui sont propres.

Il faut souvent extraire les données d'un océan de documentation et les adapter, après coup, aux besoins et aux moyens d'action de l'utilisateur.

L'information doit être compréhensible à l'utilisateur ordinaire. Il faut donc tenir compte non seulement de ses besoins, mais aussi de ses préférences, dans le traitement et la présentation des données.

La plume n'est ni le seul ni le meilleur moyen de transmettre l'information scientifique; la communication doit, dans la mesure du possible, prendre la forme d'un dialogue entre la science et l'industrie.

L'information scientifique ne doit pas se limiter purement aux questions techniques. Il lui est grandement avantageux d'englober les décou-

(suite à la page 5)

The Communication Gap

A recently released summary of the main points of agreement at an international meeting in Stockholm, sponsored by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.), is of interest to all concerned with the effective transfer to industry of the useful results of scientific research.

Essential to "spanning the gap", the participants agreed upon the following principles: —

Communication of scientific information is as much a factor in science policy as the research to which it is the necessary complement. National and international authorities, in their respective spheres of responsibility, should take the necessary steps for providing industry with effective means of access to information.

The fact cannot be concealed that this is an enormous task necessitating

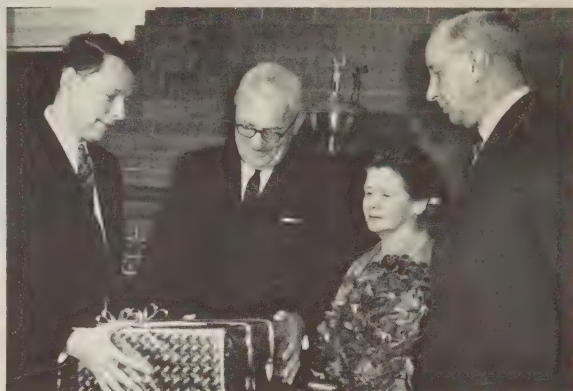
the introduction of new and more suitable communication media, training of specialized personnel, and the employment of considerable resources.

To be of help to small and medium-sized firms in particular, information must be selective and specific: industry needs solutions pertinent to its particular problems.

Information often has to be extracted from a large bulk of material and, after selection, requires adaptation to the needs and expertise of the user.

Information must be capable of being absorbed by the user. It is therefore necessary to take into account not only the user's needs, but also his preferences, in the handling and presentation of information.

The printed word is neither the only nor the best way of conveying scientific information; as far as possible, communication should take the form of



A. T. Davidson, Assistant Deputy Minister (Rural Development), presents Gideon J. Matte, Director of the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration, with a gift from friends and fellow workers on the occasion of Mr. Matte's retirement. Looking on at right are Mrs. Matte and S. C. Barry, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

G. J. MATTE RETIRES AFTER LENGTHY SERVICE

Gideon J. Matte, 64, director of the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration of the Department, retired recently after nearly 30 years of federal and provincial public service.

Mr. Matte was educated in Saskatchewan, and taught there for several years before entering provincial government service. During a period of nine years he was, in turn, director of the relief branch of Saskatchewan's Treasury Department, director of the northern settlers re-establishment branch and director of the northern area branch.

He then served for four years as private secretary to the prime minister, the late Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King.

In 1948 he was appointed assistant director of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, the Prairie Farm Assistance Administration, and the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration, holding all three posts until 1962, when he became director of MMRA exclusively.

As a member of various governmental and international committees, Mr.

a dialogue between science and industry.

Scientific information should not be limited to purely technical matters. It could be extended with considerable benefit to discoveries in economics and the social sciences.

Mass communication media are of great importance in developing the necessary climate of emulation and competition favorable to penetration of information. Such long-term action deserves government support.

If he wishes to survive, the industrialist must try to acquaint himself with, and make greater use of the means of information at his disposal. The scientist, for his part, must learn to cooperate with all media in order to propagate his ideas, and with the industrialist to help him use them.

Matte took part in many international meetings. He represented Canada when the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage met in Athens in May of last year.

Directors Named To RA

A new board of directors was recently named to the Recreation Association for the Ottawa area. It includes L. G. W. Dufour, president, R. G. Webb, vice-president, Mrs. C. H. Hamelin, secretary, Miss M. K. Smith, treasurer, R. J. Lefebvre, sports director, P. Couture, newsletter editor and J. S. Ritchie, M. Hildebrand, Mrs. C. Barva and G. P. Bigras, directors. The new board held its first meeting on March 23.

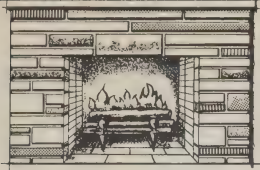
Dr. J. M. Cameron Goes To Europe

SAULT STE. MARIE — Dr. J. McBain Cameron, Director of the Insect Pathology Research Institute here, leaves for Brno, Czechoslovakia, August 20 to attend a symposium on insect endocrinology at the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences from August 22 to September 1.

From Brno, Dr. Cameron will go to Zurich, Switzerland, for discussions with Dr. George Benz and others at the Entomologisches Institut der Eidgenössischen Hochschule.

September 5 to 10, Dr. Cameron will also attend the Congress International de la Lutte Biologique in Wageningen, Holland, where an invitation review paper will be presented. His return to Canada is scheduled for September 11.

THE FIREPLACE



High Finance

The Treasury Board has finally discovered that it costs about \$25 to check through a dozen 75-cent items on the average expense account. For this reason they have set up a little group to study the situation and suggest simplified means of handling expense accounts.

This brings to mind a story which made the rounds of the Department several years ago. This was back in the dark ages when the purchase of two rolls of toilet paper by a field party would bring a query from Ottawa. One member of the establishment was sent forth to negotiate a timber lease with a firm in a small town. The only train into town arrived at 5.00 p.m. and the only train out left the next morning at 9.00 a.m. (The train crew having visited the local tavern overnight were unable to leave on the scheduled 7.55.) Our hero realized that if he did not get his work done between 5.00 p.m. and 9.00 the next morning, he would be forced to spend two nights in the town with attendant hotel and meal expenses. Showing great initiative, he purchased a jug of Triple X, invited his contact up to his hotel room. The pair of them were able to quickly negotiate the agreement, helped along by the contents of the jug.

When he returned to his field headquarters he submitted his expense account to Ottawa, and among the items was the jug of Triple X. This precipitated some disturbance in the mill at Ottawa and in due course his account was returned with the notation that this expense could not be allowed. Being a determined type he returned the account with a lengthy memo explaining the reason for purchasing such a lubricant and setting forth in some detail an estimate of the money saved as a result.

Naturally, the account was returned a second time, and after several such cycles an amended account was received in Ottawa with the cost of the bottle of Triple X deleted. The account was passed and a cheque sent to cover the expenditures, with the customary request for acknowledgement. In due course the acknowledgement was received in Ottawa. Printed on the bottom were the words, "It's there but try to find it!"

Canada's productive forests cover an area greater than Alaska, Texas and New Mexico combined.

Nearly half the newspapers of the world are printed on Canadian paper.

Named Forestry Queen — Also RA Princess

May was "beauty month" in Ottawa, and a period of excitement for Mrs. Elaine Watier of the Forest Products Laboratory. Elaine was not only named Miss Forestry — she also was selected as one of the two Princesses in the Ottawa RA Queen-of-the-Year Contest.

Elaine was crowned Miss Forestry at the annual departmental Bowling-Curling banquet, held May 5 at the Ottawa Hunt Club. The two Princesses were Mrs. Carol Spencer of Personnel Services and Mrs. Jessie Dostater of the Forest Management Research and Services Institute. The presentations were made by Deputy Minister Dr. L. Z. Rousseau, and the Master of Ceremonies, W. A. Reeks.

The contest was conducted by Mrs. Cecile Barva and involved a three-week photographic and on-the-job appraisal of the ten girls who entered the competition. The other seven girls who represented various divisions of the department were: Mrs. Jean Dergiman, ARDA; Mrs. Dina Fokkema, Administrative Services Division; Mrs. Claudette Hamelin, Personnel Services; Mrs. Julie Murenbeeld, Directorate of Program Coordination; Mrs. Carolyn Parrington, Chemical Control Research Institute; Mrs. Lydwyn Redmond, Biometrics Research Services and Miss Diane Belanger, Information and Technical Services.

Convener of the banquet and dance at the Hunt Club was Miss Mary Smith, and the excellent music for dancing was supplied by Marguerite Boucher of Public Information Section, her Hammand organ and her trio.

The RA Queen-of-the-Year Contest



The Department of Transport weather office at the Fredericton Airport is headquarters for the forest fire danger forecast program in the Maritimes Region. The forecast program, pioneered in the Maritimes, is now in its third year of operation, and is directed by Peter M. Paul (standing). Here Peter and Blair Goldrup transmit the danger forecast via a special communications system.

was held the following night, May 6, before a crowd of approximately 1,200 at the RA Centre. Elaine was again a winner, being chosen as one of the two Princesses from a group of 31 contestants. Miss Carole Fox of the Department of National Health and Welfare was crowned Queen of the Year, and Mrs. Gloria Blaubit of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was the other Princess.

A program of organ music for this event was also supplied by Marguerite Boucher.

Dr. G. Lemieux Joins Department

Dr. Guy Lemieux, 37, was recently appointed director of policy and planning in the Department's ARDA Administration. Dr. Lemieux came to the Department from BAEQ (Eastern Quebec Planning Bureau) where, since 1964, he had been director of ecological research, coordinating the work of some 80 economists, sociologists, engineers and other professionals in preparing a regional development plan for the Lower St. Lawrence, Gaspé and Magdalen Islands.

In his new position, Dr. Lemieux is directly involved in the development of a nation-wide program for ARDA by "directing and coordinating the activities of several groups of specialists responsible for the development of policy, standards, criteria and plans, as well as a program of background and applied research in a number of functional areas".

Through the assistant deputy minister, he will advise regional ARDA directors on the interpretation and application of national policies and programs with respect to particular regions or problems. He will also maintain close liaison with universities, through the regional directors of ARDA, and with various agencies of the provincial governments concerned with rural development.

A native of New Britain, Connecticut, Dr. Lemieux holds a bachelor of arts degree and a bachelor of applied science (forest engineering) degree from Laval University. He was winner of a Laval University scholarship 1950-54. From 1954 to 1964, he was research officer in ecology and silvics with the forestry branch of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, except for two years of leave at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, for post-graduate studies.

In 1964, Dr. Lemieux received his doctorate from the University of Michigan, majoring in ecology. For two consecutive years he was awarded the Schoen-René fellowship. Active in the Forester's Club, he was also a founding member and vice-president of the Mi-

SUDDEN DEATH SADDENS OTTAWA

The sudden death April 2 of M. M. "Mac" Riddell, saddened his many friends and associates in the Department, especially in Administrative Services here in Ottawa, where he worked.

Mac, who was 62, began his government career in the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of Northern Affairs. In March, 1940, he moved to the Forest Products Laboratory and was in the office of the Director from May, 1940, until his enlistment in the Royal Canadian Navy in 1942.



Mac Riddell

As a Chief Petty Officer, Mac had a distinguished war service record. From September, 1942, until October, 1945, he served on ships in the North Atlantic, English Channel, Mediterranean and Pacific theatres of war.

On discharge, Mac returned to his former government position in Northern Affairs and hence to the Department of Forestry on its creation October 1, 1960. He belonged to the Dalhousie Lodge of the Masonic Order and was a member of St. Giles Presbyterian Church.

Mac Riddell was an ardent sportsman, and as president of the Babe Ruth Baseball Club at Lansdowne Park in 1958-59, he led the little-leaguers to victory for two successive years, both in Ottawa City Championships and in the Ontario provincial competition.

Mac's love and support of departmental sporting events prompted the Forestry Recreation Association to donate a Mac Riddell Memorial Trophy for the Grand Champion in the annual fishing contest held by the Department.

He is survived by his wife, the former Phyllis O'Donnell and two sons: Ernest, (Skipper), age 22, and Malcolm, 19.

chigan Chapter of X1, Sigma, P I, the Forestry honorary society.

Dr. Lemieux is married to the former Lorraine Bernard of Quebec City. They have two children — Marie-Josée, 5, and Nathalie, 2.

FOREST RESEARCH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

by Bill Edwards

Working in one of the most pronounced forest environments in Canada, where the locals refer to it as "The Forest Province of a Forest Nation", the Department's B.C. Regional staff, led by Director Ray Lejeune and Associate Director Tom Silver, are heavily involved in applying research knowledge to the critical problems of protection and management in one of the world's greatest softwood forest concentrations.

Guided by Vern Phelps, the fire research group seeks to determine if



Mrs. Erika Pass, technician in the Victoria Forest Research Laboratory insectary, prepares and mounts insects for the reference collection.

controlled fire can help clear slash and logging residue from the 240-mile flood basin of the Portage Mountain dam before rising flood waters cover tree growth.

In B.C., tree-seed shortage is critical. After a series of Douglas fir seed failures, this year's buds indicate a needed and bumper cone crop. Al Hedlin is one of many concerned to know if the buds will survive and result in ample useable seed to build back depleted

reserves for artificial reforestation programs.

Interior wet-belt white pine affected by pole blight, under study by Bob McMinn, seems to be recovering. No disease organism is known to cause the blight; was the blight the result of an abnormal, extended hot and dry period of the thirties?

Douglas fir needle cast is a problem in Christmas tree production being worked on by Art Parker. A possible clue to this problem may be found in the chemistry of the tree where natural phenolic compounds appear to offer resistance to the fungus attack.

Weather A Factor

For three summers the weather remained wet and cool; in 1965 it swung back to more normal sunshine and warmth. Last year's survey showed declining trends in problem insect populations. Now, Alex Molnar and Les McMullen are concerned that the spruce beetles, spruce budworms, and Douglas-fir beetles may make a comeback this year, assisted by favorable weather during their 1965 growth period.

Along with continuing and established projects, current new problems demand research attention.

John Muraro is involved with fire studies in the north central Interior in a hurry-up, flood-basin clearing program. Gyula Pech is working on new fire-hazard rating tables applicable in the Interior pulp-harvesting areas.

A joint effort to map the extent of the balsam woolly aphid infestation, and to develop control measures, is under way with the Province and forest industry cooperating. John Harris is engaged in field survey and trying to establish a predator beetle population to control the aphid. Mike Atkins, Don Edwards and Les McMullen also are working on the life history, dispersal and survival of this pest.

Another recent and alarming in-



Dr. Slavoj Eis, ecologist and silviculturalist at the Victoria Lab, examines cross-sections of western hemlock for morphogenesis of the tree in environmental studies.

festation developed over winter at the north of Vancouver Island, resulting in widespread and heavy hemlock defoliation. The population of an insignificant and little-known needle miner increased suddenly; Sergei Condrashoff has developed an interesting technique to remove and extract eggs and larvae from infested hemlock foliage to speed up sampling.

Insect activity rhythms are studied by Don Edwards; Bill Wellington continues to research the effects of light, moisture, and temperature upon behaviour patterns of insect species and individual insects.

Through analysis and experiment, predation models are constructed by Buzz Holling in the mathematical language of the electronic computer. The computer makes possible intricate forest ecological studies, and is able to determine with precision where further research is required.

In tree physiology, Lorne Ebell is working with young Douglas fir on the response in cone production induced through drought, and through varying rates and types of fertilizer applica-

tions. Currently he is collecting foliage samples from some 300 plot trees by use of the truck-mounted 50-foot aerial platform.

In the growth chambers, Holger Brix has projects going which concern the influences of light intensity, photo-period, thermo-period, temperature, and moisture relationships on the growth of Douglas fir and western hemlock seedlings. Of growing importance to future coast nursery production are the results obtained on the effects of light on hemlock seedling growth, information on which has been lacking.

Joe Baker has collected forest soil samples from around the province, and is testing the changes in their physical characteristics brought about through wild fires, and by controlled burns set to dispose of logging debris.

The land classification program under Doug Lacate and Mike Romaine has produced soil capability maps for both forestry and agriculture in the Special Sale Area from north of Prince

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Valdis Lejins, technician for Dr. Joe Baker, does a mechanical analysis to determine particle size distribution of soil samples.



In the Victoria greenhouse technician Charles Truscott, working for Dr. Art Parker on the needle cast disease of Douglas fir, prepares seedlings for inoculation with disease organisms.

La Semaine des sciences forestières



Vue d'ensemble de l'emplacement occupé par le ministère des Forêts.

par Roger Roy

Dans le but de mieux faire connaître les travaux de ceux qui oeuvrent dans le secteur forestier et aussi d'attirer davantage l'attention du grand public sur la valeur économique de notre plus importante richesse naturelle, la forêt, l'Association des étudiants en génie forestier de l'Université Laval a proclamé la semaine du 28 février au 6 mars dernier "Semaine des sciences forestières".

Pour cette occasion, le comité de la Semaine, formé au sein même des dirigeants de l'Association, prépara un programme d'activités fort intéressant.

Dès la deuxième journée, la tenue d'un symposium sur la récréation en forêt rassembla dans la salle des conférences de la Faculté de foresterie et de géodésie une foule nombreuse. Cinq conférenciers ont présenté leurs points de vue sur le sujet: le Dr Louis Lemieux, directeur du Service des parcs de la Province; le R. P. Marcel de la Sablonnière, directeur du Centre de loisirs Immaculée Conception de Montréal; M. Yvon Dubé, ingénieur forestier de la Compagnie Internationale de Papier du Canada; M. Paul Pageau, secrétaire-gérant de la Fédération québécoise de la faune; et M. Marcel

Schoenenback, chef de la Division des lieux historiques du ministère du Nord Canadien et des Ressources nationales. Deux colloques furent aussi présentés au cours de la Semaine, l'un par M. Eric Gourdeau, directeur du Nord Québécois au ministère des Richesses Naturelles du Québec, et l'autre par M. Léopold Lévesque, directeur du Service forestier à l'Union catholique des cultivateurs (U.C.C.). M. Gourdeau a entrepris son auditoire sur l'habitat et les mœurs des Esquimaux tandis que M. Lévesque a parlé de la forêt et d'économie. De plus, plusieurs films tant techniques que d'intérêt général furent projetés, un numéro spécial du journal de l'Association fut publié et une vaste exposition scientifique fut organisée dans le grand salon du Pavillon Pollack de l'Université Laval. A l'extérieur du Pavillon prenait place un exhibit de machinerie lourde employée dans l'industrie du bois. A tout cela, il faut ajouter la tenue d'une campagne de publicité dans les journaux, à la radio et à la télévision.

C'est le ministre des Terres et Forêts du Québec, M. Lucien Cliche, qui a présidé l'ouverture officielle de la Semaine. En plus du ministre, on pou-



Ce montage exécuté par la Section de l'inventaire des insectes et des maladies des arbres nous montre bien le caractère scientifique de l'exposition.

vait remarquer parmi les nombreux invités: le Dr L.-Z. Rousseau, sous-ministre; M. Edgar Porter, doyen de la Faculté de foresterie et de géodésie de l'Université Laval; M. Fernand Boutin, sous-ministre au ministère des Terres et Forêts du Québec; et le Dr Lio-

nel Daviault, directeur des recherches du Ministère pour la région du Québec.

Le Laboratoire de Québec a participé d'une façon importante à l'exposition qui fut sans contredit le principal événement de la Semaine. Disposant d'un total d'environ 1,200 pieds carrés, les différentes sections: l'entomologie, la pathologie, les inventaires forestiers, la sylviculture, la classification des terrains forestiers et celle des produits forestiers ont illustré à l'aide de maquettes, cartes, photographies, modèles à l'échelle, échantillons et quelques instruments de laboratoire les différentes techniques de recherche employées, de même que certains travaux actuellement en cours au Laboratoire de Québec. De nombreuses publications, résultat des recherches du personnel scientifique, étaient également en montre.

La Semaine des sciences forestières a obtenu le succès escompté grâce à son exposition d'une valeur scientifique remarquable, ainsi qu'aux rencontres et échanges d'idées découlant des conférences et colloques. Par sa participation active, le ministère des Forêts du Canada a montré encore une fois le dynamisme qui le caractérise et le souci qu'il a de faire progresser nos connaissances sur les forêts canadiennes.

Notre Ministère déménage encore

(suite de la page 1)

de recherche sur les produits forestiers situé sur le Chemin de Montréal, et l'Institut de recherches en répression chimique, situé à la Ferme expérimentale.

Lundi, le 6 juin, était le jour "J", alors que la Bibliothèque et l'Institut de recherches sur les incendies de forêt étaient les premiers à quitter la Tour du Centenaire. Selon l'horaire établi, tout l'effectif devrait être déménagé pour le 22 juillet, date à laquelle les locaux du 14^e étage doivent être libérés.

Le Ministère partage l'édifice avec la Compagnie de Téléphone Bell du Canada, qui occupe les quatre premiers étages et demi; le ministère des Forêts occupe la moitié du cinquième étage et tous les autres étages supérieurs jusqu'au 14^e étage inclusivement.

Les étages sont occupés comme suit: 5^e, Division du personnel; 6^e, Institut de recherches et des services d'aménagement forestier; 7^e, Relations extérieures, Rédaction et Institut de recherches en économie forestière; 8^e, Division de l'information et des renseignements techniques et Section des arts graphiques; 9^e, Service de recherches biométriques; 10, Division de l'administration et des services financiers, Dépôt des dossiers, Achats et Section de génie; 11^e, Services de bibliothèque et Institut de recherches sur les incendies de forêt; 12^e, Direction des programmes et Sous-section de la rédaction scientifique; 13^e, Cabinet de l'adjoint au sous-ministre (aménagement rural) et Division de l'administration de l'ARDA; 14^e, les Cabinets du ministre, du sous-ministre et de l'adjoint au sous-ministre (Forêts), Bureau du groupe consultatif et Administration de l'aide au transport des grains de provende.

La liaison . . .

(suite de la page 2)

tes de l'économique et des sciences sociales.

Les grandes techniques de diffusion jouent un rôle de premier plan dans la création de l'esprit d'émulation et de concurrence favorable à l'intelligence des données. Une telle oeuvre de longue haleine doit avoir l'appui de l'Etat.

L'industriel qui ne veut pas être dépassé doit s'efforcer de se familiariser avec les moyens d'information à sa disposition et d'en faire grand usage. Pour sa part, le scientifique doit apprendre à collaborer avec tous les organismes de diffusion, afin de propager ses idées, et avec l'industriel, afin de lui aider à les appliquer.



L'aspect fort attrayant des kiosques a été spécialement remarqué. Ici un aperçu de celui préparé par les sylviculteurs Québécois.

SENIOR APPOINTMENTS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Three senior ARDA appointments were recently made: Leonard E. Poetschke was named Chief Economist, Walter T. Burns was appointed Rural Land Use Coordinator, and W. Roger August became Chief of Administration.

Mr. Poetschke occupies a new position in the rural development establishment; Mr. Burns assumes duties initially performed by L. E. Pratt, now Director of the Western Region; Mr. August replaces F. B. Fingland, who has transferred to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

A native of Edmonton, Mr. Poetschke received a B.Sc. degree from the University of Alberta in 1955, and an M.Sc. degree in economics from the London School of Economics in 1960. Before coming to the Department of Forestry, Mr. Poetschke was with the Resources and Development Section of the Department of Finance, where he was closely associated with the development of the ARDA program. Previously, he had worked in the Economics Division, Department of Agriculture.

Born in Heward, Saskatchewan, Mr. Burns holds the degrees of B.S.A. and

M.Sc. from the University of Saskatchewan, and was with the Department of Agriculture's experimental farms service from 1938 until his present appointment. He served as research officer at Melfort, Saskatchewan, and Prince George, B.C., and in 1948 became superintendent at Smithers, B.C., and subsequently director of the Prince George station.

Formerly chief of administration in the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. August is from Winnipeg. He received a B.A. degree from Carleton University in 1954, and in 1959 received a diploma in public administration from Carleton. Mr. August first came to the federal service in 1955, when he joined the Superannuation Branch of the Department of Finance. In 1962, he transferred to Northern Affairs as executive assistant to the Director of the Northern Administration Branch, and was appointed chief of administration in that Branch the following year.

Golfers Beat Heat To Win

The Department's annual headquarters golf tournament was held June 23, a sweltering day, at the well laid-out Outaouais Golf Club, Rockland. Although 64 golfers started, several tired as the heat took its toll, while others ran out of golf balls. In all, 41 turned in score cards.

Winner of the Dr. Rousseau Trophy for low gross was Al Blyth with an 88, closely followed by Larry Dufour with 89. Ken Renaud won the Dr. D. A. McDonald Trophy for low net, followed by Brian Stocks.

Devina Hay had a fine round of 91 to win both the ladies' low gross and low net. She was followed by Mary Smith and Elma Kennedy.

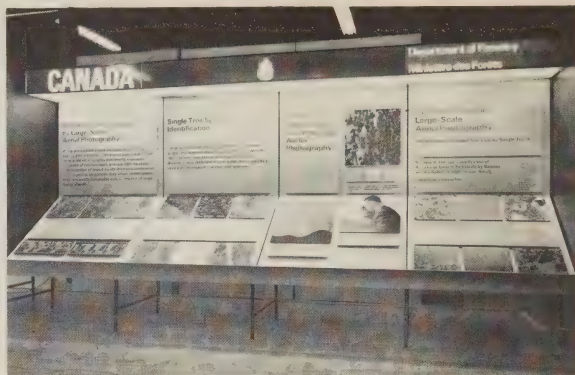
"Most honest" golfers of the day were Frank Daniels and Laurette Lalonde.

FORMER DEAN HEADS SECTION

VICTORIA — Dr. George S. Allen, well-known British Columbia forester, scientist and educator, now heads the tree biology section at the Department's Forest Research Laboratory here.

Regarded internationally for his work in silviculture and seed research, Dr. Allen recently completed five years as director of forest research in charge of the Weyerhaeuser research centre at Centralia, Washington.

A native of Vancouver, Dr. Allen is widely known to the forest industry, and especially to forestry graduates, as dean of the UBC faculty of forestry from 1953 to 1961.



A highlight of the 6th World Forestry Congress at Madrid in June was the Department's twin exhibit featuring (above) current large-scale aerial photography research. Color and black-and-white prints and enlargements demonstrate how large-scale aerial photography aids greatly in forest survey and inventory, in single-tree identification and mensuration, and in detection of damage by insects and disease. The display illustrated below tells the story of how the Department's publications inform scientific and lay public of the many facets of our research operations.



New Agreements Officially Named

VICTORIA — Newly appointed to the B.C. region's forestry staff is Paul Brett, a 1956 graduate of the University of British Columbia.

Working out of the Forest Research Laboratory here, in close cooperation with provincial forestry officials, Mr. Brett affairs federal regional director Ray Lejeune on matters affecting federal-provincial forestry agreements.

Curlers Close Active Season

The 1965-66 curling season for the Department's Ottawa members was completed May 5, when a banquet and dance was held at the Hunt Club in conjunction with the bowling league.

The "Happy" Bilodeau Trophy was won by L. Bouchard, skip; W. Hopewell, third; D. Huffman, second; Mrs. G. E. Chiasson, lead. The runners-up were A. Randall, skip; W. A. Reeks, third; A. H. Aldred, second; and C. Nigam, lead.

Team standings at the close of the season were: L. Bouchard, first; A. Randall, second; C. Brown, third; D. Edwards, fourth; G. McGuire, fifth; J. Cayford, sixth.

G. McGuire chaired the curling executive for the year. A. H. Aldred acted as treasurer, with Don Harper as spares co-ordinator and D. MacMurray keeping the statistics.

P. Northcott Named To Post

VICTORIA — The appointment of Philip L. Northcott as associate director of the Forest Products Laboratory, Vancouver, is the latest highlight in a forestry career of more than 30 years with British Columbia's prime industry.

In moving to his new office, Phil Northcott leaves his position as head of the plywood and wood anatomy section, where he has initiated and guided research since 1949.

After receiving his engineer's degree at the University of British Columbia in 1935, Phil Northcott went to work for Wood & English at Englewood as their logging engineer, and in 1937 joined the Pioneer Timber Company at Port McNeil on northern Vancouver Island. He also was on the staff of the Crown Zellerbach Company during the early years of his career.

From 1943 to 1945 Mr. Northcott helped West Coast forestry play a vital war role when he located Sitka spruce stands in the Queen Charlotte Islands, and supervised the logging contracts for this essential wood — used in the

I.C.M. Place Attends IBP Meet at Paris

FREDERICTON — The second general assembly of the International Biological Program took Dr. I. C. M. Place, Maritimes Region director, to Paris, France, in early April.

He was a member of the Canadian delegation which presented this country's proposals for participation in an International Biological Program project studying productivity of terrestrial communities. The Department expects to play a major role in the project through intensive studies of forest land.

quantity construction of the famed plywood fighter-bomber of World War II, the Mosquito.

For several years Mr. Northcott has been studying the problems and techniques associated with the rotary peeling of Douglas fir for plywood manufacture. In his research he has also demonstrated that spiral grain in trees is a normal growth habit and that straight grain is a departure from the norm.

British Columbia Forest Research

(From Page 4)

George to south of Quesnel. The maps show seven capabilities and are scaled two miles to the inch. This year the land program covers field mapping in the East Kootenays, the Similkameen, and the Cariboo.

Slavoj Eis has a project on the morphology of root systems of western hemlock and red cedar. Part of the study is to relate roots with the stem and crown development of the two species on different forest soils.

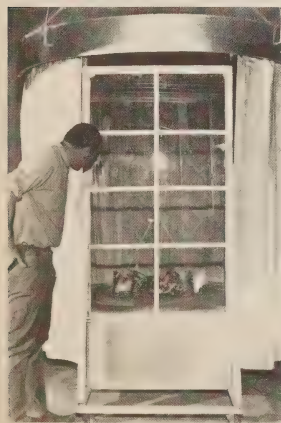
High Demand

As industry demands greater volumes of useable wood supplies, forcing forest nurseries to expand seedling production, thousands of logged-over and neglected acres not sufficiently restocking must be brought back to forest production. Essential to nursery management is the work of Bill Bloomberg on the relationship of soil saprophytes and pathogens affecting seedling survival. Also needed is the knowledge to manipulate soil organisms to help control plant diseases.

Root rot in 50 to 100-year, immature Douglas fir stands causes significant losses. Gordie Wallis has determined how the rot enters and spreads through a thriving stand. The fungus is active in old stumps left from logging and by root contact travels at a predictable rate to infect and destroy. Changes in forest management may require planting of cedars and hardwoods to break contact between the dense root systems of young fir.

Mistletoe Damage

Dwarf mistletoes cause wide damage in the coast hemlock stands, deforming and damaging stems to degrade valuable timber. Dick Smith is involved with effects of the mistletoes on tree growth, form, and mortality. Mistletoe damage appraisal methods help the forest industry establish cutting priorities.



John Muraro sets his first test fire in the Victoria Lab's newly installed combustion chamber.

Department Moves Again

(From Page 1)

Laboratory, Montreal Road, and the Chemical Control Research Institute at the Central Experimental Farm.

"D" Day was Monday, June 6, with the departmental Library and Forest Fire Research Institute being the first units to leave Centennial Tower. According to the current schedule, everyone will be moved by July 22, when occupation of the 14th floor should be complete.

The Department shares the Sir Guy Carleton Building with the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, which has the lower four and one-half floors — Forestry occupies half the fifth and all higher floors, up to and including the 14th.

The breakdown of occupancy by floors is as follows: 5th — Personnel Services; 6th — Forest Management Research and Services Institute; 7th — Public Information Section, Central Editorial Services, and Economics Research Institute; 8th — Information and Technical Services, Art and Graphics Section; 9th — Biometrics Research Services; 10th — Administrative and Financial Services, Central Registry, Purchasing, Engineering; 11th — Library, Forest Fire Research Institute; 12th — Directorate of Program Coordination, Scientific Editing Services; 13th — Assistant Deputy Minister (Rural Development) and ARDA Administration; 14th — Minister, Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry), Senior Advisory Group, Feed and Grain Assistance Administration.

ities, recover salvageable volumes, and gain control by clearing infected stands. Inoculation studies show that of the principal commercial species, only cedar and Sitka spruce are not affected by the dwarf mistletoes.

Essential to forestry and to research are meetings of foresters and scientists, and exchanges of information on the progress and results of their work. With this in mind the 17th Annual Western Forest Insect Work Conference was hosted in February by the Victoria research group under the chairmanship of Jim Kinghorn.

Other meetings include Working Groups of the North American Forestry Commission with its international membership. More of a local nature are the frequent meetings and demonstrations of the Tree Improvement Board and Reforestation Board with which George Allen, head of the new tree biology section and its members Holger Brix, Lorne Ebell, and Slavoj Eis are actively concerned.

Last winter Bob McMinn introduced a feature which promises to develop further this year and next. He has organized exchange seminars at which government research scientists and noted workers from industry and the universities of British Columbia and Washington review their work for interested colleagues during Friday afternoon sessions in the large conference room of the Victoria laboratory.

MANY ON MOVE AROUND WORLD

At any given moment, someone in the Department is on the move, attending an international scientific gathering, examining research techniques in another country, or perhaps providing professional consultant services.

This spring and summer have been particularly busy in this respect; here are some current and upcoming visitations that have come to the Link's attention:

Dr. J. R. Pelletier, special adviser to the Assistant Deputy Minister (Rural Development), Dr. A. T. Davidson, leaves for Moscow, to review grassland research at the Timirgazev Academy, July 23 to 26. From Moscow, he will travel to Prague, Czechoslovakia, to carry out a similar study with federal scientists in that country. French, English, Norwegian and Swedish research institutes are also included in Dr. Pelletier's itinerary, which concludes July 31.

H. J. McGonegal, research officer for Rural Development, Atlantic Region, left June 20 to attend the Land Use and Development Symposium for Forestry and Agriculture, arranged by the Commonwealth Forestry Institute, Oxford. He will return August 3 after visiting research institutes in Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Dr. H. R. Wong, research officer in the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region, will leave for London, England, August 31 and will visit research institutes there and in Finland. Holland and France until September 30.

Dr. W. A. Smirnoff, research officer, Quebec Region, will attend the International Congress of Insect Pathologists in Wageningen, Holland, September 3 to 11.

R. C. Hodges, Ottawa director of ARDA's Ontario Region, is scheduled to leave Montreal August 4 with the

Canadian Agricultural Business tour to Europe which will visit Scotland, England, Holland, Denmark, Russia, Austria, Yugoslavia, Italy, Switzerland and France, returning September 5. Mr. Hodges was in Kenya from April to June, providing consultant services through the External Aid Office.

W. T. Burns, technical officer, Rural Development, Resource Adjustment Division, (Agriculture), returned June 15 from a two-week tour of Denmark, Holland and Sweden after a study of their land use programs.

Dr. W. J. Turnock, research officer in the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region, left in May for Wageningen, Netherlands, on a post-doctorate transfer of work to the Agricultural University, Department of Zoology. He will return in May, 1967.

W. C. Wilton, research officer, Newfoundland Region, was in England from April 18 to 30 to examine techniques used in reforestation of heath and bog land areas, and to study details of the operation of an experimental forestry plow.

SOILS COURSE AT FREDERICTON

FREDERICTON — A five-day short course on soils, sponsored by the Department and held at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, in early May, attracted delegates from throughout the Maritimes and Newfoundland.

The course, arranged by W. D. Holland, ARDA research officer, was planned primarily for the benefit of provincial and federal employees working on the Canada Forest Land Inventory. Personnel from the Agriculture, Recreation, and Wildlife Sections of the Canada Land Inventory also participated.

Department personnel presenting lectures to the group included Mr. Holland, Dr. Gordon Baskerville, E. L. Hughes, Dr. Roy Strang, and Dr. Herman van Groenewoud, all of the Forest Research Laboratory here.

Lectures were held in the UNB Forestry Building May 9 to 13, and during the following week field trips were made in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to examine various soil types and land classifications.

VOLLEYBALLERS FINISH FIRST

The Department's Ottawa volleyball team finished in first place in the regular RA schedule for the fifth consecutive year. However, they were defeated by the National Research Council three games to two in a best-of-five series.

The team players were Ken Leach, Jim Gauthier, Bob Goudie, Jack Birk, Ossie Goosewich and Randy Ross.

New Look For Fredericton Lab

(From Page 1)

new offices and lab facilities have been constructed in the main building to accommodate personnel of the former forest research branch who moved from quarters in the Fredericton Post Office Building. Members of the Forest Management and Liaison Services Section remain in the Post Office.

The former garage building has also been rebuilt. It now houses the Forest Insect and Disease Survey on its upper floor, and on the ground floor are a workshop and storage areas for vehicles and supplies.

The changes made during the past year have consolidated the various regional research sections and administrative staff, permitting more efficient organization within the units and close cooperation between them.

GOODSEASON FOR BOWLERS

The Forestry headquarters bowling league completed a successful season culminating in a banquet at the Hunt Club, on May 5.

Winners of the league's Molson Championship were J. Seguin, captain, R. Pomminville, J. Brittain and Mrs. R. Kimber, Runners-up were K. Leach, captain, R. Marion, Miss L. Smith and Mrs. A. Sample.

The Hon. Maurice Sauvé Trophy, Section "A", was won by K. Leach, captain, D. Harper, N. Stafford, Miss L. Smith and Miss D. Hay.

H. Alexander, captain, H. Des Rosiers, H. Seely and Mrs. E. Stafford captured the Gibson Trophy, Section "B".

Individual prize-winners for the ladies were Miss M. Giroux, high average, Mrs. T. Lamarre, high cross and Mrs. A. Prescott, high single.

For the men, K. Leach won the high average, G. McGuire took the high cross and R. Pomminville had the high single.

The League's executive for the 1965-66 year is: Miss M. K. Smith, president; Mrs. E. Harris, secretary-treasurer; K. Morgan, statistician; D. Harper, assistant statistician.

Nova Scotia Curlers Win Annual Ring Trophy

FREDERICTON — Nova Scotia's curling foresters returned the coveted Annual Ring Trophy to their province this spring by defeating their New Brunswick counterparts in three games out of four at the 4th Annual Ring Bonspiel, March 26, at the Truro, N. S., Curling Club.

The wins gave Nova Scotia the trophy for the third time since it was

PARTY REVISITS MACKENZIE DELTA

Four members of the Management Research Section, Forest Management Research and Services Institute — Dr. Leo Sayn-Wittgenstein, acting head of the Section, Les Wallace, Al Aldred and Ian Miller — are spending July on a research and operational exercise in an area of the Mackenzie River Delta south of Aklavik, inside the Arctic Circle.

This is the second time in two years that management research and services personnel have visited the Delta — a party including Wallace and Miller spent the summer of 1964 surveying forest resources along the Peel and Arctic Red Rivers. (See December, 1964, issue of the Link).

This year's group is using a boat propelled by a marine jet unit, which was first tried on the 1964 trip, and found to be an unqualified success in the myriad waterways of the Delta. A feature of the boat is that, because of its method of propulsion, there are no projections beneath the hull to snag in shallow or unfamiliar waters. The 28-foot boat draws less than eight inches of water with a one-ton load.

The 1966 expedition will attempt to carry out a forest inventory of the area relying almost entirely upon aerial photography. The area has been photographed at conventional small scales of photography, and subsequently about two per cent of the area was subsampled with strips of large-scale (1:2,000) 70 mm. photographs. General information about the extent of forest types and land classes will be obtained from the small-scale photography, while detailed information about species composition and size of individual trees will be obtained from the large-scale photography.

The purpose of the field work is primarily to check the necessary control points, and to establish tables indicating the relationship between the volume of individual trees and tree measurements that can be made on aerial photographs. These measurements include tree height, crown dimensions such as crown area, width and length, and measures of the relationship of a tree to its nearest neighbour (density in the immediate vicinity of the tree under investigation, the height of its nearest neighbours).

Supplies are being flown in to the survey party about twice a week by Pacific Western Air Lines — this is the only direct link the group has with civilization.

Transportation into the campsite was by airplane via Edmonton, and navigation through the wandering backwaters and soughs of the Mackenzie River Delta is accomplished with the jet boat and a motor canoe.

Although the area is within the Arctic Circle, the temperature is usually in the 70's by day and not less than 40 degrees at night, so that sleeping in tents and living in the open should cause little discomfort.

A number of giant Douglas fir trees found on Canada's West Coast were past their middle age when Columbus discovered America almost 500 years ago.

145 million trees are cut in Canada each year to make more than six million tons of newsprint.



Newfoundland is one of the few remaining places where the noble caribou can still be hunted. Here Dr. Joe Carroll, Director of the Department's Newfoundland Region, examines his kill. Dr. Carroll has, over the years, established an enviable hunting record.

Forestry Bowlers Win Championship

CORNER BROOK — A Forestry team this year walked off with top bowling honors here, winning the 1966 Corner Brook Commercial Bowling League and City Bowling Championship.

Members of the team are: Ellsworth Haines, forest research technician, Newfoundland Eastern District; Leo Clarke, forest research technician, Newfoundland Central District; John Carter, forest research technician, Corner Brook; Kevin Parady, senior insectary technician, Corner Brook; Bill Parrott chief ranger, Corner Brook.

J.C. GENEUREUX BEST FISHERMAN

The "Grand Champion" of this year's headquarters fishing tournament is Jean-Claude Genereux, who amassed the greatest number of points. He received the Mac Riddell Memorial Trophy, donated by the Department Recreation Association in memory of an ardent sportsman and confrere. Harold Vadden scored as runner-up, winning the Molson Trophy.

The competition was held on June 11 at Ron Webb's cottage on the Ottawa River near Beechgrove, with approximately 25 participants.

Placing first, second and third in the contest for the largest pickerel were Harold Vadden, Barry Spicer and Jack Peckett. Winners for the largest pike were Don Harper, first; Larry Dufour, second and Jean Claude Genereux, third.

Joe Trudell placed first for the largest bass and Harold Vadden won a second. Barry Spicer received a first for "largest other species", and Randy Ross came second.

Judging by the enthusiasm shown, next year will produce a bigger turnout — and perhaps bigger fish.



When Newfoundlanders speak of fishing, they usually mean codfish, but for this party — G. L. Warren and W. C. Parrott of the Entomology and Pathology Laboratory, Corner Brook — it meant an hour of real thrills on a lake in Labrador.

Federal Government employment poster dated April, 1920:

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FROM RESIDENTS OF Boissevain, Desford, OR DISTRICT, POSSESSING THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATION FOR THE POSITION OF

Assistant Forest Ranger — Turtle Mountain Forest Reserve, (West District) IN THE DEPARTMENT OF The Interior (Forestry Branch) AT A SALARY OF \$80.00 Eighty Dollars per month. (and bonus)

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED 1. Physical fitness. 2. Age between 21 and 45. 3. A reasonable knowledge of bush work. 4. A sufficient (sic) knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic to do ordinary business (sic). Also supply own transportation, and board.



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Vol. 3, No. 2 & 3

OTTAWA, CANADA

December - décembre 1966



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The Link is the staff publication of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, the Hon. Maurice Sauvé, and is produced by the Information and Technical Services Division.

"Le Lien" est publié à l'intention du personnel du Ministère des Forêts et du Développement rural, avec l'autorisation du ministre, l'honorable Maurice Sauvé. La Division de l'Information et des Renseignements techniques se charge de la rédaction et de la publication de ce bulletin trimestriel.

Vol. 3, No. 2 & 3

OTTAWA, CANADA

December — décembre 1966

Greetings From The Minister

The end of the year is always an occasion not only for looking ahead to the future but also for looking back at the accomplishments of the past year. I think that all of us in the Department of Forestry and Rural Development can be proud of what the Department has achieved in the past 12 months.

1966 saw the convocation of what was in effect the First National Forestry Conference. For me this was an exciting conference. The dialogue which started at this conference will, I am convinced, continue and be of enormous value to the Department in achieving its objectives.

In the Rural Development field, 1966 saw the passage of a legislation establishing FRED, and the signature of the agreement for North-east New Brunswick which establish for the first time a comprehensive area rural development plan.

In the Freed Grain area, the Government has just passed the Feed Grain Administration Act establishing the Feed Grain Board.

This year was also marked by the gathering together of our offices under one roof at Sir Guy Carleton Building.

It has, therefore, been a year of great advance in each of the Department's activities. I think we can all take legitimate satisfaction in what has been accomplished during this busy and indeed often hectic year.

Let me also take advantage of this opportunity to extend to all of you my best wishes for an enjoyable Christmas and for happiness and success in the coming New Year.

Maurice Sauvé

Les Voeux du Ministre

La fin de l'année nous fournit l'occasion non seulement de faire des projets d'avenir mais aussi de regarder en arrière et d'apprécier le travail accompli au cours de l'année qui se termine. Je pense que tous ceux qui ont participé au travail du ministère des Forêts et du Développement rural, ont le droit d'être fiers des réalisations du Ministère au cours des derniers 12 mois.

Nous avons été témoins en 1966 du premier Congrès national de la forêt. Ce fut pour moi une expérience stimulante. L'esprit de collaboration qui est né à ce congrès va, j'en suis sûr, continuer à exister et sera une aide précieuse à la réalisation des projets du Ministère.

Dans le domaine du développement rural nous avons été témoins de l'adoption d'une loi créant le Fonds de développement économique rural (FRED) et la signature d'un accord concernant le nord-est du Nouveau-Brunswick, qui établit pour la première fois, un plan complet et détaillé de développement d'une région rurale.

En ce qui a trait aux grains de provende, le gouvernement vient d'adopter la Loi sur l'administration des grains de provende en vertu de laquelle on a établi la Commission des grains de provende.

Un autre événement marquant de l'année a été l'aménagement de tous nos bureaux sous un seul toit, dans l'édifice Sir Guy Carleton.

Cette année a donc été une époque de grands progrès dans chaque domaine d'activité du Ministère. Je pense que nous avons tous droit d'être satisfaits du travail qui a été accompli au cours de cette année si bien remplie et souvent si turbulente.

Permettez-moi aussi de profiter de cette occasion pour vous offrir mes meilleurs voeux de Joyeux Noël et de Bonne et Heureuse Année.

Maurice Sauvé

This special Christmas number of the Link combines
the September and December issues.

Ce numéro spécial de Noël inclut les numéros du Lien
devant paraître en septembre et décembre.

From The Deputy Minister

Once again we have come to that last page of the calendar, when we pause to reflect on the accomplishments of the past 12 months, and to speculate on the challenges of the coming year.

We can look back on 1966 as a valuable and productive year for our Department. It was also a formative year, for it marked the real crystallization of the Forestry Branch into its new and different form following the reorganization of 1965.

Also, 1966 brought a most important step forward in the broadening of our Department's title to include the Rural Development Branch, thus setting forth in an official and formal manner the dual function the Department has held since 1964.

It is most appropriate that the adoption of our new title has been followed by the creation of a new departmental symbol — a graphic representation of our closely related yet distinct functions. The value to any organization of an effective corporate symbol cannot be overestimated; I am sure the fresh and vigorous design introduced in this issue of the Link will have an immediate and favourable impact wherever it is employed.

May I take this opportunity to extend to everyone in the Department my best wishes for a Merry Christmas and for happiness and good fortune throughout 1967.

L. J. Bourneau

Souhais du Sous-ministre

Au terme de l'an qui s'achève, il est opportun d'évaluer les progrès accomplis et de considérer en même temps les défis que nous proposons les douze mois qui viennent.

L'année 1966 aura permis à notre Direction générale des Forêts de s'adapter aux structures nouvelles mises sur pied un an plus tôt, et favorisé, d'autre part, un nouveau rythme de ses activités. Elle aura vu se confirmer également la double fonction du Ministère, non seulement par la législation mais aussi bien par l'adjonction à son ancien nom du titre nouveau qui le désigne et de la responsabilité officielle du Développement rural que nous assumons depuis 1964.

Comme il convient par ailleurs, les activités distinctes mais étroitement apparentées qui sont les nôtres se verront traduites par un nouveau symbole au dessin original et vigoureux dont la primeur nous est offerte dans le présent numéro du "Lien". Partout où il s'inscrira, cet emblème, j'en suis sûr, retiendra l'attention et portera notre message de la forêt et du sol au service de l'homme.

A tous et à chacun des membres de notre Ministère je désire exprimer mes plus vifs remerciements pour leur généreuse collaboration au cours de 1966, et offrir mes voeux les plus sincères à l'occasion de Noël et de l'An Nouveau.

L. J. Bourneau

NEW BADGE FOR DEPARTMENT



Forestry and Rural Development Minister Sauvé and New Brunswick Premier Louis J. Robichaud sign federal-provincial agreements which will result in an expenditure of \$114 million over the next decade to implement comprehensive rural development plans in the Northeast and Mactaquac areas of New Brunswick.

German Forester Tours Maritimes

FREDERICTON — In September, H. D. Heaney of the Forest Management and Liaison Section, Maritimes Region, accompanied Dr. Arthur Kohler, Forestry Secretary to the German Embassy in Washington, on a 10-day field tour of forest industries, federal and provincial offices and educational institutions in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This was the first of a proposed series of visits by Dr. Kohler to different parts of Canada.

500 EMPLOYEE PUBLISHES BOOK

SAULT STE. MARIE — J. E. MacDonald, Chief Technician, Forest Insect and Disease Survey, Ontario Region, is the author of a recently published book, *Shantymen And Sodbusters*, which describes the settlement and logging activities of a colorful area on the North Shore of Lake Huron.

A paragraph from Jim MacDonald's preface provides some idea of the book's interesting contents:

"The story of Kirkwood Township contained in this book was largely drawn from the memories of the pioneers and their descendants. Documentary material was obtained from the files of the local weekly newspaper, The Algoma Advocate, which have since been lost in a fire. Survey and geological reports for the period from 1847 to 1877 were excellent sources of information. Most of the other documentation was derived from Provincial and Federal Government files. All these sources depicted a magnificent forest that was harvested by the lumbermen, a period of farming on land that was not suitable for prolonged cultivation and finally, reclamation of the land by reforestation. *Shantymen And Sodbusters* is an attempt to portray the character and every-day experiences of a remarkable generation of people rather than provide a fully-documented, exhaustive history of the area."

Copies of *Shantymen And Sodbusters* are available at \$3.50 each from the author, 46 Wemyss Street, Sault Ste. Marie.

Dual Role Symbolized In Crisp, Clean Design



Son choix a triomphé

Ce nouvel emblème, conçu par Madame Iris Gott de la section des Arts graphiques, a finalement triomphé sur 20 autres et a reçu l'approbation officielle au début de novembre. Cette œuvre est le fruit de plusieurs mois de recherche, de méditation et de débat intérieur.

La création d'un emblème pour un corps constitué est chose bien difficile. Il faut combiner les éléments d'un dessin net et moderne avec un symbolisme philosophique et tout de même fonctionnel, afin d'illustrer le rôle essentiel, l'esprit ou les objectifs de l'organisme qu'il représente. Il faut de plus éviter les symboles qui pourraient facilement vieillir aux yeux du public.

On ne peut vraiment apprécier notre nouvel emblème que lorsqu'on le voit en couleur; vert forêt et brun doré. Les couleurs représentent les deux ressources fondamentales auxquelles s'intéresse notre Ministère: les forêts et le sol.

Le triangle vert représente les arbres de la forêt; la bordure brun doré symbolise le sol. Le bourgeon stylisé brun doré symbolise l'avenir envisagé globalement et l'avenir des principaux objets de notre travail: la forêt, le sol et leur production. La figure stylisée de l'homme, au centre, souligne qu'en dernière analyse tout notre travail, que ce soit la recherche forestière, la recherche sur les produits forestiers, que ce soit une phase ou toutes les phases du développement rural, a essentiellement pour objet l'homme et sa lutte incessante pour maîtriser son milieu et améliorer son avenir.

Dès qu'il sera disponible dans les formes prescrites, le nouvel emblème remplacera l'ancien médaillon sur les publications du ministère, dans les étiquettes, sur les véhicules, les édifices et les affiches, enfin partout où l'identification du Ministère est utile ou nécessaire.

The product of several months of study, soul-searching and debate, this design, conceived by Mrs. Iris Gott of Graphic Services, finally triumphed over 20 other proposals, and received official approval early in November.

The great challenge in creating a corporate symbol is to combine the elements of clean, modern design with a philosophical yet functional symbolism, to portray the essential role, "feeling", or goal of the organization it represents. In addition, symbols that could rapidly become dated in the public mind must be avoided.

The full effectiveness of the new badge can be appreciated only when it is seen in its colors, which portray fundamental elements of the story. The badge employs two colors only — forest green and golden brown — the forests and the soil.

The basic green triangular shape represents the trees of the forest; the golden brown outer edge symbolizes the soil. The stylized golden brown bud symbolizes the future in its entire sense as well as the future of our basic working elements — the forests, the soil, and their yields.

The stylized figure of Man in the centre emphasizes that in the final analysis all our work, be it forestry research, forest products research, or any and all of the phases of rural development, focuses essentially on Man and his unending struggle to master his environment and improve his future.

As soon as it is available in the required forms, the new design will replace the former badge on departmental publications, exhibits and displays, vehicles, buildings and signs — wherever identification is useful or required.

B.C. RESEARCHER GOES TO INDIA

VICTORIA — Dr. D. K. Edwards, scientist at the Forest Research Laboratory here, has been seconded to the External Aid Office for a one-year teaching tour at the Punjab Agricultural University in Ludhiana, India.

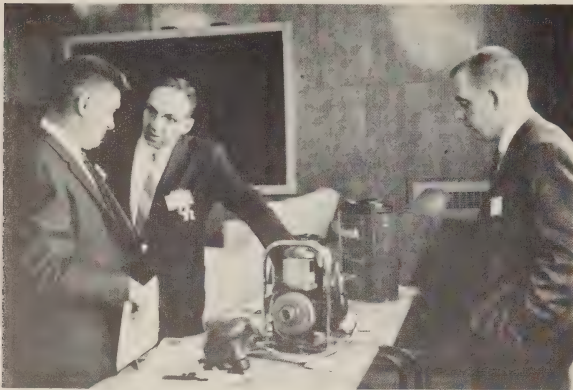
Appointed under Colombo Plan auspices, Dr. Edwards will establish a physiology teaching laboratory within the University's department of zoology and entomology. In addition, he will advise graduate students in the fields of zoology and entomology, and will organize courses in comparative and insect physiology that will emphasize laboratory instruction.

Dr. and Mrs. Edwards left September 26 by air for Delhi, India, via Hong Kong. They were accompanied by their three children.

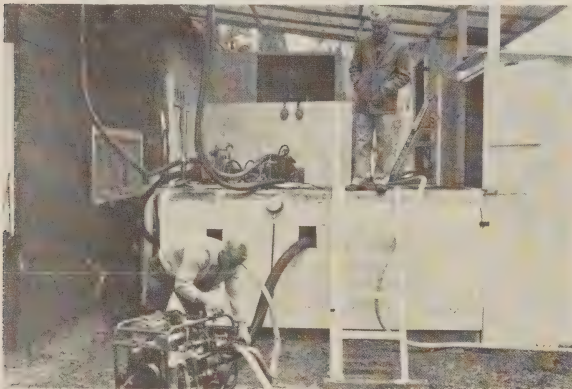
cation du Ministère est utile ou nécessaire.



Pathologists from all regions of the Department as well as the Forest Products Laboratories and the Program Directorate were in attendance at a meeting on forest disease and timber pathology held in Victoria July 18 to 22. Following an inspection of the Forest Research Laboratory and discussions with the staff, a visit was made to Cowichan Lake Station. Front row, left to right: J. K. Shields, Ottawa; J. W. Roff, Vancouver; R. R. Lejeune, Director, British Columbia Region; Dr. J. C. Hopkins, Calgary; Dr. G. T. Silver, Victoria; J. Hudak, St. John's, Newfoundland; Dr. W. B. G. Denyer, Winnipeg. Back row, left to right: Dr. G. W. Wallis, Victoria, Dr. René Pomerleau, Quebec City; Dr. L. T. White, Maple; Dr. R. J. Bouchier, Fredericton; J. M. Kinghorn, Victoria; Dr. V. J. Nordin, Ottawa.



Delegates to the Forest Management Conference at Deep River in September discuss features of the latest lightweight portable fire pumps.



D. G. Fraser and Gordon Ramsay (on ground) set up pump-testing equipment for demonstration.



Staff members of the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station discuss the Station's silvicultural research program with A. P. Leslie, Chief of the Research Branch of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Left to right: W. M. Stiell, A. B. Berry, Mr. Leslie, and D. W. MacLean, Station Director.

DEBERT GROUP MOVES TO TRURO

FREDERICTON — Department personnel in Nova Scotia moved into new quarters in early August, vacating the laboratory occupied since 1952 near Debert. The move to offices in the Bank of Montreal building, Truro, N.S., coincided with the announcement of an expanded role for the Department in that province.

Maritimes Regional Director Dr. I. C. M. Place said, "Owing both to its expansion and reorganization on a regional basis, the Department will be more active in Nova Scotia in the future. The office's function will be expanded from one of insect survey and research to include liaison with the province, the forest industry, and related research organizations on behalf of regional headquarters here."

F. G. Cuming will be in charge of the new office. A Department research officer since 1946, Mr. Cuming has been connected with the Insect and Disease Survey in Nova Scotia and with studies of the winter moth.

Other staff members include rangers Walter Harrington, Lloyd Coady and Donald Marks; technician C. P. Richard; stenographer Miss Marjorie Smith; and two members of the Canada Land Inventory, research officer R. E. Bailey and Technician A. C. MacLeod.

In addition to office facilities and a work room for the Canada Land Inventory personnel, the new Bank of Montreal building provides a general-purpose laboratory for research work.



Joe Mulvihill relaxes in his new easy chair and accepts best wishes from Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory Director R. W. Peterson, on the occasion of his retirement after 17 years of service with the Lab's machine shop.

DR. J. H. JENKINS FIRST RECIPIENT

Dr. John H. Jenkins, long-time director of the Forest Products Laboratory at Ottawa, and on his retirement in September 1965 Forest Products Adviser to the Deputy Minister, has been awarded the first Gottschalk Memorial Award by the Forest Products Research Society.

The award is in memory of Fred W. Gottschalk, charter president of the FPRS, who died in a 1965 airplane crash, and honors outstanding achievement and leadership in the fields of forest products research, utilization and administration.

Dr. Jenkins was presented with a certificate commemorating his distinguished career and a solid walnut plaque carved in the likeness of the late Mr. Gottschalk, by Dr. H. O. Fleischer, past president of the FPRS and chairman of the Memorial Award Committee, at the Society's 20th annual meeting.

Dr. Fleischer stressed the important role Dr. Jenkins had played in the pioneering of lumber grade marking, in forest products research, in international work on grades and standards, and as an international ambassador of good will for all wood products industries.

Dr. Jenkins continues to serve as chairman of the Canadian Lumber Standards Administrative Board.

In his 40 years' association with the forest industry he has won many other Canadian and international honors including honorary doctorates from the universities of New Brunswick and Laval.

Every hour of every day, enough newsprint is manufactured in Canada to completely blanket Expo 67 seven times.

TWO ADDITIONS TO PERSONNEL

OTTAWA — There have been two additions to the staff of Personnel Services in Ottawa — D.P.B. Smallman and D. E. Alexander.

Don Smallman has joined the classification of wage and salary administration unit, replacing R. F. Simonite who transferred to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration at Winnipeg in June. Don is a graduate of Carleton University in psychology and has more than a year's graduate work in that subject at Ottawa University as well. He also spent some time on graduate work in Public Administration at Carleton University. Prior to joining the Department Don was employed as an occupational analyst with the Civil Service Commission in the Bureau of Classification Revision. Before entering government service, Don was assistant director of personnel at the Ottawa Civic Hospital for five years.

Des Alexander assumed his duties as the Department's first full-time establishment records clerk on September 1. He has had many years of experience in the Civil Service Commission, and will be kept busy assisting the Department in amending its establishment and maintaining appropriate records.

Merry Christmas In New York With PFES Tree



Workers prepare this magnificent white spruce for cutting, before shipment to New York's Rockefeller Center. The tree was located on Young Creek Road, about two miles from PFES headquarters.



A large crane provided by Atomic Energy of Canada holds the big tree in place, ready for the chain saw.



The Petawawa spruce is lowered with care onto the trailer which will carry it first to Ottawa, then south to New York.



Ready to roll, the 60-foot Christmas tree is decorated with a banner proclaiming its destination.

New York City's 1966 Rockefeller Center Christmas tree, a gift from Canada as a prelude to centenary celebrations, is a stately 60-foot white spruce from the Department's Petawawa Forest Experiment Station.

A crew from an American landscaping company arrived at Chalk River in late November to cut, tie and ship the selected tree to New York, where it became the 34th Christmas tree to decorate famed Rockefeller Center — and the first to originate outside the United States.

The tree was located near Young Creek Road on the Petawawa Station about two miles from station headquarters. Before cutting, it measured 60 feet from ground to tip, and had a diameter at breast height of 18.8 inches. Diameter of the tree's crown at its base was 27 feet, and it was judged to be 60 years old. Cutting

and lowering of the big tree was facilitated by the use of a large crane kindly lent by Atomic Energy of Canada.

The Petawawa tree was cut November 22, and on the 23rd travelled to Ottawa, where a brief send-off ceremony was held on Parliament Hill, attended by The Hon. Judy LaMarsh, Secretary of State, Centennial Commissioner G. E. Gauthier, as well as Mr. Sauvé and Deputy Minister Dr. Rousseau. The tree proceeded on its journey following the ceremony, stopping overnight at Morrisburg.

In accepting the offer of the Canadian tree from the Canadian Centennial Commission, G. S. Eysell, president of Rockefeller Center, Inc., said, "The Rockefeller Center Christmas tree is enjoyed by millions of visitors annually, and is seen by countless more via press and television. The fact that the tree will come from Canada this year, will add a new dimension to our Yuletide activities."

The Canadian tree was officially put into service with Rockefeller Center's annual tree lighting ceremony Friday, December 9.

The Rockefeller Center tree marks the second time in three years that the Petawawa Station has been called upon to provide a top-quality, oversize "goodwill" Christmas tree for presentation to an American city. In 1963, the Station provided a 62-foot balsam fir for presentation to the mayor and people of Philadelphia, as part of Canada Week celebrations in that city. (See the Link, December, 1965).



Tony Eelman of B & E Landscape Co., Greenbrook, New Jersey, starts the cut on the tree which is destined to light up Rockefeller Center during the Christmas season. Looking on is Judy Holland of the Centennial Commission's Public Relations Division.

ADMIN OFFICER IS APPOINTED

FREDERICTON — New Administrative Officer for the Maritimes Region is R. L. J. Walsh, a graduate in commerce from St. Mary's University. Mr. Walsh replaces Don Brannen, who has accepted a position with the Department of National Health and Welfare here.



Forestry and Rural Development Minister Sauvé and Deputy Minister Dr. Rousseau take a look at the big tree during its brief pause on Parliament Hill.

NOUVELLES

DU PERSONNEL
NEWS

Depuis longtemps, nous parlons à tout propos d'expansion des programmes dans notre Ministère. Aussi est-il intéressant à ce moment de l'année financière de faire le point des progrès accomplis.

Au premier avril 1966, on constatait une augmentation de 36 p. 100 du nombre total de postes au Ministère. A la Direction des Forêts, on a engagé 77 scientifiques depuis le début de janvier. Le personnel de soutien a augmenté de 177, tandis que l'effectif total de la Direction s'accroissait de 24 p. 100, soit de 1058 à 1312 personnes. De son côté, le personnel à la Direction du Développement rural est passé de 73 à 97.

Dans tous les secteurs du Ministère, on intensifie les recherches pour trouver des hommes de talent. On a engagé des scientifiques de toutes les régions du Canada, ainsi que des Etats-Unis, de Grande-Bretagne, de France et d'autres pays européens, et même de pays aussi éloignés que le Japon et la République des Philippines.

Le recrutement du personnel de soutien s'est ramifié lui aussi en diverses nouvelles directions. Pour la première fois, le Ministère a offert des emplois d'été aux élèves des instituts de technologie dont 26 ont été engagés. On a cherché à recruter les diplômés de ces mêmes institutions; ce sont des techniciens hautement qualifiés qui ont reçu une formation intensive pendant les deux ou trois années qui ont suivies leurs études secondaires. Cette campagne eut pour résultat l'engagement de 42 techniciens.

En plus du programme de recrutement du personnel, il existe un programme de formation dont le but est de fournir aux scientifiques et aux techniciens du Ministère un moyen d'accroître leurs connaissances et de leur permettre ainsi d'être mieux équipés pour affronter les difficultés inhérentes à bien des disciplines. L'amélioration des avantages, accordés aux scientifiques qui prennent congé à demi-salaire pour faire des études, a aidé à accroître le nombre des scientifiques qui travaillent, cette année, à l'obtention de diplômes post-universitaires. Il est maintenant possible de payer les frais d'inscription et de déplacement des employés et même dans certains cas les frais de déplacement des personnes à charge qui les accompagnent. D'autres scientifiques et techniciens profitent du programme de remboursement des frais d'inscription et suivent des cours du soir ou des cours par correspondance pour accroître leur compétence.

Canada was the first country to develop a nation-wide system of systematically rating forest fire hazard — necessary for scientific fire control.

"Program expansion" has been a familiar part of our departmental vocabulary for quite a long time, and it is interesting to note at this point in the fiscal year the progress that has been made.

April 1, 1966, saw a 36 per cent increase in the Department's total establishment of positions. In the Forestry Branch, 77 scientists have been recruited since the beginning of January, supporting staff has been increased by 177 employees, and total strength increased by 24 per cent, from 1058 to 1312. The staff of the Rural Development Branch has also increased from 73 to 97.

The search for scientific talent has been accelerated in every establishment. Scientists have been recruited in all parts of Canada, as well as the United States, Great Britain, France, and other European countries, and from as far away as Japan and the Republic of the Philippines.

Recruitment for technical support positions has also taken several new directions. Summer employment opportunities were offered for the first time this year to students of institutes of technology, and 26 such students were appointed. A major effort was made to recruit graduates of these same institutes — highly qualified technicians who have completed two or three years of intensive training after graduating from secondary school. Forty-two technicians were recruited in this way.

In addition to recruitment outside the Department, scientists and technicians already employed are improving their qualifications to meet more complex requirements in many disciplines. Improvements in the benefits available to scientists taking educational leave on half pay helped to increase the numbers of scientists seeking post-graduate degrees this year; now it is possible to pay an employee's tuition and travel costs, and in some cases the travel expenses of dependents who accompany him. Scientists and technicians are taking advantage of the tuition reimbursement program to take evening and correspondence courses to up-grade their skills.

RESEARCH
GOES TO N.Z.

Dr. D. E. Etheridge, research pathologist at Sillery, Quebec, left in August to commence work on a senior research fellowship at the Forest Research Institute, Rotorua, New Zealand.

The Fellowship is tenable for one year and covers all fields of forest research such as silviculture, tree improvement, pathology, management, products, protection and biometrics.

Dr. Etheridge will return to Canada September 1, 1967.



Jean-Claude Genereux, winner of this year's headquarters fishing tournament, is presented with the Mac Riddell Memorial Trophy by Mrs. Phyllis Riddell. Jean-Claude is the first recipient of the Trophy, donated by the Department's Recreation Association following the sudden death last April of M. M. Riddell, well-known member of Administrative Services.

Dr. J. S. Rowe
Department of Forestry
Ottawa, CANADA
Dear Dr. Rowe:

I have read with interest your ad in the October, 1966, issue of *BioScience* for a *psychologist-ecologist* in the Canada Department of Forestry, Chalk River, Ontario. After pondering long and hard on the possible connections between forestry and psychology, I concluded that here, apparently, we have a praiseworthy interdisciplinary approach linking these two fields. As I see it, the connection is as follows: psychology involves head-shrinking, and how do you measure head-shrinking? Why, by means of a dendrograph, of course!

However, satisfying as this explanation is in accounting for the need, on the part of psychologists, for forestry equipment, it still fails to make clear the need of foresters for psychologists. Could it be that you are planning research on ESP (extra-sensory phoresy)? Until you clarify the points this ad raises by supplying further details, I hesitate to apply for the position. There might also be questions concerning my competence in this new Freudian Forestry. In any event, I doubt not that we are standing on the threshold of a new era in silvicultural psychology.

Very truly yours,
Emanuel Epstein,
Professor of Plant Nutrition
University of California,
Davis, Cal.

AIR MAIL

Professor Emanuel Epstein,
University of California,
Davis, California 95616
U.S.A.

Dear Professor Epstein:

Thank you for your letter of November 2nd, expressing an interest in the psychologist-ecologist position at Chalk River. Your remarks of approval on what promises to be an imaginative and exciting foray in interdisciplinarity are most encouraging. That the intention of the Department of Forestry to maintain an open mind concerning things ecological has won international endorsement is, naturally, gratifying to us all. If you are a Jung man, with aspirations to link the best that has been thought with the trees that we got, then I hope you will hesitate no longer in submitting an application.

In all fairness, a second position is likely to be advertized soon which you may also find congenial and which you may want to consider before making a choice. I am giving you this advance notice to forestall the improbability that the ad will get garbled in the typesetter's mill. It will be for a physiologist-economist.

Very truly yours,
J. S. Rowe,
Program Coordinator,
(tree biology).

THE FIREPLACE



The various Head Office establishments having moved about from one Ivory Tower to another are becoming accustomed to the attributes of civilization: automatic elevators, mini-skirts and the like. The behaviour of the human race in elevators is interesting. There are the timid, the light watchers, the girl watchers and also those bustling, efficient types who leap into a waiting car and promptly push the "Door Close" button. Of course on most control panels this button is not connected. For safety reasons, all other automatic controls over-ride this manual effort; so the door closes in its own good time whether the button is pushed or not. Still, watching the satisfied expressions on the faces of the "Button Pushers" as the door slides majestically closed, one realizes that this concession to human vanity on the part of the elevator makers is well worth the cost.

Despite these little contributions to the comfort and mental well-being of the citizenry, Ottawa remains a bewildering place to live. Recently, with a great fanfare of trumpets, the City announced that work was to begin on the reconstruction of the Sparks Street pedestrian Mall. This involves digging up the pavement to remove the horse car rails and laying new storm sewers, etc. With a great display of logic the work will be done at night — "so there will be as little disruption of traffic as possible". Since the street has been closed to traffic ever since the Mall was opened several years ago the announcement is puzzling. Especially since construction work on all major traffic arteries is carried out between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. with devastating effects on traffic movement.

Fortunately — for a return to sanity — Ottawa employees of the Department can always pick up the phone and dial 4-5852.

Dr. C. S. Holling Receives Award

VICTORIA — Dr. C. S. Holling, ecologist with the Forest Research Laboratory here, has been awarded the George Mercer Award by the Ecological Society of America, for his paper: *Functional Response of Predators to Prey Density and Its Role in Mimicry and Population Regulation*.

The award is made every two years, after review of all papers written about ecological matters and published in the United States and Canada. It was presented to Dr. Holling in August at the University of Maryland, Baltimore.

Dr. Holling describes his paper as an attempt to "simulate the attack pattern" of any kind of predator, through the construction of a mathematical model.



A recent visitor to the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station was Prof. F. C. Steward, F.R.S., Director of the Laboratory for Cell Physiology, Growth and Development, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Prof. Steward lectured on recent developments in cell and tissue culture. Here he chats with Dr. D. J. Durzan of the staff of PFES, a former research associate.

Library Now Fully Staffed

The Department's library facilities are no exception to the general program of expansion currently underway. Miss E. A. Keeley, Head of Library Services, reports the headquarters library is now fully staffed for the first time since the departmental reorganization.

The Ottawa staff now includes Miss D. A. Knowles, who came from the National Energy Board library recently to replace Mrs. D. Sutherland. Mrs. Sutherland competed successfully to take charge of the library of the Geological Survey Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Another recent addition is cataloguer John Miska, who comes to the Department from the library of the engineering faculty, University of Manitoba. Other members of the headquarters library staff include Marcel Boulle, reference librarian; Mrs. M. Woollam, in charge of interlibrary loans; Mrs. Sheila Porter, periodicals and memberships; Miss M. E. McFarlane, circulation desk; Miss Pearl Stewart, orders; Miss Sandra Wilson, catalogue cards.

In recent months, professional librarians have joined the Department's regional establishments as follows: Mrs. M. MacGregor-Greer at Victoria, formerly with the National Library; Miss Rôth Buggey at Winnipeg, formerly of the library of the Winnipeg Free Press; Ronald Spalding at Sault Ste. Marie, formerly with the Sudbury Public Library; Mlle Suzanne Naubert at Ste. Foy, formerly with the library at Computing Devices of Canada Ltd., Ottawa.

Each year, Canada produces enough newsprint to paper every square foot of New York State.

Experimental Burning Program Intensified

WINNIPEG — The use of fire as a silvicultural tool for management of white spruce, aspen and jack pine cover types in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is being explored in a new experimental burning program instituted by the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region under the guidance of Jack Jarvis, head of the Silvicultural section in this area.

STUDY INFESTED AREAS IN WEST

FREDERICTON — C. A. Miller and D. R. MacDonald, of the Forest Research Laboratory here, spent four weeks in late July and August visiting areas in western Canada that have been infested with the spruce budworm.

Both are actively engaged in studies of the eastern form of the budworm in the predominantly balsam fir forests of New Brunswick; their trip was designed to gain on-the-spot impressions of the varied forest environments inhabited by other forms of the budworm in western Canada and the northwestern United States.

Their itinerary included Black Sturgeon Lake, Ontario, the Spruce Woods Reserve in Manitoba, budworm-infested areas in Montana, and visits to research establishments in Moscow, Idaho, and

The program, which began in South-eastern Manitoba in 1964 and involved the burning of five acres of jack pine, is continuing on a sharply increased scale this year with some 400 acres burned so far and now it has been extended to Saskatchewan where 12 acres were set afire in August and two additional areas have been established and will be burned if the weather is favorable.

Also, weather permitting, an experimental burn area of 10 acres has been set up in white spruce, aspen forest type, in the Riding Mountain and plans are laid to burn this section as soon as possible.

These controlled burns are invaluable in many other ways — reducing fire hazard, preparing the ground for both planting and seeding, and providing an opportunity for the provincial fire staff to gain experience in handling fires. They also afford a means of checking the performance of fire-tower lookouts.

Portland and Corvallis, Oregon.

On returning to Canada they stopped at Victoria and Vernon, B.C., and visited areas with two-year-cycle budworm near Mount Eisenhower Field Station, Alberta. A highlight of the trip was an air and ground survey of outbreaks that have persisted in pure spruce stands along the Slave River in the Northwest Territories.



"Retirement — what's retirement?" This venerable character is identified only as "Ranger Lidstone" in our files. The picture was taken in B.C. in 1915, and should be an inspiration to anyone contemplating premature retirement.

VICTORIA LAB HOLDS OPEN HOUSE

by Bill Edwards

VICTORIA — The Department's Forest Research Laboratory here played host to 2,600 Victoria area students and adults during a highly successful two-day Open House, October 17 and 18.

Both afternoons, junior and senior science students, with their teachers, toured the laboratory from twelve-thirty to three o'clock. Attendance included outlying schools in Sooke and Brentwood.

Doors were set to open at seven for each evening program, but at six-thirty a steady line of vehicles began to fill parking areas, and visitors of all ages filled the three floors and basement display areas of the building.

Crowds began to thin by nine o'clock, but even at nine-thirty many still lingered, taking in the work presentations and chatting with the staff members who had prepared the vast display of equipment, apparatus, and wide ranges of specimen collections.

Monday night comments included: "I've been here two hours, and I'm coming back tomorrow night with the wife and family".

Tuesday night's storm did little to check attendance. With some three hundred visitors' cars filling all parking areas, others had to park several blocks away. Comment: "I had to walk three blocks through a downpour, but it's well worth it".



Dr. John A. Chapman, centre, explains large-scale model of a bark beetle's head to a young visitor to the Victoria Forest Research Laboratory.



Hugh Craig describes the nature of dwarf mistletoe during the Victoria Laboratory's October Open House.



Technician Dorothy Chu discusses a fungus specimen with visitors to the Victoria Forest Research Laboratory.



A group of Victoria Wolf Cubs watches and listens as Technician Dorothy Chu explains test-tube cultures in the Department's pathology lab at Victoria.

Winnipeg Has Many Additions

WINNIPEG — Assaulted as Canada is by the supposed "brain drain" of scientists and professional people southward, it is reassuring to note that a number of personnel are coming to the Department from the other side of the border, notably to the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region.

Dr. Lister W. Carlson, who was on the faculty of South Dakota State College, Brookings, is working on forest nursery diseases. Dr. Bob Dobbs, who comes from Seattle, is taking over the silvicultural program in jack pine, and Dick Tucker from Arizona will be involved in work on white spruce — trembling aspen silviculture and ecology.

The Tree Improvement Section has gained the services of Dr. Jerry Klein of Minneapolis, who is developing a tree improvement program in jack pine and willow.

A newcomer from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, is Dr. Robert F. DeBoo, who is concerned with the insect problems of nurseries and shelter belts. From Montana State University, the Department has engaged Ed Oswald to work on land site classification.

Other recent arrivals include Dr. Dhanwant Sandhu, formerly of the University of Delhi, India, who will work on the succession of microfungi on trembling aspen, and Dr. Ron E. Wall, who comes to Winnipeg from the Canadian Department of Agriculture, Harrow, Ontario. Dr. Wall will study the decays of poplar, especially *Fomes ignarius* on trembling aspen.

Transferred from Richmond Hill is a member of the Department, George Chrosiewicz, who is engaged in fire research.



Technician Fergus Heywood demonstrates procedures in the tree biology lab during Victoria's highly successful "Open House".

P. Landry Wins Award For Story

Pierre Landry, Head of the Department's French Scientific and Technical Publications Section, has won second prize in a national short-story contest.

Results of the contest were announced November 29, when Mr. Landry travelled to Toronto to receive his prize of \$500. His prize-winning entry was entitled *Le Vent des Escoumins*. An English translation will be published in *Saturday Night*, co-sponsor of the contest, during the next few months.

The contest, the Second Annual Belmont Award for short stories, was jointly sponsored by *Saturday Night*, and Benson and Hedges (Canada) Limited.

THE FIREPLACE



Higher Nip Temperatures Shown To Produce More Stable Flukes

This headline in a recent issue of *Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry* would indicate that hot toddies are the best thing to drink over the festive season.

The approach of Christmas always brings on a rush of noon-hour buying. The ascending elevators in our Ivory Tower are filled with gaily wrapped bundles and fewer people. Of course, the wine merchants share in the general profit-taking at this season. This can present problems for the staid and sober civil servant.

For some reason, the dispensers of liquid cheer use a plain brown paper bag to bundle their wares. (If they would use ones imprinted Chivas Regal or Hemy St. Martin one could at least assume an air of affluence and distinction.) Although the stoutly-made bags are plain, they still have an identity which is unmistakable. There is no use ducking furtively out the back door of the wine merchant's and nipping into a grocery store, hoping to emerge in respectable anonymity as just another food shopper. Even if you could stop the bottles from clinking there is still "the old lush" look about the bag.

Thus the need to stock up for the festive days in the Christmas season produces its own peculiar brand of anguish among those who aspire to rise to the heights. Our friend Fumerton is one of these, working diligently throughout the year as a model civil servant, compiling statistics on missionary expenditure for the Income Tax Review section. This year, as always, he found the cryptic note in with his bag lunch "2 bottles of Sherry, 1 Port, not the cheap kind."

Old Fumerton did his best to appear nonchalant as he slunk into the merchant's glittering establishment. On the way out with his bag of goodies, a quick glance revealed that Sparks Street was free of any of his acquaintances. (Thank goodness that loud-mouth from Personnel wouldn't see him.) Bravely he set forth for the office, but alas, half way down the block, who should he see approaching but the Director's wife — heart and soul in the W.C.T.U.

Fumerton hastily tucked the bag horizontally beneath his arm hoping to conceal its tell-tale outline. Unfortunately the oaf at the store had put one bottle in upside down. As Fumy tipped his hat, he squeezed the parcel and the pressure on the long tapered neck of the bottle caused it to shoot forward like a torpedo. It fell at the feet of the Director's wife with an expensive breaking sound.

Fumerton lit up like a Christmas candle, but managed to say the only thing one can say at this time of year — *Merry Christmas!*

Conference at Deep River

Department researchers presented three papers at a Forest Management Conference held at Deep River, September 20, 21 and 22. Those participating in the program included both the forestry and fire control committees of the Woodlands Section, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, and representatives of the Department, who discussed mutual research objectives and findings. The conference was the first to bring the department and both committees of the association together simultaneously.

D. E. Williams, Director of the department's Fire Research Institute, presented a paper on *Detecting Forest Fires by Airborne Infra-red Electronics*, while Dr. W. Lloyd Sippell, head of the Department's forest insect and disease survey for the Ontario region, described the vital role of aircraft in conducting the annual survey.

A project to measure the effectiveness of prescribed burning for seedbed preparation, being conducted on cut-over jack pine stands in southeastern Manitoba, was explained in a paper presented by J. H. Cayford, the Department's Assistant Program Coordinator for Silviculture.

During the three-day session, a field trip to the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station was arranged to display infra-red detection equipment and new water bombing tanks in Otter and Beaver aircraft. Pump testing and foam generating displays, manoeuvres by a vertical take-off and landing aircraft and a demonstration of tree seeding by helicopter were also presented to the group.

G. W. Barter Dies Suddenly

FREDERICTON — A widely known and respected member of the Department's research staff here, G. W. Barter, age 55, died suddenly July 6 in hospital.

Wes Barter had been associated with forest research since joining the Department as a forest insect ranger in 1941, following forest entomology studies at the University of New Brunswick. He became a research officer in 1952.

Much of his work concerned dieback of yellow birch and studies of the bronze birch borer in New Brunswick. He was the author of several scientific publications on these subjects.

Mr. Barter was known through the region for his active participation in community service as president of the Fredericton branch, Canadian Red Cross. His Red Cross affiliation began in 1948, and in 1957 he accepted the chairmanship of the society's York County financial campaign. He was named president of the Fredericton branch in 1962 and held this post until his death. His efforts earned him a special *Badge of Service* citation from the society.



A highlight of the Forest Management Conference was a demonstration of water bombing. This Otter aircraft is dropping a formula called gelygard mix.



The airborne infra-red forest-fire detector — used operationally last summer in the Ottawa and Pembroke areas by the Quebec and Ontario Departments of Lands and Forests — attracted much interest at the Conference.



Box lunches were provided for the Conference's field trip to the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station. Left to right: D. G. Fraser, H. W. Beall and Dr. D. R. Redmond.

FPL Working Stresses — Effect And Probable Cause

Tenebrous the heavens lour
Over Forest Products Lab,
Dumb the bird, and closed the flower—
Sky is sullen, earth is drab.

In the Corridors of Science
Masters mutter, Doctors drone;
Bachelors in close alliance
Huddle heads and merely moan.

Gone the light, the lilt and laughter,
Stillness shivers—tension twists
Rumour rampant racing after
Fearful evanescent mists.

What calamity colossal
Draws its choking cord around?
Was a prehistoric fossil
In the fungus culture found?

Has the wind, by sly convection,
Meddled with the mating trees.
Mocking Man's demure selection
For outstanding properties?

When has greater ill befallen
(Say that simper—do not joke!)
Than when runy poplar pollen
Taints a superspecial oak!

Is the market picture drastic?
Have the builders turned to stone,
Steel, cement or even plastic —
Leaving wood to float alone?

Does fine furniture from Sweden
Undersell the local birch.

And the brain-child of Boliden
Leave poor penta in the lurch?

Eastward far, a grave decision:
Crunching locusts lends a thrill
Which no gourmet can envision
Tacky termites ever will.

Did the solvent season sour,
Failing when the chips were
down,
Or the ball-milled balsam flour
Bake a brumous, bubal brown?

Has some feat of Fate ironic
Curved the curly birch veneer
To a countenance demonic,
Or a snide, sadistic sneer?

In the realm of fabrication
Did the failure of a truss
Cause a rupture in the nation,
With a surge of animus?

Call the Cabinet in session!
Make a Motion! Pass a Law!
No delay, and no digression —
Rectify this flagrant flaw!

Height of hot humiliation!
Depth of dolorous disgrace!
Someone typed a publication
And forgot to double-space!

Mrs. Irene M. Robinson,
FPL, OTTAWA.



W. G. Mathers, second from right, retired October 24 after 41 years of service, the last seven of which were spent as Administrative Officer for the British Columbia Region headquarters at Victoria. Bill Mathers joined the federal government as an entomologist in 1925. Here he is congratulated on his retirement by, left to right, Dr. G. T. Silver, Associate Director of the B.C. Region, R. R. Lejeune, Director of the Region, and, far right, Art Westerby, his successor.

TRANSFERS TO VICTORIA

WINNIPEG — Art Westerby has transferred to British Columbia Region headquarters at Victoria, where he will assume the duties of W. G. Mathers, who is retiring as regional Administrative Officer. Two others who recently departed from Winnipeg are Percy Sims and Gus Stenecker, who are on educational leave. Percy is taking his Ph.D. in forest ecology at Duke University, North Carolina, and Gus left for Ann Arbor and the University of Michigan to work on his Ph.D. in genetics.

DIRECTOR NAMED TO INSTITUTE

Thomas C. Clarke, 43, an Atlantic Development Board economist, has been appointed Director of the Department's Forest Economics Research Institute. He will assume his new position January 1.

Mr. Clarke is a graduate of McMaster University and has also studied Public Administration at the University of Toronto.

Since joining the Atlantic Development Board in Ottawa in late 1965, Mr. Clarke has held planning and programming responsibilities in the fields of forestry and tourism. Prior to that he held positions with the Ontario Department of Economics where he pursued economic research in natural resources, the Ontario Departments of Lands and Forests and Tourism and Information, and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Vancouver Lab Gets More Space

In tune with the spirit of expansion evident in the Department are the new plans for alterations to the Forest Products Laboratory at Vancouver. A contract totalling \$71,633 has been awarded for this project.

Six bays of the unheated seven-bay garage will be converted to a machine shop, pathology laboratory and office and storage space, comprising some 1,100 square feet.

Another 945-foot area — the mezzanine of the plywood veneer laboratory, now used for storage — will be converted into offices and technicians' workrooms.

A wood anatomy laboratory of 1,060 square feet will be created by converting semi-finished office space. Plans to supply the physics laboratory with new lighting and ventilation are included.



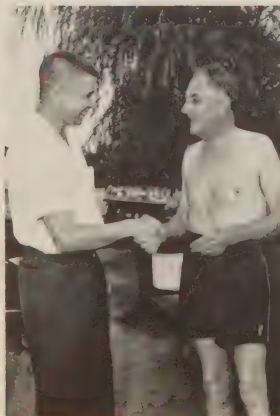
Shown above are regional and institute directors and senior officers of the Department's Forestry Branch, with Deputy Minister Dr. Rousseau, at the semi-annual meeting of the Branch's Program Committee, which met in Ottawa this Fall. Front row, left to right: Dr. L. Daviault, Director, Quebec Region; Dr. G. P. Thomas, Director, Alberta-Yukon-NWT Region; R. R. Lejeune, Director, British Columbia Region; Dr. Rousseau; Dr. M. L. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry); Dr. B. M. McGugan, Director of Program Coordination; Dr. D. A. Wilson, Economics Adviser to the Deputy Minister and Acting Director, Forest Economics Research Institute; D. W. MacLean, Director, Petawawa Forest Experiment Station. Back row, left to right: Dr. R. E. Foster, Director, Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory; Dr. J. J. Fettes, Director, Chemical Control Research Institute; C. C. Thomson, Director, Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region; Dr. I. C. M. Place, Director, Maritimes Region; Dr. J. M. Cameron, Director, Insect Pathology Research Institute; Dr. W. J. Carroll, Director, Newfoundland Region; R. W. Peterson, Director, Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory; A. Bickerstaff, Program Coordinator, Silviculture and Fire; L. A. Smithers, Associate Director, Ontario Region.

GOOD CROWD ENJOYS 1966 STAFF PICNIC

A good crowd of headquarters staff members and their families enjoyed the 1966 Departmental picnic on the shores of Lac Philippe. The date was July 27, and the weather clear and warm — a contrast from the 1965 affair, which was enjoyed despite cloudy skies and a chill in the air.

Picnickers took their choice of swimming, sunbathing or strolling, and there were the usual games and races for youngsters and adults, ably organized and supervised by Randy Ross. Jean-Claude Genereux and Wayne McElary served up the food and soft drinks, and the entire affair was coordinated by Pierre Couture and Larry Dufour.

Don Street, head of the Department's photographic unit, took along his camera, and the results speak for themselves.



MANY ATTEND WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

The Department was well represented at the Sixth World Forestry Congress, held at Madrid June 6 to 18, with the Minister, Deputy Minister, Senior Advisers (Forestry), and other senior officials in attendance. Theme of the Congress was *The Role of Forestry in the Changing World Economy*.

Mr. Sauvé acted as a vice-president of the Congress, and Dr. D. R. Redmond, Scientific Adviser to the Deputy Minister, was coordinator of Canadian participation. Deputy Minister Dr. Rousseau was chairman of the Congress's Technical Commission IV, which was concerned with wood harvesting, logging and transport.

Dr. Vidar J. Nordin, Program Coordinator of Forest Pathology, chaired Technical Commission II, devoted to forest protection. Dr. Redmond presented a review paper on the findings of this Commission at the conclusion of its deliberations.

C. Macleod, Assistant Program Coordinator, Silviculture and Fire, presented a paper on *Detection and Control of Forest Fires — Recent Developments in Techniques and Recent Research*, and Charles Van Wagner, fire research scientist at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, offered a paper entitled *Calculations on Forest-Fire Spread by Flame Radiation*.

Dr. D. A. Wilson, Economics Adviser to the Deputy Minister, presented a paper, *Statistical Requirements for Progress in Forest Economics and Policy Production, Consumption, Trade and Price Information in Economic Analysis and Planning*.

R. J. McCormack, Forest Land Inventory Coordinator, Canada Land Inventory, presented a paper on *The Canada Land Inventory*, and a paper entitled *Utilization of Radioisotopes in Forestry Research*, by Dr. D. A. Fraser and Dr. E. E. Gaertner, was presented by Dr. Gaertner.

Other delegates to the Congress from the Department included: H. W. Beall, Special Adviser to the Deputy Minister; Dr. Lionel Daviault, Director, Quebec Region; C. C. Thomson, Director, Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region; R. W. Peterson, Director, Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory; D. R. Monk, Director, Information and Technical Services; W. M. Stiell, silviculture research scientist, Petawawa Forest Experiment Station; J. A. McIntosh, wood utilization research scientist, Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory.

Researchers Join Maritimes Region

FREDERICTON — Research officers joining the Maritimes Region since June include D. P. Fowler, a Yale graduate who has come to the Tree Biology Section, Peter Saloniis, a graduate of the University of Guelph who has joined the Soils Section, T. E. Sterner, a graduate of the New York State College of Forestry now with the Pathology Section, and R. E. Bailey who, on graduation from Macdonald College, is joining the Canada Land Inventory.



One of the Department's senior delegates to the World Forestry Congress, Madrid, was H. W. Beall, Special Adviser to the Deputy Minister, seen here (left foreground) during one of the many busy sessions of the Congress.



During the World Forestry Congress in Madrid last July, Mr. Sauvé accepted this bronze medal, awarded to the film, *Aircraft in Forest Fire Control*, in the international film festival that was held in conjunction with the Congress. The film was produced by the National Film Board, in cooperation with this Department.

Nos représentants au 6e congrès

Le Ministère était bien représenté au Sixième congrès mondial de la Forêt, tenu à Madrid du 6 au 18 juin; en effet, le Ministre, le sous-ministre, les principaux conseillers en foresterie et autres fonctionnaires supérieurs assistaient aux assises. Le thème du congrès était *Le rôle de la forêt dans l'économie mondiale en évolution*.

M. Sauvé a agi à titre de vice-président du Congrès et M. D. R. Redmond, conseiller scientifique du sous-ministre, coordonnait la participation canadienne. Le sous-ministre, M. Rousseau, a présidé la quatrième commission technique du Congrès, qui étudia la récolte du bois, l'exploitation des forêts et le transport.

M. Vidar J. Nordin, coordonnateur du programme de pathologie forestière, présidait la deuxième commission technique, qui s'intéressait à la protection de la forêt. A la fin des délibérations de cette commission, M. Redmond a fait la récapitulation des conclusions de cet organisme.

M. J. C. Macleod, coordonnateur-adjoint des programmes (Silviculture et Feux) a donné une conférence sur *La détection et la maîtrise des feux de forêt (les récents progrès techniques et les récentes recherches)*. Pour sa part, M. Charles Van Wagner, scientifique qui se voue à la recherche sur les incendies de forêt à la Station d'expérimentation forestière de Petawawa, a lu une communication intitulée *Calculs sur la propagation de l'incendie forestier par le rayonnement des flammes*.

M. D. A. Wilson, conseiller économique auprès du sous-ministre, a également donné une conférence sur *Les statistiques nécessaires au progrès dans l'économie forestière, et à l'établissement*

des principes directeurs: la production, la consommation, l'information sur le commerce et les prix dans l'analyse et la planification économique.

M. R. J. McCormack, coordonnateur de l'Inventaire des forêts du Canada, a parlé de l'Inventaire des terres du Canada. Un autre exposé sur *L'utilisation des radio-isotopes dans la recherche forestière*, préparé par MM. D. A. Fraser et E. E. Gaertner, a été lu par M. Gaertner.

Les autres délégués du Ministère au Congrès étaient: MM. H. W. Beall, conseiller spécial auprès du sous-ministre; M. Lionel Daviault, directeur de la région du Québec; M. C. C. Thomson, directeur de la région Manitoba-Saskatchewan; M. R. W. Peterson, directeur du laboratoire des produits forestiers à Ottawa; M. D. R. Monk, directeur de l'Information et des renseignements techniques; M. W. M. Stiell, investigateur scientifique en silviculture à la Station d'expérimentation forestière de Petawawa; M. J. A. McIntosh, investigateur scientifique dans le domaine de l'utilisation du bois, au laboratoire de produits forestiers de Vancouver.

Fredericton Lab Receives Visitors

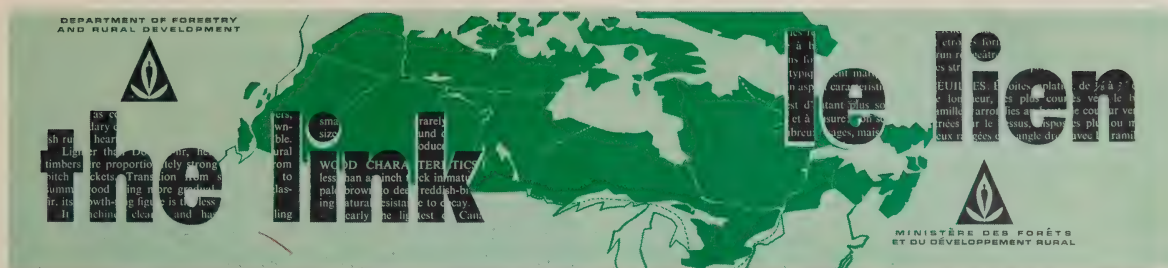
FREDERICTON — Recent visitors to regional headquarters here included L. R. Clark of the Division of Entomology, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Australia; F. David Morgan of the Waite Research Institute, South Australia; Kristian Bjor of the Norwegian Research Institute; W. Baltensweiler of the Swiss Institute of Technology.



Cam Macleod presents his paper before the World Forestry Congress, held in July at Madrid.



Dr. Vidar J. Nordin presides over Technical Commission II at the World Forestry Congress, Madrid.



Vol. 3, No. 4

OTTAWA, CANADA

March — mars 1967

MONTREAL STUDENT WINS POSTER CONTEST



Bernard Racette, 15, of Montreal, holds his prize-winning entry in the Canadian Forestry Association's 1966 National Forest Fire Prevention Poster Contest. On the wall behind his left shoulder are the second and third-place posters, designed by Walter MacDonald, 15, of Inverness, Nova Scotia, and Maureen LeVon, 12, of Scarborough, Ontario. The three posters on the wall to Bernard's right are previous winners.

A 15-year-old Montreal student, Bernard Racette, was judged the 1966 winner of the annual National Forest Fire Prevention Poster Contest sponsored by the Canadian Forestry Association.

Bernard's entry portrays a symbolic



Here's our favourite Santa Claus — Elaine Watier (Miss Forestry, 1966) in a ho-ho mood at the annual departmental headquarters Christmas Party. More pics and story inside.

flame between two stylized trees — one living and one dead — representing the forest before and after a fire. The simple and effective wording is "Pensons-y" — on the English poster, "Think".

Bernard's reward was an expensive trip to Ottawa with his father to view the capital city, and a cash prize of \$50. Second prize of \$25 went to Walter MacDonald of Inverness, N.S., and Maureen LeVon of Scarborough received \$15 for her third-place design.

Each year this Department, in co-operation with the CFA and the Post Office Department, arranges to have the prize-winning poster printed in volume and distributed to post offices throughout Canada, for display during National Forest Conservation Week.

From May 7 to 13, this year, Bernard's poster will be seen by countless thousands of Canadians in nearly 15,000 post offices across the country. In addition, thousands more will be distributed by this Department and by the Canadian Forestry Association, both through its various provincial associations and its headquarters here in Ottawa.

FORESTRY BRANCH LOOKS FAR & WIDE FOR STAFF

Signs of the times are the expeditions made by senior members of the Forestry Branch in their search for professional staff to keep pace with the Branch's rapidly expanding research program.

The quest has been pursued throughout universities in the United States and Great Britain during February and March. Such famous American universities as Washington State, Washington, California, Michigan, Michigan State, Oregon State, Cornell, Purdue, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Chicago, Illinois, Columbia, Yale, Princeton and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were visited.

Recruiters visiting the U.S. included W. A. Reeks, Program Coordinator, Forest Entomology; Dr. G. T. Silver, Associate Director, Forest Research Laboratory, Victoria; C. E. Brown, Assistant Forest Insect and Disease Survey Program Coordinator (Entomology); L. A. Smithers, Associate Director, Ontario Region, Sault Ste. Marie; R. M. Prentice, Forest Insect and Disease Survey Program Coordinator; G. D. McCarthy, Professional Staffing Of-

ficer; Dr. T. S. McKnight, Associate Director, Forest Products Research Laboratory, Ottawa, and Dr. F. E. Webb, Associate Regional Director, Maritimes Region, Fredericton.

Dr. J. S. Rowe, Forest Soils and Land Program Coordinator, visited Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Birmingham and Dublin and interviewed potential personnel from universities in these centres.

R. Lefebvre New RA Head

Ron Lefebvre is the new president of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development Recreation Association, following annual elections in early February. He replaces Larry Du-four.

Other members of the new RA executive are: Vice President, Jean Claude Genereux; Treasurer, Peter Dawson; Secretary, Claudette Hamelin; Sports Director, Randy Ross; Directors — Cecile Barva, John Giroux, Asa Danard and Ted Rhodes.



The Canadian Institute of Forestry's annual meeting at Banff last fall included a tour of forestry operations in the Hinton area. Here D. I. Crossley, left, Chief Forester with Northwestern Pulp and Power Ltd. and President of the C.I.F., shows aspects of his company's forest management program to Dr. D. R. Redmond, Scientific Adviser to the Deputy Minister; Lowell Besley, Senior Forester and Chairman of the Woodlands Research Department, Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada; and Dr. J. W. B. Sisam, Dean of Forestry, the University of Toronto.

the link le lien

The Link is the staff publication of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, the Hon. Maurice Sauvé, and is produced by the Information and Technical Services Division.

"Le Lien" est publié à l'intention du personnel du Ministère des Forêts et du Développement rural, avec l'autorisation du ministre, l'honorable Maurice Sauvé. La Division de l'Information et des Renseignements techniques se charge de la rédaction et de la publication de ce bulletin trimestriel.

Vol. 3, No. 4

OTTAWA, CANADA

March — mars 1967

NOUVELLES

DU PERSONNEL NEWS

Growing Pains

The Department has increased its authorized establishment by 1,111 man-years in the two years since reorganization — 2,567, as opposed to the earlier total of 1,456. Of the total increase, 907 man-years have been added to the Forestry Branch, 102 to the Rural Development Branch, and 102 to the three support groups — Administrative, Personnel, and Information and Technical Services.

Here are the Department's current man-year totals, with the 1965 totals in brackets:

Forestry Branch — headquarters, 99 (67); regions, 1,349 (789); institutes, 706 (391); total, 2,154 (1,247).

Rural Development Branch — headquarters, 61 (26); regions, 120 (53); total, 181 (79).

Support groups — 232 (130).

Classification Revision Program

The classification revision program is advancing slowly but surely. The conversion of positions and people in the Administrative Support and Administrative Categories has been completed, with the exception of a small group being held for consideration under standards being developed for a new Commerce group in the Administrative Category.

Of 129 positions which converted to the Stenographic, Secretarial and Typing Group, 18 per cent went to a higher level (green circled) on conversion and 14 per cent to a lower level (red circled) — a fairly even balance.

Of the 13 "red circled" positions, eight were caused by the absence of an equivalent class in the new series (e.g. Typist 3), three by a concurrent organization change which reduced their responsibilities, and two because the incumbents lacked the qualifications for the level of the position on conversion.

Five of the red circles were removed immediately after the conversion by the October, 1965 revision, three by the October, 1966, revision, and two by appointment to another position. Five are still red circled; these employees

(Turn to Page 7)

Crise de croissance

Le Ministère a augmenté son effectif autorisé de 1,111 années-hommes depuis sa réorganisation, il y a deux ans, soit 2,567 à comparer au total antérieur de 1,456. L'accroissement total se répartit comme suit: La Direction générale des Forêts, 907; la Direction du Développement rural, 102; les trois divisions de soutien, l'Administration, le Personnel, l'Information et les renseignements techniques, 102.

Voici les effectifs courants du Ministère, avec les totaux de 1965 entre parenthèses:

Direction générale des Forêts: bureau principal, 99 (67); régions, 1,349 (789); Instituts, 706 (391); total, 2,154 (1,247).

Direction générale du Développement rural: bureau principal, 61 (26); régions, 120 (53); total, 181 (79).

Divisions de soutien: 232 (130).

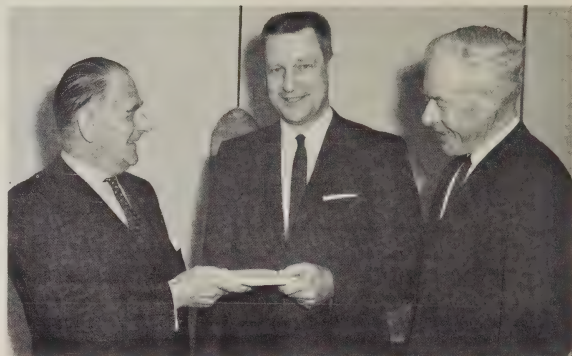
Le programme de revision du classement

Le programme de révision du classement progresse lentement mais sûrement. La transposition des postes et des fonctionnaires dans les catégories de l'administration et du soutien administratif a été complétée à l'exception de celle d'un petit groupe, dont le cas a été pris en délibéré et dont le classement se fera d'après certaines normes, en voie d'élaboration, qui tendent à créer dans la catégorie administrative, un groupe du commerce.

Des 129 postes transposés au groupe des sténographes, des secrétaires et des dactylos, 18 p. 100 ont été portés à un niveau supérieur (cercle vert) par la transposition et 14 p. 100 à un niveau inférieur (cercle rouge) ce qui s'équilibre à peu près. Des 13 postes "cercle rouge", 8 ont dû être désignés ainsi en l'absence d'une classe équivalente dans la nouvelle série (ex. Dactylo 2), trois par suite d'un changement dans l'organisation qui a réduit leurs responsabilités et deux en raison du manque de titres de compétence des titulaires relativement à la classe du poste après la transposition.

Cinq des postes "cercle rouge" ont été supprimés immédiatement après la

(suite à la page 7)



Dr. Blair M. McGugan, Director of Program Coordination, Forestry Branch, left the Department at the end of the year to become Chief of the Management Development Group in the Manpower Division, Personnel Policy Branch, Treasury Board. At a farewell gathering held in his honour December 22, Deputy Minister Dr. Rousseau presents Dr. McGugan with a billfold containing a sum of money — a gift from his many friends and colleagues throughout the Department. Dr. M. L. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry) also participated in the presentation.

Many Additions To Maritimes Staff

FREDERICTON — The Forest Research Laboratory here has added six new scientists to its staff.

Dr. Derek B. Redfern and Thomas E. Sterner have become members of the Forest Pathology Section, Dr. M. K. Mahendrapa and Peter O. Salenius have joined the Soils and Site

Classification Section, and the Tree Biology Section has acquired the services of Dr. Donald P. Fowler and Dr. C. H. Anthony Little.

Dr. Redfern, a native of Nottingham, England, holds a B.Sc.F. from Aberdeen University, and a Ph.D. which he received last year from Cambridge. His research will be primarily concerned with diseases occurring in forest nurseries and young coniferous plantations.

Mr. Sterner, born in Franklin, Penn., holds a B.Sc. from West Virginia University and an M.Sc. received last year from Syracuse University. Mr. Sterner's research will be centered on conifer decay studies, with emphasis on species in pulp and paper production.

Dr. Mahendrapa, a native of Nalavathokli, India, received his B.Sc. in Agriculture from Karnatak University in 1961. Last year he was awarded his

(Turn to Page 6)

Cameron Heads Info Service

Lyle D. Cameron, formerly Information Officer for the Maritimes Region, has been appointed Head of the Department's Forestry Information Service.

Lyle joined the Department in the fall of 1964, when he moved to Fredericton to establish the first information service in the Maritimes Region, and the Department's second regional information unit in the country.

He was transferred to Ottawa in the summer of 1966, and his new appointment is retroactive to October 1.

In addition to carrying out the duties of his new position, Lyle is currently serving as Acting Director of the Information and Technical Services Division, following the resignation of David R. Monk to assume new duties with the Department of Labour.

Delivers Paper

FREDERICTON — Dr. Frank Morris, of the Forest Research Laboratory here, delivered a paper entitled *Approaches To The Study Of Population Dynamics*, at a symposium on insect population dynamics held from January 23 to 27 at New Haven, Conn.

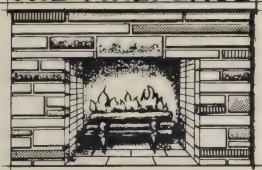
New Officer For Maritimes

J. Edward Guidry, 38, of Fredericton, is the Department's new forestry information officer for the Maritimes Region. Appointed in January, Mr. Guidry replaces Lyle D. Cameron, transferred to Ottawa last July.

Ted Guidry's experience includes newspaper, radio and TV news work, and freelance writing. For the past five years he has been engaged in promotional writing and public relations work for the New Brunswick Travel Bureau.

Mr. Guidry is a native of Chatham, N.B., and spent the early part of his life in Campbellton. He is a graduate of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.

THE FIREPLACE



Thoughts On The Coming Of Spring

By the time this reaches you, the first breath of spring will have wafted its way down from the Gatineau hills, or wherever spring comes from, to envelop the Capital. The warm breezes will melt the gigantic snowbanks along the roadsides revealing a trail of toe rubbers, all for the right foot. These mark the passage of hapless pedestrians, who leaped to safety amid the swirling traffic or struggled through a mud-puddle of half frozen slush.

Suddenly the Sparks Street Mall will blossom with girls who, having all winter plodded by wrapped in dull, drab coats, muffled to the ears, will burst forth in bright blouses and miniskirts. The noon hours of those of us who work within the confines of the Department's Ivory Tower in Ottawa will once more be joyous.

Winter, although it does inhibit girl watching, does provide some opportunities for observing the human race. In Ottawa the sidewalks are not ploughed until at least 2 p.m. the day following a snowstorm. This means the staid and sober civil servant plods to work with his feet encased in some form of high snow boot.

Some of the females wear a very high and very large boot which, while excellent for wading through deep drifts, does require its wearer to progress in what can only be described as a series of clomps. When the sidewalks have at last been cleared, the sound of a group of these snow-boot-wearers is like the tramp of a herd of elephants. It takes a stouthearted man not to panic and bolt when he hears this thunder of hoofbeats creeping up behind him.

The means of progressing through the deep snow also provides food for thought. There is the hardy soul, clad in his high boots, who swings down the sidewalk with rather a loping gait. His boots are too heavy for him to lift his feet so he tends to swing them a fraction of an inch off the ground from side to side. His telltale progress through the new fallen snow is a series of sweeping arcs, first to the right and then to the left.

If he is followed down the street by some chap who foolishly has ventured forth wearing toe rubbers, the effect is most interesting. The follower must, of course, step very high from footstep to footstep if he does not wish to sink into the ankle-deep snow. If he has the misfortune to have either shorter or longer legs than the high-booted first passerby, he may not be able to synchronize his footsteps. He must then place his feet somewhere along those sweeping arcs which mark out the sidewalk. This produces a series of rather graceful little hops from side to side until the unfortunate wretch happens

DEPARTMENT SADDENED BY DEATH OF J. E. BIER

A host of friends and colleagues in the Forestry Branch have been deeply saddened by the unexpected death on January 24 of Dr. John E. Bier, Professor of Forest Pathology at the University of British Columbia.

Dr. Bier, who had occupied the forest pathology chair at UBC since 1956, had a previous and most distinguished career spanning 21 years in federal forest pathology research. Graduating with a B.S.F. from the University of Toronto in 1932, he joined the Botany and Plant Pathology Division, Department of Agriculture, in 1935, and in 1940 opened the Forest Pathology Laboratory in Victoria — forerunner of this Department's modern Forest Research Laboratory in that city.

In 1936 Dr. Bier received his M.A. from the University of Toronto, and obtained his Ph.D. from the same university in 1938.

In 1947 he moved to Toronto to open another regional pathology laboratory, and from 1951 to 1956 served in Ottawa as Associate Chief of the Forest Biology Division. In this position he effectively guided the forest pathology program throughout Canada.

Dr. Bier's early research was concentrated on canker diseases of hardwoods, and the results of this work were of exceptional value in the development of the shelterbelt program on the Prairies.

In addition to his administrative duties in Victoria in the 40's, he made significant personal contributions to the research programs in nursery diseases and root rots of Douglas-fir. In the field of cull surveys, he developed methods of approach and analysis that have been used throughout Canada and that have led to better forest inventory, utilization and management.

Dr. Bier was instrumental in encouraging many competent undergraduates to undertake careers in forest pathology, and in guiding graduate and

to hit a piece of ice beneath the snow and goes sailing up to his ears into the snowbank.

This pair may be followed by a prim little old lady who teeters along stepping high and gingerly, as if certain that at any moment she will plunge through an open manhole concealed beneath the newly fallen snow.

Others are what might be termed intricate leapers — they leap first to the right and then to the left. Sometimes they even attempt to change sides while groups are passing. This of course creates what the traffic engineers refer to as "inter-lane friction between opposing streams of traffic". The inevitable result is, within seconds, several members of the group writhing about in the snow. If the day it not too cold and the mix of the sexes is reasonable, this does provide an opportunity to meet interesting people. The remainder of the group steps doggedly over the fallen and proceed on their way in single file.

postgraduate students in their research programs. His own program of research over the years resulted in the production of more than 50 articles, most of which were accepted by editors of the most highly rated scientific journals.

In the Canadian Institute of Forestry, Dr. Bier served as Chairman of the Vancouver Island Section and Southern Ontario Section, and as a member of the editorial board of the Forestry Chronicle. He also served as President of the Phytopathological Society, and as Secretary and Chairman of the Western International Forest Disease Work Conference. He was a member of the Association of British Columbia Registered Foresters, the American Phytopathological Society and the Canadian Society of Microbiology. He was also a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, and an honorary member of the Michigan Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Bier participated in several international forestry programs, but his greatest continuing activity in this sphere was in the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, in which he served as chairman of two working Groups and a member of three others over a period of more than 25 years.

Dr. Bier is survived by his wife and one son, who reside in Vancouver.

ARDA Officer Is Appointed

AMHERST — A newly appointed member of the staff of the Rural Development Branch's Atlantic Regional Office is Nelson E. Ball, who commenced duties as a Rural Development Officer in January. Mr. Ball, a native of North Sydney, N.S., comes to the Department with a newly acquired M.Sc. degree in resource development from Michigan State University.



Mr. Ball, who received his B.Sc. in agriculture from McGill University in 1958, worked for one summer as a rod man with MMRA after graduation from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. He worked with the Department of Agriculture in Moncton and Charlottetown, and with the Indian Affairs Branch in Chatham, before coming to this Department.

Mr. Ball and his family will reside in Moncton, where the new office of the Atlantic Region will be located.

ED NARROWAY WINS CONSERVATION AWARD

Ed Narroway, well-known sportsman in the Ottawa area and Administrative Officer for the Department's Forest Products Laboratory, Montreal Road,

was chosen Conservationist of the Year at the Ottawa Fish and Game Association's annual Carling Night, January 10.

Ed received the honoured title, and the Erskine Smith Memorial Trophy that accompanies it, in recognition of his many years of work in the Ottawa Fish and Game Association, the Quebec-Ontario Duck Association, the Rideau Fish and Game Association, and similar groups.

Ed is the seventh Conservationist of the Year to be chosen by the Ottawa hunting and fishing group. He joins Wayne Robinson, the late D. Kemp Edwards, Joe Miller, Wally Klages, George Lamb and Bob Brown — all of whom have been leaders in the conservation movement in the Ottawa area.

The trophy was presented by Mrs. Erskine Smith, widow of the well-known conservation worker whose name the trophy bears. Ed also received an engraved silver pitcher from Carling Breweries, which sponsors the annual Conservationist of the Year presentation.

Canada's productive forests cover an area greater than the combined area of France, East and West Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Italy.

ADMIN OFFICERS HOLD SESSIONS

An Administrative Officers' Conference was held in Ottawa January 30 to February 2, attended by admin officers from all regions and institutes in the Forestry Branch, as well as many office managers from these establishments.

Dr. M. L. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry), welcomed the participants. During the conference various topics and problems in the everchanging field of administration were discussed.

Several recently appointed admin officers had an excellent opportunity to become better acquainted with their colleagues at a buffet dinner and social evening held during the conference. The new officers include R. F. Best, Newfoundland Region, St. John's; R. J. Walsh, Maritimes Region, Fredericton; A. M. Mont, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Region, Winnipeg; and J. R. Mooney, Alberta-Yukon-Territories Region, Calgary.

FOREST RESEARCH IN MARITIMES

The following article is an extract from the Department's recently published booklet, *Federal Research in the Forests of the Maritimes*, by Lyle Cameron. Mr. Cameron was the Regional Information Officer at Fredericton when the manuscript was written, but has since transferred to Ottawa, where he is acting head of public information, Forestry Branch.

Federal forest research in the Maritimes had its beginning in 1911 when a small wooden building on the University of New Brunswick campus in Fredericton was purchased as headquarters for forest insect studies. A new laboratory was opened on the UNB campus in 1915 and was enlarged in 1936. Also in 1936, a forest insect and disease survey went into operation in New Brunswick, and the following year was extended to Nova Scotia.

In 1946, a laboratory for the study of forest pathology was established, and five years later a new Forest Biology Division was created with the merger of entomology and pathology work.

A second laboratory for insect and disease survey and research opened in 1952 near Truro, Nova Scotia, replacing rented quarters located in Halifax since 1947.

The present Forest Research Laboratory on the UNB campus, headquarters for the Department's work in the Region, was opened in 1954 in response to the appearance of new problems and the increasing importance of forest protection and management.

Research programs in areas other than insect and disease investigations have been conducted in the Maritimes Region since 1918, when the Commission of Conservation of Canada, in co-operation with the New Brunswick Forest Service, the University of New Brunswick, and commercial interests,

initiated growth and regeneration studies. By 1921, when the Forest Service of Canada assumed research responsibilities, the program has been expanded to include silvicultural cutting methods.

A program of farm woodlot thinning was undertaken in Nova Scotia in 1928 — the start of silvicultural research in that province. Forest inventory and rate-of-growth surveys began in both provinces the following year.

Research was advanced in 1934 by the establishment of the Acadia Forest Experiment Station, near Fredericton, to serve as a "field laboratory" for testing and developing improved methods of managing woodlands and for demonstrating the benefits of proper management.

From modest starts in entomology, pathology, and silviculture, the research activities of the Department have expanded to forest management and liaison, soils and site classification, tree biology, fire investigations, mensuration, ecology, and wildlife relationships.

Silviculture

Basic information on the growth, development, and behaviour of trees, leading to new and improved methods in forest management — this is the contribution of silvicultural research in the Department's Maritimes Region.

The emphasis in a wide range of projects is on the spruce and fir types which predominate in Maritime forests.

One of the most important of current projects is a study of forest productivity to provide a sound basis for future decisions on the types of stands that should be grown. The research will determine the amount of wood produced by different kinds of trees and different tree parts.

Before effective research and management can be undertaken, a forester must know his forest. "A Forest Clas-



At the Acadia Forest Experiment Station near Fredericton, Tree Breeder George MacGillivray examines young seedlings.

Un pépiniériste de la station forestière expérimentale d'Acadia, près de Frédéricion, George MacGillivray, examine de jeunes arbres.

sification of the Maritime Provinces" was published by the Department in 1962, providing a geographic description of the Region's forest types. Within the geographic subdivisions, programs are now underway to classify in more detail the various sites. Specific projects in soils and ecology will determine the suitability of tree species for various sites, shed light on the trees' requirements, and define objectively the productivity of land.

Other silvicultural projects include growth measurements on 6,000 semi-permanent sample plots at the Acadia Forest Experiment Station and the Green River field station, and on sample plots in even-aged softwood stands in south-central Nova Scotia. Research is also conducted on mechanical logging and its effects on forest regeneration and growth, and on Christmas tree culture and woodlot cutting practices.

Tree Biology

From seed to maturity, the growth of a tree is a complex, precisely-balanced process. Among the many factors playing important roles in healthy growth are production and distribution of growth hormones. Attacks by insects and diseases often disrupt the physiological balance in trees and result in abnormal growth.

For example, the balsam woolly aphid's feeding on balsam fir results in gouty growths or swellings which may severely injure and eventually kill a tree.

Tree biologists conduct studies to find and identify the substances in trees that promote or inhibit normal growth. Results will provide a better understanding of the nature and importance of the various types of injury caused.

Tree growth problems are also being tackled by examination of the sites and soils on which problem trees grow.

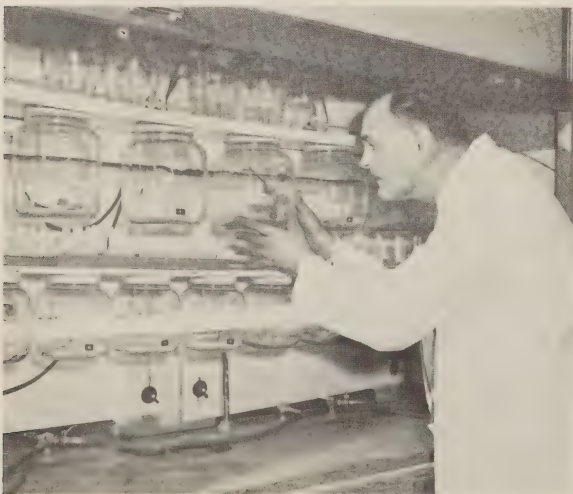
Tree biology investigations also extend to the production of superior trees:

trees that grow faster and larger, are more resistant to disease and insect attack, and offer more and higher-quality wood.

Forest Entomology

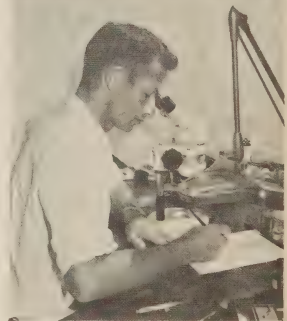
Two factors have long dominated forest entomology investigations in the Maritimes Region — a concern for basic research on the population dynamics of forest insects, and a very immediate concern with an almost unbroken series of insect outbreaks extending from the 1912 spruce budworm outbreak through infestations of European spruce sawfly, balsam woolly aphid, black-headed budworm, and winter moth to another spruce budworm epidemic which began in 1949.

(Continued next issue)



Predators, to be used as control agents against the balsam woolly aphid, are reared in glass containers at the Fredericton Lab.

Les insectes prédateurs, destinés à servir à la répression du puceron lanigère du sapin baumier, sont élevés dans des jarres de verre au laboratoire de Frédéricion.



Dr. D. C. Eidt of the Fredericton Laboratory sketches insect anatomy by viewing body parts through high-power microscope.

D. C. Eidt, du laboratoire de Frédéricion, observe les insectes au moyen d'un microscope ultra-puissant et esquisse les différentes parties de leur anatomie.

RECHERCHE DANS LES MARITIMES

L'article suivant est un extrait de la récente publication du Ministère "Recherche fédérale sur les forêts... Les Maritimes" par Lyle Cameron. M. Cameron était agent régional d'information à Frédéricton lorsque le manuscrit fut écrit mais depuis lors il a été promu à Ottawa comme chef du Service d'information sur les forêts.

Les recherches forestières du gouvernement fédéral dans les Maritimes ont débuté en 1911. C'est alors qu'Ottawa a acheté un petit immeuble de bois sur le terrain de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick pour servir de local aux études sur les insectes de la forêt. On ouvrit un nouveau laboratoire sur le même campus à Frédéricton en 1915; cet immeuble devait être agrandi en 1936. En cette même année, on entreprit un programme de recherche sur les insectes et les maladies des arbres au Nouveau-Brunswick, laquelle fut étendue l'année suivante à la Nouvelle-Ecosse.



Le puceron lanigère cause de sérieux dégâts chez le sapin baumier de la région des Maritimes. L'agent de recherches R. C. Clark libère les insectes prédateurs importés de l'Allemagne pour combattre le puceron. Les insectes prédateurs se répandent sur le papier jusqu'à l'arbre infesté.

The balsam woolly aphid is causing serious damage in the Maritimes Region. Here Research Officer R. C. Clark releases insect predators, introduced from Germany to combat the aphid. The predators crawl from the paper to the aphid-infested tree.

En 1946, ce fut l'aménagement d'un laboratoire de pathologie forestière. Cinq ans plus tard, une nouvelle division de biologie forestière vit le jour par suite de la fusion des travaux de pathologie et d'entomologie.

Le gouvernement fédéral ouvrit en 1952 un deuxième laboratoire, cette fois à Truro, en Nouvelle-Ecosse, pour effectuer des recherches sur les insectes et les maladies des arbres. Ce nouvel immeuble remplace les locaux loués à Halifax depuis 1947.

L'actuel laboratoire de recherches fo-

restières près de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick, le centre des travaux du Ministère dans la région, a été ouvert en 1954 par suite de l'apparition de nouveaux problèmes et de l'importance croissante des besoins en fait de protection et d'aménagement des forêts.

On a mené depuis 1918, dans la région des Maritimes, des programmes de recherches dans des domaines autres que ceux des insectes et des maladies des arbres; la Commission canadienne de Conservation, de concert avec le Service forestier du Nouveau-Brunswick, l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick et quelques entreprises commerciales, a entrepris des études sur la croissance et la régénération des forêts. En 1921, lorsque le Service forestier du Canada a commencé à faire des travaux de recherches, la Commission de conservation a étendu son propre programme de recherches aux méthodes de coupes sylvicoles.

Un programme d'éclaircissage des boisés de fermes fut lancé en 1928 en Nouvelle-Ecosse marquant le début de la recherche sylvicole dans cette province. L'année suivante, on a entrepris au Nouveau-Brunswick et en Nouvelle-Ecosse l'inventaire des forêts et des recherches sur le taux de croissance des essences forestières.

Les recherches connurent un nouvel essor en 1934, avec l'ouverture de la station d'expérimentation forestière d'Acadia, près de Frédéricton. Cette dernière sert à l'expérimentation et à la mise au point de nouvelles méthodes d'aménagement des boisés, ainsi qu'à la démonstration des avantages d'une bonne gestion.

Après des débuts modestes en entomologie, en pathologie et en sylviculture, le Ministère a étendu ses recherches à l'aménagement des forêts, au classement des sols et des stations, à la biologie des arbres, aux incendies de forêt, à la dendrométrie, à l'écologie et aux rapports entre le milieu forestier et la faune.

Sylviculture

Les recherches sylvicoles du Ministère dans la région des Maritimes nous apportent des renseignements fondamentaux sur la croissance et le comportement des arbres et nous conduisent à de nouvelles et meilleures méthodes de gestion forestière.

Dans une vaste gamme de projets de recherche, on met l'accent sur les études des diverses variétés d'épinettes et de sapins qui prédominent dans les forêts des Maritimes.

L'une des principales réalisations sera l'étude du rendement des forêts qui permettra de choisir les essences pour les nouveaux peuplements. Cette étude déterminera la quantité de bois produite par les diverses essences forestières et par les diverses parties d'arbres.

Un forestier doit bien connaître sa forêt s'il veut que ses recherches et sa gestion soient efficaces. Le Ministère a publié en 1962 "A Forest Classification of the Maritime Provinces", (Classification des forêts des provinces Maritimes), qui fournit une description géographique des genres de forêt de la



Max Craig et Don Cameron, techniciens au laboratoire de Frédéricton, délimitent les infestations de la tordeuse des bourgeons de l'épinette sur une carte murale à grande échelle en vue de la mise au point d'un programme de pulvérisation aérienne.

Fredericton Lab Technicians Max Craig and Don Cameron plot spruce budworm infestations on large-scale wall map in preparation for aerial spraying program.

région. Des programmes sont maintenant en cours pour classer les divers emplacements dans les subdivisions géographiques. Grâce à des recherches sur les sols et à l'écologie, on pourra obtenir toutes les informations nécessaires sur les essences forestières et jeter de la lumière sur les besoins des arbres et définir objectivement la productivité du sol.

Les autres travaux de sylviculture comprennent, entre autres, le mesurage de l'accroissement des arbres sur 6,000 parcelles-échantillons de la station d'expérimentation forestière d'Acadia et de la station de Green River, de même sur des parcelles-échantillons de peuplements de résineux dans le sud de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. On effectue aussi des recherches sur l'abattage mécanique et ses effets sur la régénération et la croissance des forêts, sur la culture des arbres de Noël et sur les pratiques de coupe dans les boisés.

Biologie des arbres

Du semis à la maturité, la croissance de l'arbre s'affirme un processus complexe d'un équilibre précis. Parmi les nombreux facteurs qui jouent un rôle important dans une croissance saine, se trouvent la production et la distribution d'hormones de croissance. Les attaques des insectes et les maladies rompent souvent l'équilibre physiologique des arbres et occasionnent ainsi une croissance anormale.

Par exemple, les piqûres que fait le puceron, lanigère du sapin baumier en se nourrissant de la sève de l'arbre causent des excroissances goûteuses ou enflures qui peuvent gravement blesser et éventuellement tuer l'arbre.

Des biologistes font des études pour trouver et identifier les substances qui favorisent ou ralentissent la croissance normale. Les résultats de ces études

permettront de mieux comprendre la nature et l'importance des divers genres de lésions.

On s'attaque aussi aux problèmes de croissance des arbres par l'examen des stations et des sols sur lesquels poussent des sujets anormaux.

Les recherches portent aussi sur la production d'arbres de qualité supérieure: sujets qui croissent plus rapidement, deviennent plus gros, résistent mieux aux attaques des maladies et des insectes et produisent un plus grand volume et une meilleure qualité de bois.

(à suivre)



Dans le contexte d'un programme d'étude de biologie des arbres, à Frédéricton, John Clark dépose des pucerons lanigères sur un sapin baumier sous serre.

As part of a tree biology project at Fredericton, John Clark infests a balsam fir with balsam woolly aphid under greenhouse conditions.

EXPERTS PONDER POPLAR RESOURCE

Canada's poplar resource was the subject of study when the Department's Forestry Branch sponsored a Canadian Poplar Symposium at Harrison Hot Springs, B.C., February 21-23.

The meetings attracted over 50 forestry experts of government, industry, trade associations and universities from across Canada, as well as several American delegates. Discussions covered the poplar species' characteristics, management practices, utilization, supply and demand as a basis for further action to improve the contribution of poplar to the national economy.

Department research personnel presenting papers included J. Maini, Maple; J. M. Jarvis, Winnipeg; R. W. Kennedy, Vancouver; and R. M. Prentice, A. G. Davidson, J. M. Fitzpatrick, and J. V. Stewart, Ottawa.

Silviculture program coordinator A. Bickerstaff was symposium chairman. Associate chairman was J. H. Cayford.

In addition to the presentation of papers and workshop discussions, field

trips were made to several poplar plantations and natural stands in British Columbia's Fraser River Valley.



Delegates to the Poplar Symposium visited this poplar plantation on the Fraser River, not far from the Conference site at Harrison Hot Springs.



Dr. Vidar Nordin, Program Coordinator, Forest Pathology, checks in at Poplar Symposium registration desk. Vic Stewart, of the Forest Economics Research Institute, and Lyle Cameron, Head of the Forestry Information Service, are seated.



Checking the Poplar Symposium agenda, left to right, are Dr. Grant Davidson, Assistant Coordinator (Pathology), Forest Insect and Disease Survey; John Rooke, Department of Trade and Commerce; A. Bickerstaff, Program Coordinator, Silviculture and Fire. Seated at registration desk, centre background, is J. H. Cayford, Assistant Coordinator (Silviculture).

Curlers Meet At Petawawa

CHALK RIVER — A highlight of the curling season, for followers of the roarin' game both at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station and at Department headquarters in Ottawa, was an invitational bonspiel held Sunday, December 4, at the Canadian Forces Base, Petawawa.

The bonspiel was the result of an invitation extended to the Ottawa group by the PFES 'spielers. To ensure that the match would really be a "mixed" affair, rinks in most cases were composed of two parts PFES and two parts Ottawa (on the rocks).

Three games of six ends each were played during the day. After the second end in the first game, hot coffee (?) was served on the ice.

First prize for the day's play went to a rink skipped by Cliff Brown of Ottawa that included Frank Petro of Ottawa, and Jack Clements and Malcolm Dick of PFES. Second-place rink was skipped by Alec Kohuch of PFES, who was supported by Jean Lopushanski and Ben Wang of PFES, and Wayne McElary of Ottawa.

Doug Edwards of Ottawa skipped the third-place rink, which included Burla Cayford of Ottawa, and Lorne Brace and Roger Selby of PFES. Marg Brown of Ottawa took fourth prize; her rink was composed of Gilles Chiasson of Ottawa, and Frank Cullen and Dave Anstess of PFES.

Other PFES curlers participating in the bonspiel were Larry LeSage, Ron Grose, Athol Hodgson, Stan Lopushanski, Dixon Warren, Jon Williams, Helen Wang and Mary Kohuch.

The Ottawa group also included John Johnston, Jim Cayford, Bill Calvert, Suzanne Racicot, Yvette Chiasson, Les Wallace and Don Huffman.



C. F. McBride, Head of the Utilization Section, Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory, prepares to start a "tree monkey" — a new machine that delimits trees as it climbs the stem in spiral fashion. The machine was demonstrated during a field trip at the Poplar Symposium. Looking on is Vic Stewart of the Forest Economics Research Institute.

Acadia Gets New Building

FREDERICTON — Plans are under way to erect a greenhouse-headerhouse complex at the Acadia Forest Experiment Station, 12 miles from here, to provide facilities for an expanded program of tree breeding and provenance research in the Maritimes Region.

The 40' x 80' headerhouse with adjoining 32' x 75' greenhouse is to be built with future additions in mind, according to Regional Director Dr. I. C. M. Place.

This project is Phase I of a four-to-five year plan of redevelopment of Acadia Station headquarters.

MANY ADDITIONS

(From Page 2)

M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees from Utah State University. His research in the Maritimes will be concerned with the study of soils to obtain information useful for the efficient fertilization of forest trees.

Peter Salenius is from Sudbury. He received his B.S.A. from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in 1964 and his M.Sc. last year from the University of Guelph. Mr. Salenius is involved in research on the biochemical and microbiological transformation of forest soil organic matter and in a study of the residues and decomposition patterns of pesticides in New Brunswick soils.

Dr. Fowler, a native of Naugatuck, Conn. is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, where he received his B.Sc. in forestry in 1955. Continuing his studies the following year at Yale, he obtained his M.Sc.F. and his doctorate, also from Yale, in 1964.

Dr. Fowler was head of the tree breeding unit of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests from 1964 to 1966. His research work is concerned with the development of genetically superior trees for planting in

K. R. Elliott Moves To Ottawa

Ken R. Elliott, formerly Head of the Insect and Disease Survey for the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region, has been appointed to the Classification Section of the Personnel Administration Division, Ottawa.

Ken joined the staff of the Forest Insect Laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie after graduating with a B.Sc.F. from the University of Toronto in 1951. From late 1951 to 1956 he was seconded to the spruce budworm spraying program in New Brunswick, during which time — 1952 to 1954 — he also obtained an M.Sc. in zoology from the University of Western Ontario.

From 1957 to 1961, he served as Administrative Officer at the Insect Pathology Laboratory, Sault Ste. Marie.

the Maritimes Region.

Dr. Little was born in Toronto. He received his B.Sc.F. from the University of New Brunswick in 1961 and his M.F. from Yale University the following year. Last year he was awarded his Ph.D. from Yale. He is investigating the mechanisms that regulate cambial activity and crown form.

God rest ye merry, gentlemen

Words traditional

Traditional English Melody



Let Nothing You Dismay

More than 250 members of the Department's headquarters staff gathered in the Convention Hall, Lansdowne Park, on December 22 for the annual Christmas Party.

The affair, a resounding success, featured music by the Ronnie Clarke Orchestra, and a buffet lunch was served to keep things on an even keel. Larry Dufour acted as Master of Ceremonies, and party organizers were Morgan Hildebrand and Ron Webb.

Door prizes, presented by the Minister, were won by Laura Leben and Harold Vodden.

New Admin Officer

WINNIPEG — A. M. Mont is the new Administrative Officer for Regional Headquarters here, replacing Art Westerby, who transferred to Victoria. Bert Mont, a retired R.C.M.P. staff sergeant, comes to Winnipeg from Ottawa.

NOUVELLES DU PERSONNEL

(suite à la page 2)

transposition par la révision d'octobre 1965, trois autres par la révision d'octobre 1966, deux par des nominations à d'autres postes. Cinq employés demeurent dans des postes "cercle rouge"; ils ont reçu un paiement forfaitaire de 4 p. 100 au lieu de bénéficier de la révision générale des traitements des autres classes.

Parmi les treize fonctionnaires dont les postes étaient "cercle rouge", 5 ont fait appel et l'un d'eux a eu gain de cause. Nous n'avons pas les chiffres correspondants des autres ministères, mais dans plusieurs d'entre eux, la proportion des postes "cercle rouge" varierait entre 40 et 60 p. 100.

Les normes de classement des divers groupes de la catégorie des techniciens sont en voie de préparation, à partir d'échantillonnages effectués au cours des derniers mois. Les normes devraient être disponibles en mai et la transposition devrait commencer en juin et entrer en vigueur le premier juillet 1967.

L'élaboration de normes pour les groupes de la catégorie des professionnels et des scientifiques n'est pas encore commencée. Sauf pour les classes d'investigateurs scientifiques et cadres des recherches dont la date de transposition est le premier octobre 1967, la date de transposition de cette catégorie est également fixée au premier juillet 1967.

La transposition des postes dans la catégorie du personnel d'exploitation a été complétée en mars. Les personnes qui occupent des postes de cette catégorie seront reclassées lorsque la cote numérique et l'échelle de traitement seront publiées. La transposition aura effet rétroactif au premier octobre 1966.



A highlight of the 1966 headquarters Christmas Party was an impromptu carol concert by the Advisers Three, a distinguished trio known in forestry circles as the Wise Men Three. At left, five of Forestry's finest gather to provide a welcome bit of Christmas cheesecake. Left to right: Elaine Watier — Miss Forestry, 1966; Jacqueline Ouellette; Suzanne Racicot; Ann Prescott; Lynda Graham.

PERSONNEL NEWS

(From Page 2)

received a 4 per cent lump sum payment in lieu of a general revision of salaries which applied to the other classes.

Of the 13 persons who were red circled, five lodged appeals, one of which was successful. Figures are not available from other departments, but it is understood that several have an incumbent red circle rate of between 40 and 60 per cent.

Standards for the various groups in the Technical Category are now being prepared on the basis of samples obtained in the last few months. The standards should be available in May, and conversion should start in June for effect July 1, 1967.

The development of standards for groups in the Professional and Scientific Category has not yet begun. Except for the Research Scientist and Research Management classes, whose conversion date is October 1, 1965, the conversion date for this category is also July 1, 1967.

The conversion of positions in the Operational Category was completed in March. Persons occupying positions in the Operational Category will be converted when the point bands and salary structure are made known. Conversion will be retroactive to October 1, 1966.

Biological Control Talks Held In Ottawa

This Department played host in January to a meeting of Canadian and American experts who annually hold discussions on international biological control matters.

Each year, the scientists review control programs in the United States and Canada that utilize the services of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control — the collection and supply agency for parasites and predators.

Representing this Department at the sessions, held in Ottawa January 12 and 13, were W. A. Reeks, Forest Entomology Coordinator, and R. M. Pren-

tice, Forest Insect and Disease Survey Coordinator.

Experts representing the Canadian Department of Agriculture's Research Institute at Belleville were Dr. B. T. Beirne, the Institute's Director, and Dr. J. S. Kelleher, Importation Officer for the Institute.

Attending from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, were Dr. R. I. Sailer, Dr. R. E. Stevens, and J. T. Koski.

Last year's meeting was held February 1 at Beltsville, Maryland (see The Link, March, 1966).

N.B. FORESTERS WIN ANNUAL RING TROPHY

FREDERICTON — New Brunswick foresters edged out their Nova Scotia colleagues 36 to 33 at the Capital Winter Club here on March 11, to win the coveted Annual Ring Trophy for the second time since competition began in 1962.

Two rinks from each province were entered in the two-draw bonspiel. New Brunswick led by a single point — 20 to 19 — at the end of the morning draw, and increased the spread to three points in the afternoon draw.

Nova Scotia captured the trophy last year, for the third time since it was first up for competition in 1962. New Brunswick captured it in 1964, and no bonspiel was held in 1965.

New Brunswick forestry personnel participating in this year's bonspiel included: John Paterson, Harold Hoyt, Norman Young and R. McCullough, all of the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources; I. C. M. Place, F. E. Webb, J. H. Johnston, Dave Greenbank, C. A. Miller, R. C. Clark, D. P. Fowler and C. M. B. Dobson, all of the Department's Maritimes Region staff at Fredericton; Bill Brittain, Rothesay Paper Co. Ltd., Saint John.

Nova Scotia curlers were: Fred Cumming, of the Department's Maritimes Region, Truro; D. Eldridge, George Eddy Co., Truro; Murray Anderson, of the Nova Scotia Pulp Ltd., New Glasgow; Vince Clark of Scott Paper Co., Truro; Ivan Miller, formerly of Scott Paper Co., Truro; Gordon May-

bee, Dick Bulmer and Aubrey Brown, all of the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests.

Chess Popular At Victoria

VICTORIA — Tournament play for the 12 members of the Victoria Laboratory Chess Club began early in February and continues through into March.

Now in its second year, the Chess Club elimination play is run in two divisions, and is coordinated by fire researcher Julius Pech — whose enthusiasm for the game led to the formation of the Club.

The names of the division winners will be engraved on the decorative plaque presented to the club by the Victoria staff organization in 1966, and which is on permanent display.

Playing this year in "A" Division are Hubert Doppelreiter, Jim Kinghorn, John Chapman, Norm Alexander, and Julius Pech. In "B" Division are Doug Lacate, Pritam Singh Rehili, Mike Bedford, Howard Barker, Bill Bloomberg, Don Smith, and Mary McGregor-Greer.

Each year, Canada produces enough newsprint to stretch, in a five-foot ribbon, to the moon and back — more than 50 times.



At a farewell gathering held in his honour, David R. Monk, right, Director of Information and Technical Services, receives from H. W. Beall, Special Adviser to the Deputy Minister, a commemorative scroll bearing the names of colleagues who wish him well in his new position — that of Director of Public Relations and Information Services with the Department of Labour. Mr. Monk also was presented with a portable typewriter. The Information and Technical Services Division of the Department, which now numbers about 80 persons, was established by Mr. Monk in 1962.

Foresters Beat Ag Men In First Hockey Tilt

WINNIPEG — In the first hockey match of the season between the Fercious Foresters and the Department of

Agriculture Stubble Stumpers, held in the Bison Garden Arena in early December, the Foresters won a well-deserved but disputed victory, 7 to 6.

These grudge games have been held for a number of years, and it was surprising to see the sportsmanship and enthusiasm displayed in this first game of the season. Scoring for the Foresters were: Thibault, three goals; Hermann, two goals; Whitney and Dronzek, one goal each. Stumper sharpshooters were: Kurtz, five goals, and Cheale with one goal.

A rematch was played on January 26, ending in a 5 - 5 tie, making a further rematch a distinct possibility.

Other winter sports activities here include a successful and popular bowling club organized by Bob DeBoo. Highlight of the winter's social events was the Regional headquarters Christmas Party, enjoyed by more than 100 persons.

ANNUAL PICNIC DRAWS CROWD

WINNIPEG — Warm weather resulted in a good turnout at Assiniboine Park here for the Regional headquarters staff picnic on September 10. The attendance was more than double that of the previous year's event.

The usual children's races and social activities were featured, and a highlight of the day was a baseball game between teams captained by David Ray and Irwin Yaffe. The Ray group scored a convincing 18 to 8 win.



The National Committee on Forest Land, comprising 50 experts in forestry, soils, wildlife biology, hydrology and recreation, met in Victoria in early February to initiate a comprehensive system for the classification of Canada's forested land. The group includes representatives of the federal and provincial governments and the forestry faculties of Canadian universities. The Committee concluded that, given an adequate number of trained personnel, a national system of forest land classification could be developed that would, to a large extent, meet the environmental descriptive needs of wildlife, recreation, hydrology and forestry. After assessing the professional personnel requirements for such a program, the delegates recommended additional assistance be given the university forestry faculties. It was announced that a number of pilot projects will be undertaken, commencing this year, to perfect classification systems that will satisfy the various disciplines involved. Chairman of the Committee is R. J. McCormack (first row, fourth left) the Rural Development Branch's Forest Land Inventory Coordinator. Secretary is Dr. J. S. Rowe (extreme left, first row), the Forestry Branch's Forest Soils and Land Program Coordinator.



Vol. 4, No. 1

OTTAWA, CANADA

June — juin 1967

\$85 million ARDA pact helps Manitoba



Manitoba Premier Duff Roblin and Forestry and Rural Development Minister Maurice Sauvé sign the ARDA agreement that provides for extensive development of Manitoba's depressed Interlake area.

M. Duff Roblin, premier ministre du Manitoba, et l'Hon. Maurice Sauvé, ministre des Forêts et du Développement rural, signent la convention de l'ARDA visant à rehausser la région défavorisée d'Interlake, au Manitoba.

Le Manitoba profite a son tour de l'ARDA

A comprehensive rural development agreement, under the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED), covering the Interlake region of Manitoba, was signed at Arborg, Manitoba on May 16. Signing for the federal government was Forestry and Rural Development Minister Maurice Sauvé, and Premier Duff Roblin for the provincial government.

The agreement calls for a joint expenditure of \$85 million over the next

Une convention fédérale-provinciale pour un programme de développement rural couvrant la région d'Interlake, au Manitoba, a été signée à Arborg, Manitoba, le 16 mai, en vertu de la loi du Fonds de développement économique rural, (FRED). M. Maurice Sauvé, ministre des Forêts et du Développement rural, était le signataire du gouvernement fédéral, alors que le premier ministre Duff Roblin représentait le gouvernement provincial.

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Tree improvement workshop is held

WINNIPEG — Shorter tree-crop rotation, coordinated experiments, importance of provenance studies and improved communications between regions were among the major topics discussed at a recent Tree Improvement Workshop held here April 4 to 6.

More than 20 members of sections across Canada heard suggestions that shorter and shorter rotation crops may be required in view of rapidly changing technology, and economic conditions.

Members suggested that in the future, trees could become an important source of food as a result of the carbohydrate content of the plants. As there are innumerable possibilities for the uses of trees, they must be regarded as a type of savings bank of raw material and energy.

The workshop was chaired by Dr. J. S. Rowe of Ottawa, Coordinator, Tree Biology, who also served as secretary. He felt that such meetings should be held on a more frequent, regular basis.

Dr. George Allen of the B.C. Region

was asked to prepare an appraisal of the Forestry Branch program of tree improvement. The subjects discussed at the workshop will be included in his study.

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Petawawa bur oak trees planted in New York City

Seven bur oak trees, recently presented to the City of New York by the Canada Week Committee in that city, were provided by the Department's Petawawa Forest Experiment Station.

The trees were planted in New York as part of Canada Week ceremonies. One was planted in front of City Hall on Arbor Day, April 28, and the remaining six in Central Park the following day.

The trees were provided at the request of the Canada Week Committee, a group of enterprising Canadians resident in New York who organized a week-long series of special activities to celebrate Canada's Centennial.

They were transported to New York by a Department truck, with Brian Mayo and Gerald Broome of the PFES staff in charge.

Bur oaks were chosen for their suitability to the New York environment. The young trees sent to New York have an average diameter of 2-2½ inches.

Young student shows ambition

A Grade IV student in an Alberta hamlet wrote the Department's Calgary office requesting "all the information in the world on insects". Somewhat regretfully the budding entomologist was told that only about one million of the world's 10 million species of insects have been classified, and that collected information about this comparatively number would fill several encyclopedias. Some pamphlets were sent instead.



Carol Spencer, this year's Miss Forestry and Rural Development, is crowned at the annual bowling-curling banquet May 3 at Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club. Deputy Minister L. Z. Rousseau does the honors. See photo on Page 4.

the link le lien

The Link is the staff publication of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, the Hon. Maurice Sauvé, and is produced by the Information and Technical Services Division.

"Le Lien" est publié à l'intention du personnel du Ministère des Forêts et du Développement rural, avec l'autorisation du ministre, l'honorable Maurice Sauvé. La Division de l'Information et des Renseignements techniques se charge de la rédaction et de la publication de ce bulletin trimestriel.

Vol. 4, No. 1

OTTAWA, CANADA

June — juin 1967

NOUVELLES

DU PERSONNEL

NEWS

Office practices

1. Godliness, Cleanliness and Punctuality are the necessities of a good business.
2. This department has reduced the hours of work, and the Clerical Staff will now only have to be present between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. on weekdays.
3. Daily prayers will be held each morning in the Main Office. The Clerical Staff will be present.
4. Clothing must be of a sober nature. The Clerical Staff will not disport themselves in raiment of bright colours, nor will they wear hose, unless in good repair.
5. Overshoes and top-coats may not be worn in the office, but neck scarves and headwear may be worn in inclement weather.
6. A stove is provided for the benefit of the Clerical Staff. Coal and Wood must be kept in the locker. It is recommended that each member of the Clerical Staff bring four pounds of coal, each day during cold weather.
7. No member of the Clerical Staff may leave the room without permission from Mr. Rogers. The calls of nature are permitted, and Clerical Staff may use the garden below the second gate. This area must be kept in good order.
8. No talking is allowed during business hours.
9. The craving of tobacco, wines or spirits is a human weakness, and, as such, is forbidden to all members of the Clerical Staff.
10. Now that the hours of business have been drastically reduced the partaking of food is allowed between 11.30 a.m. and noon, but work will not, on any account, cease.

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Lois de la réussite

1. La piété, la propreté et la ponctualité sont les conditions de réussite d'une bonne entreprise.
2. Maintenant que les heures de travail ont été écourtées, le personnel du bureau ne commencera qu'à 7 h. a.m. pour finir à 6 h. p.m.
3. On récitera les prières quotidiennes le matin, dans le bureau principal; le personnel devra y être présent.
4. Les vêtements doivent être sobres; les employés ne devront pas se complaire dans des vêtements de couleurs vives ou porter des bas troués.
5. Le port des manteaux et des couvre-chaussures est prohibé dans le bureau; cependant, vous pourrez garder vos écharpes et vos coiffures si le climat est rigoureux.
6. Nous fournissons un poêle pour le bénéfice des employés. Le charbon et le bois doivent être rangés sous clé. Nous conseillons au personnel d'apporter, tous les jours, chacun quatre livres de charbon pendant la saison froide.
7. Nul employé ne peut sortir du bureau sans l'autorisation de M. Roger. Les fonctions naturelles sont permises et, à cette fin, les employés peuvent utiliser le jardin derrière la seconde porte. Ce terrain devra être bien entretenu.
8. Il est défendu de parler durant les heures de bureau.
9. Le besoin de tabac, de vin ou de toute liqueur alcoolique est une faiblesse humaine et, à ce titre, nous en interdisons la consommation à tous les membres du personnel.
10. A cause des nouvelles heures de travail qui ont été grandement réduites, il est permis de casser la

(suite à la page 12)



Harold P. Gordon, Special Assistant to the Minister, is honored on his departure from the Department May 1. Here Mr. Sauvé presents him with a gift on behalf of the staff. Mr. Gordon has joined the Montreal law firm of Stikeman, Elliott, Tamaki, Mercier and Robb. He has been succeeded by André Ouellette.

Information staff has many additions

The Department's Information Services staff has been increased with the addition of nine officers in recent months.

Four members have been added to the Forestry Information Service at Ottawa — Miss Louise Lamarre, Rene Beaulieu, William McGuffin, and Bill Peters; and two in the Rural Development Service, Treff duTrizac and Bob McDonell.

Three regional forestry information officers have also been appointed. They are Robert Diotte, Sault Ste. Marie; Ken Noble, Winnipeg; and Norm Flaherty, Calgary.

Miss Lamarre, a French writer, joined the Department May 1, having previously

worked for three and one half years as an assistant to the public relations officer with the Council of Pulp and Paper Producers of Quebec. A native of Quebec City, she was educated there and studied public relations in that city.

Rene Beaulieu joined the Department last December 1. Also a French writer, Mr. Beaulieu was born and educated in Montreal. He studied journalism there and was a sportswriter on the staff of *Le Droit* for two and one half years after coming to Ottawa. He then worked for two and one half years in the radio and television field. He is married, with two children.

William McGuffin is the most recent appointment to the Forestry Information Service, beginning June 5 as senior media relations officer. Formerly with the information service of the Department of Labour, he was on the editorial staff of the *Toronto Daily Star* for 11 years. Mr. McGuffin is a graduate of Carleton University, where he studied journalism.

Bill Peters was appointed to the Forestry Information Service April 1, after four and one half years as editor of a weekly newspaper in Manitoba. He

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New officer is appointed

Joseph M. Donovan has been appointed officer in charge of the new Manpower Planning and Development Section of the Department's Personnel Administration Division.

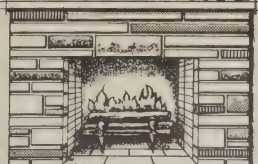
Mr. Donovan is 38, a graduate of the University of Manitoba in psychology. He worked for two years as a personnel psychologist with the Saskatchewan government, and joined the Civil Service Commission in 1957. He was posted to Regina and Saskatoon. From 1964 to 1967 he was with the Commission's staffing branch in Ottawa.

A second officer will be added to the section later this year.

Take your pick!

An oldtime forester is one who can recall when "relief posts" were telephone pole supports, fence pole supports, dispatch centres for relief parcels during the thirties, and outdoor privies.

THE FIREPLACE



The author of The Fireplace is currently being pursued by his creditors, and was last seen in the vicinity of Fort Smith, NWT. In his absence, we offer this interesting item from The DOT, staff publication of the Department of Transport.

Now, take a deep breath, because the following article from the Grand Haven Tribune, Michigan, U.S.A., may contain some surprising information:

"Commander Edwin Henry Lemeck, winner of the Victoria Cross of the Royal Canadian Navy, now in Grand Haven, aboard the Castle Rock doing research for the Royal Canadian Naval Department of Affairs on the cadets' visit to the Great Lakes and the Grand Haven Coast Guard Festival received the good news yesterday of his promotion to Captain in the Canadian Coast Guard Department of Transport.

"He will command the ice breaker *Oceanographer* which is a research and development and supply ship on the DEW line. The ship will sail in the North Atlantic and the Antarctic and is the largest Canadian ice breaker and third largest in the world. The ship will be commissioned on the 26th of the month in Montreal.

"He was also awarded the next cross in the order of the Cross of St. John as Companion of the Bath of the Order of Star and Garter. He is now Capt. Sir Edward Henry Lemeck. ... He is well known in the Great Lakes, Canada and the Coast Guard areas as the "Canadian Coast Guardsman."

Grand Haven Chamber of Commerce brought the item to the attention of D.O.T. headquarters, for confirmation, pointing out that the "hero" of the story had ingratiated himself in the affections of a local widow and the community generally, running up substantial bills with local merchants.

D.O.T. replied that the name was unknown to the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Coast Guard, and the St. John Ambulance Association, and that no Canadian of that name ever won the Victoria Cross. There is no such thing as an Order of the Star and Garter — this is the name of a pub in England. There is no Canadian icebreaker called *Oceanographer*.

What happened to the gullible merchants, we have no doubts — and the widow?

Photo course

FREDERICTON — A photo-interpretation course for members of the Canada Forest Land Inventory teams in the Maritimes region was held from May 29 to June 15 at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro.

Forestry walkers earn \$706 for India

Seven Ottawa Department members walked 187 miles and raised \$706.50 for OXFAM Saturday, April 8. The money will be used to aid drought-stricken areas in India.

The walkers were supported by other members of the Department, who pledged contributions for each mile walked.

Two members completed the 40-mile course — Hans Zuuring, who raised \$53, and Randy Ross, \$50.

Clara Baker, who organized the Carleton Building participants, was top earner for the Department with a grand total of \$260 for her 20-mile trek.

Others taking part, their mileage and total contributions were: Miss Louriene Ford, 20 miles, \$240; Humphrey Vigour, 27 miles, \$60; Mrs. Galina Smirnoff, 13 miles, \$22.50; and Doug Chalke, 27 miles, \$21.

More than 4,000 walkers started off from Parliament Hill, led by Prime Minister Pearson, who dropped out shortly afterward. The original objective of \$50,000 was surpassed by more than \$30,000.

All the Department participants said they enjoyed the walk although it resulted in a number of blisters and sore muscles.



OXFAM walkers from this Department raised more than \$700 April 8. Left to right, standing are Doug Chalke, Randy Ross, Mrs. Galina Smirnoff and Hans Zuuring. Seated are Miss Louriene Ford and Miss Clara Baker. Humphrey Vigour, a seventh walker, is missing from the picture.

Canadian scientists study Australian insects, soils

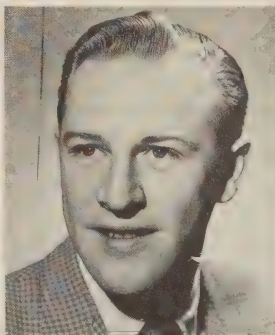
CALGARY — Two research scientists from the Alberta-Yukon-NWT region, Dr. Roy Shepherd and Dr. Pat Duffy, have recently commenced studies in Australia under auspices of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.



Dr. Pat Duffy

Dr. Shepherd, head of the regional entomology section, will spend the next year studying insect population dynamics.

Dr. Duffy, who specializes in soil and land classification, will be attached to the division of Land Research and Regional Survey of CSIRO and will



Dr. Roy Shepherd

concentrate on the systematics of aerial photo interpretation, the use of computers in interpreting land data and testing concepts of land classification methods.

Doctors Shepherd and Duffy will reside with their families in Canberra and will spend several weeks on field trips in eastern Australia.

CSIRO is an organization similar in structure to the National Research Council of Canada. Its aims are compilation and sharing of scientific research data at an international level, and promoting international cooperation in various fields of scientific research.

Forest insect and disease survey outlined

FREDERICTON — A three-man team from the Department's Forest Research Laboratory here, recently gave a general resume of the Maritimes Forest Insect and Disease Survey operation to the supervisory woodlands staff of Acadia Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., South Nelson.

Dr. R. S. Forbes, head of the Maritimes Survey, outlined its objectives, methods and results. G. V. Moran, chief ranger, discussed aspects of important forest insects. W. R. Newell, senior tree disease technician, spoke on important tree diseases and their impact. A general discussion and question period concluded the session.

This is one of a number of moves designed to foster continued cooperation between the forest industry and forest research groups.

A similar program of liaison with industry has been established with Fraser Companies, International Paper Company, Bathurst Paper Company, Miramichi Lumber Company, J. D. Irving Co. Ltd.

Canadians spend more than \$30,000,000 annually to maintain forest fire control organizations. Extra costs of firefighting and fire damage exceed this amount.

Ottawa couple canoes to Expo -- almost

By Reba Kingston

For our special Centennial project, my husband and I decided to paddle our 14-foot canoe from our home at Black Rapids on the Rideau River, to Montreal and Expo 67. With the rivers in full flood in the month of May, we realized that it would take some fortitude and know-how, but we wanted our project to be something typically Canadian and involving the outdoors.

We ran into some wild winds, monstrous waves, strong currents and cold disagreeable weather, but even the bad days were exciting, and some moments of exquisite enjoyment will live in our memories.

The Saturday of our take-off was golden with sun. Slipping along the silent Rideau in the early morning, we could imagine our ancestors travelling the same waters, in unknown and possibly hostile territory, with no comforts and no security. Today, the river's beautiful homes and cultivated banks testify to the strength and imagination of the pioneers, and to the hard work of their descendants.

We portaged our canoe and baggage around the locks at Hog's Back, and again at Hartwell's. At Dow's Lake we heard bands playing, and by hard paddling we overtook the Tulip Festival parade passing along the Driveway. The whole scene was gay and beautiful; we caught the Centennial spirit, and were thrilled by the music of the bands, the gay floats and the troupes of gorgeous dancing girls, with their gay colors or scanty silver suits sparkling in the sun.

Like a feather

The music of the bands and our wish to see all the parade made us paddle like fury, and we reached the Chateau an hour ahead of schedule. Here the lock master provided us with transportation around the locks, and we were soon embarked on the turbulent Ottawa in the shadow of its ominous cliffs. Our tiny canoe felt like a feather on the great giant, but we soon grew accustomed to the twisting currents, and raced along through the wild water, with paddles flashing and flags flying. The wide beautiful river stretched before us, and we revelled in the gorgeous scenery and expanses of empty water. For hours we saw no other vessel. Where was everyone on this beautiful spring Saturday? We pitied the thousands milling around the shopping centers.

Cumberland was our first overnight stop, and we were surprised to have made 26 miles. Sunday and Monday were days of straight hard paddling, and we covered the miles with surprising speed, spending these nights at Montebello and Hawkesbury. Following the main channel down the middle of the river, we were far from land most of the time. Sun and windburn became a problem for me. I plastered

the suntan dope on all exposed areas, but still I burned. Finally I cut eyes and breathing holes in a paper bag and wore it over my head for several hours at a stretch.

In spite of such minor discomforts, the trip never became tedious; every bend in the river produced a new thrill; waterfowl were all about us — geese, a variety of ducks, osprey, gulls, terns and shore birds were always a source of interest. Our bright red canoe, bedecked with Canadian, Ontario, and Centennial flags, propelled by paddle, always produced recognition from fishermen or others on the wharves, as well as from the few river craft which we encountered. Then we would break the even stroke of our paddles to return their friendly wave. At other times, problems of wind and current kept our full attention on navigation.

Rough water

We made a fine early start on Tuesday and left Hawkesbury in bright sunshine and gale winds. It was colder after the rain, and as we made our way down river, edging over to the north shore, the waves gradually got higher, and we were driven along like mad as we entered the lake above the Carillon dam. Here the swells grew so big they seemed to tower over us, and the white caps slopped over the gunwales in spite of our best manoeuvring to take them at the proper angle. Water in the canoe was a constant problem, and we were forced to follow close to shore and bale out at times. After a lunch in a sheltered cove where, in spite of our wet clothes, we managed to warm up a bit, we entered the swells again and came in view of the great dam. Following close to the side of the long rock-covered dyke, we approached the dam, but saw we would be unable to reach the lock because it meant turning almost broadside to the waves which would undoubtedly swamp us. We landed safely on the dyke, pursued by great rollers; to keep our frail craft from being dashed to pieces on the sharp



Paddling downstream in their 14-foot canoe, Alex and Reba Kingston set out on the first leg of their 140-mile voyage from Black Rapids on the Rideau River, bound for Montreal and Expo 67.

rocks, we both leaped into the knee-deep water, and manoeuvred it carefully to shore amid waves and spray.

Not a soul was in sight. Wet and cold we made our way to the locks and found the lockmen. (All the Hydro workers were on strike that day). They directed us to the village of Carillon which lies just below the dam. We took a room at the hotel. The proprietor was so hospitable and so interested in our project, that he took his own car along the rough surface of the dyke, and carried canoe and baggage down to the wharf below the dam, refusing all remuneration. This was just one example of the many kindnesses which we received from the people of the small towns at which we stopped.

Into the Lachine

Wednesday brought us to Lake of Two Mountains, and although rain and high winds beat us about, we managed

to reach Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac. If the winds persisted we knew we would be in real trouble on Lake St. Louis where the Ottawa and St. Lawrence meet. Luck was with us however, and after portaging the lock at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on Thursday morning we were able to head straight down the 15 miles of the lake to the Lachine Canal in a dead calm, broken only by gentle swells from occasional distant freighters in the Seaway.

We lunched on Dorval Island, and half an hour later, entered the historic canal, now used only as a means to service the many industries lining its banks. Here and there, lake freighters were tied up at docks, but most of the landing wharves for small boats were in disrepair. We portaged the first locks, and after passing under several bridges, so low that we had to take down our flags, we made a further five miles before leaving our canoe at the Cote St. Paul lock, about two miles distant from Expo.

Red tape

Next day we learned that craft as small as ours were not permitted in Montreal Harbour, or in any of the waters around Expo. Although we felt a little disappointed at not really completing our project, we consoled ourselves with the thought that a couple of office workers had paddled 140 miles. The "elements' rage" had not been able to stop us — it took "red tape", that most tenacious of foes, to bring us to a halt within sight of our goal.



Three of the Department's loveliest, winners in the annual Forestry Queen contest, are honored May 3 at a banquet and social evening. Queen Carol Spencer is flanked by princesses Pauline McGuire (left), and Suzanne Lacasse.

Smokey Bear is an international forest fire prevention symbol and is well known in Mexico, the United States and Canada. In this country it is the responsibility of the Canadian Forestry Association and its member Provincial Forestry Associations.

Au Québec

Un Service qui intensifie la protection des forêts

Le Ministère a récemment doté le Québec d'un Service de prévision des dangers d'incendie forestier comparable à celui qui, depuis trois ans déjà, est en opération dans les Maritimes.

Le responsable de ce Service au Québec est M. Luc Pouliot, agent de recherche à l'Institut de recherche sur les feux de forêt. Il travaillera en étroite collaboration avec les météorologistes du ministère des Transports dont les bureaux sont situés à proximité des siens, à l'aéroport international de Montréal.

En révélant à l'avance les dangers d'incendie forestier, ce Service facilitera grandement la tâche des forestiers québécois préposés à la protection des forêts.

La province de Québec est divisée en 65 zones protégées par 7 différents groupes ou associations de protection forestière qui sont: l'Association de protection des forêts de l'Outaouais; l'Association protectrice des forêts de la Gatineau; l'Association de protection des forêts du St-Maurice; l'Association protectrice des forêts laurentiennes; l'Association protectrice des forêts Price; l'Association gaspésienne de protection des forêts et la compagnie Domtar Newsprint. Le reste des forêts est entièrement protégé par le Service de protection du gouvernement provincial du Québec.

Bulletin météorologique

Les autorités responsables de la protection des forêts recevront deux fois par jour, par télétype, le bulletin météorologique accompagné de la prévision du danger de feu du jour suivant, pour chacune de leurs zones. Le service "Broadcast News" de la Presse canadienne transmettra quotidiennement, à l'intention du public, la prévision des classes de danger, soit danger élevé et danger extrême.

Les conditions atmosphériques jouent un rôle prépondérant dans la protection des forêts; ainsi la prévision des phénomènes naturels tels que sécheresse, vent, pluie, orage, permet aux forestiers de prendre à l'avance des mesures appropriées, soit pour faire face aux dangers, soit pour justifier un certain relâchement dans les mesures préventives. Lorsqu'une conflagration fait rage, le chef de lutte, à la lumière des prévisions météorologiques, est en mesure de disposer ses actifs et d'orienter sa stratégie selon les phénomènes futurs: la prévision d'un changement radical dans la direction du vent, par exemple, lui permettra de faire face à une situation que, normalement, il n'aurait pu prédire.

Prévention

La connaissance de l'état futur de

Forest fire forecast launched in Quebec

A forest fire forecasting service has been established for the province of

Quebec this year, patterned after the system introduced by the Department in the Maritime Provinces three years ago.

The service is operated by Forest Fire Research Institute officer Luc Pouliot. It is based at the Department of Transport weather office at Montreal International Airport, where close co-operation is maintained with D.O.T. meteorologists.

Main function of the Quebec service is to provide forest fire danger forecasts to the Quebec forest protection organizations for specific divisions of their forest area.

The province has been divided into 65 zones, protected by different forest protection groups. There are seven such groups — The Lower Ottawa Forest Protective Association, Gatineau Forest Protective Association, St-Maurice Forest Protective Association, Laurentian Forest Protective Association, Price Forest Protective Association, Gaspesian Forest Protective Association and the Domtar Newsprint Company. The remainder of the forests are protected by the Quebec Forest Protective Service.

Weather bulletins

Forest protection authorities will receive weather and fire forecast bulletins for the following day for each of their regions, by teletype. "High" and "extreme" warnings, transmitted by this service, will be broadcast daily to the public through the cooperation of the Broadcast News service of the Canadian Press.

Weather conditions play an important role in forest fire control. The forecasting of drought, wind, rain and thunder-showers will act as an advance warning to foresters, allowing them to prepare a proper fire control plan in periods of high danger, or utilize manpower more effectively in low danger periods. At the time of a fire, the Fire Boss, in light of the latest weather forecast, can decide the best method of fire suppression and the number and disposition of his forces. For instance, if a substantial wind shift is indicated, he will be ready for a situation that might otherwise not have been foreseen.

Forest protection

The forecast for different forest areas is a valuable tool for those engaged in forest protection. With it, more efficient prevention methods can be employed. Officers will be better able to prepare daily assignments for employees, to increase the frequency of air patrols, or to mobilize standby crews or arrange off-duty periods.

The forest fire danger forecasting service will protect our renewable wealth — the forests — and will help hunters, fishermen and campers, and all who enjoy the forest, to organize holiday trips, anywhere in "La Belle Province".



L'organisation du Service de prévision des dangers d'incendie forestier au Québec requiert un immense travail de la part d'un groupe de spécialistes de l'Institut de recherche sur les feux de forêt du Ministère. Ici, nous voyons l'agent de recherche Luc Pouliot en train d'inscrire sur la carte les derniers résultats des prévisions que lui transmet le technicien Jim Gordon.

Forest fire danger forecast information is now transmitted daily from Montreal to all regions in Quebec. Research Officer Luc Pouliot here transfers latest data to a map from Telex information just received by technician Jim Gordon (right).

l'indice du danger de feu pour les différentes zones d'un territoire forestier est un outil recherché par les responsables de la protection des forêts. Cet outil leur permet d'appliquer des méthodes de prévention plus efficaces et souvent moins coûteuses. La prévision des dangers d'incendie forestier leur permet à chaque jour de définir le travail des employés, que ce soit d'intensifier la détection aérienne et de mettre sur un pied d'alerte des sapeurs, ou

d'autoriser des vacances et congés.

Le Service de prévision des dangers d'incendie forestier n'aura pas simplement pour but de protéger cette belle richesse renouvelable qu'est la forêt, mais il aidera également les chasseurs, les pêcheurs, les campeurs et tous ceux qui aiment les randonnées en forêt, à mieux organiser leur voyage de vacances dans tel ou tel endroit de "La Belle Province".

Pathogens may ease forest insect problems

FREDERICTON — Dr. W. A. Smirnoff, insect pathologist, Forest Research Laboratory, Sillery, P.Q., recently visited the Forest Research Laboratory here to confer with research scientists.

Discussions were concerned chiefly with the introduction of insect pathogens to help ease forest insect problems in the Maritimes. Parasites from Manitoba will be liberated in New Brunswick and Maine this summer in an attempt to check the current larch sawfly outbreak. Dr. Smirnoff believed that this would also be an ideal time to introduce a new species of Microsporidia that he discovered recently in larch sawfly populations in Quebec. He also suggested that the introduction of a fungus found on the balsam

woolly aphid in the Gaspé might be of value.

The occurrence and effect of tumour-like bodies in insects was also discussed. There is apparently some controversy among insect pathologists as to the formation of these bodies in insects and the correct terminology in describing them.

Discussions were held with the following members of the Forest Entomological Investigations Section of the laboratory: Murray Neilson, C. A. Miller, R. C. Clark and D. O. Greenbank.

Dr. Smirnoff showed films on virus control of Neodiprion swainei and insect work in Morocco to Fredericton research scientists and staff.

FOREST RESEARCH IN MARITIMES

The following article is an extract from the Department's recently published booklet, *Federal Research in the Forests of the Maritimes*, by Lyle Cameron. Mr. Cameron was the Regional Information Officer at Fredericton when the manuscript was written, but has since transferred to Ottawa, where he is Head of the Forestry Information Service.

The spruce budworm, one of the most destructive insects in Canadian forests, illustrates very well the Department's contributions in the Maritimes Region to both basic research and that of a more immediate and practical nature.

Since 1945, a team of Department scientists has studied the population dynamics of the spruce budworm to describe and explain the many factors and mechanisms that determine population fluctuations. Their field research is centred at the Department's Green River field station in north-western New Brunswick, where they probed population behaviour through the last severe outbreak and today continue their studies during a period of low population levels. Control of the spruce budworm by silvicultural or other applied techniques is the ultimate objective, but control is dependent on a thorough knowledge of the insect and the many factors that influence its abundance.

Spruce budworm research by the Department also plays a prominent role in the aerial spraying program carried out by Forest Protection Limited against the insect in New Brunswick. Biological information is provided on which the yearly spraying operations are based; the results of spraying are biologically assessed; studies are conducted of the effects of chemical control on the forest and the pest to provide a basis for evaluating chemical control as a tool in forest management. Emphasis is placed too on the evaluation of alternative chemical formulations and materials.

Ecological studies are conducted on several other forest insects in the Maritimes Region — the black-headed budworm, the fall webworm, the European spruce sawfly, and the winter moth.

Biological control measures are also being used against another introduced or foreign insect, the balsam woolly aphid, a sucking insect whose attacks on the stems and twigs of balsam fir often result in severe damage and eventual tree death. Since the introduction of European predators began in 1933, over 20 species from Europe and Asia have been liberated in the Maritimes Region. Four have become established, one of which has been partially effective against the balsam woolly aphid.

Forest Pathology

Department pathologists in the Maritimes are involved in intensive research

to determine the factors that influence decay development and to learn more of tree-disease relationships.

The rate and nature of deterioration in balsam fir and spruce trees killed by spruce budworm attack, fire, and windthrow are being investigated. The project has revealed important relationships between the decay-causing fungi and insects. For instance, woodwasps, laying their eggs in weakened or dead trees, also introduce the sap rot that quickly make salvage impractical.

Nutritional studies of the eastern dwarf mistletoe, a parasite of cone-bearing trees, are being conducted to obtain a better understanding of tree-parasite relationships.

Some forest diseases, like insects, have been introduced into the Region from other countries. These include beech bark disease, caused by a combination of insect and fungus attack. Current research is aimed at explaining the exact relationships between the insect and fungus involved. The hope is to reveal a weak link in the life cycle of one or both pests and thus open up the possibility of effective control.

White pine blister rust is another introduced disease in the Maritimes Region. Assessments made about 10 years ago indicated the incidence of the disease was low, but more recently concern has been expressed about its presence in young white pine stands. Surveys are now underway to examine the incidence and importance of blister rust in pine reproduction and young growth.

Forest Insect and Disease Survey

No program of forest protection can hope to achieve success without considerable awareness of the problems requiring attention. The Forest Insect and Disease Survey plays a vital role in assessing the nature and extent of forest protection problems. The Survey in the Maritimes Region, as in other Regions of Canada, locates and determines the severity of insect and disease conditions and studies the identification, biology, and natural control factors of a wide variety of forest pests.

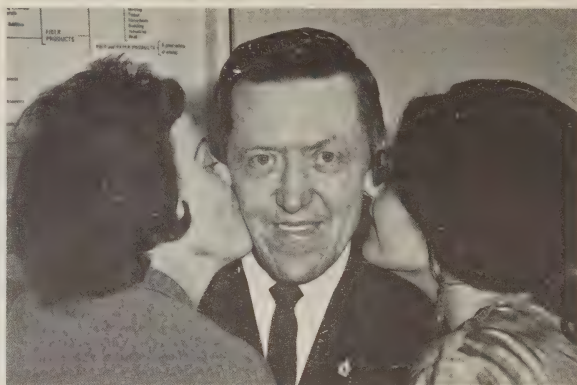
A team of entomologists, pathologists, and field technicians, working closely with provincial and industrial foresters, gathers the information that reveals how serious an outbreak is and whether treatment is needed.

Operating from the Forest Research Laboratory in Fredericton and a sub-laboratory at Truro, Nova Scotia, the Survey processes over 5,000 collections annually to chart the progress of forest insects and diseases.

At the Fredericton Laboratory, the Survey maintains extensive collections of insects and diseases to aid life history studies and ease the task of identifying specimens.

Forest Fire Research

An immediate and practical application of forest research is the production, twice daily during the forest fire season, of the Department's forest fire danger forecast.



Don Street, Head of the Information and Technical Services photographic unit, has taken a new position with the Canadian Government Printing Bureau. Bidding him a fond farewell are Shirley Tumilson, left, and Heide Walsh. Don joined the Department in May, 1965.

In the Maritimes Region, where in 1964 more than 1,000 forest fires burned nearly 14,000 acres, one of Canada's most advanced and comprehensive systems is in operation. From a base at Fredericton Airport and with the co-operation of provincial forestry personnel and Department of Transport meteorologists, danger forecasts are produced for 44 specific areas of the Region. For each class of fire danger, specific action and levels of preparedness can be planned — a readiness which can help reduce forest fire damage.

Associated research projects aim at improving the forecast system's procedures and techniques. Revisions are being made in the forest fire danger tables for the Maritime Provinces. Another study will evaluate the range of validity of forest fire weather stations — information that will be useful in deciding the location of stations and determining whether readings are representative of the true fire danger.

Forest Management and Liaison

The Region's Forest Management and Liaison Services provides technical information and advice to other Maritimes agencies in matters relating to forest management, and provides a link between those agencies and the Department's research program.

The section is responsible for the management of the 35-square-mile Acadia Forest Experiment Station, 13 miles east of Fredericton, where much of the Region's research field work is concentrated. Studies in tree improvement, silviculture, Christmas tree culture, forest mensuration, plant and animal ecology, insects and diseases, and tree physiology are underway at this Station.

Staff of the section are also stationed at Camp Gagetown, a 430-square-mile military reserve in New Brunswick, where the Department is responsible for forest protection and the management of commercial cutting.

The results of research conducted at the Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory are disseminated to the forest industry in the Maritimes Region by an Industrial Liaison Officer. Frequent visits to industrial plants, government and association offices, and lectures and courses on the application of findings are an important part of the service. In addition to directing information to the forest industries, the Industrial Liaison Officer channels prevailing problems and research needs of industry to the regional research staff. The result is the creation of a worthwhile partnership for the solution of specific industrial problems.



This new truck and hydraulic aerial bucket, capable of reaching a working height of 55 feet, has recently been purchased by the Fredericton Forest Research Laboratory for sampling and other tree work. It may be operated through a 360-degree circular motion, and reaches anywhere from ground level to 190 degrees. Maximum capacity is 300 pounds and the mechanism has a two-bucket capacity.

RECHERCHE DANS LES MARITIMES

L'article suivant est un extrait de la récente publication du Ministère "Recherche fédérale sur les forêts... Les Maritimes" par Lyle Cameron. M. Cameron était agent régional d'information à Fredericton lorsque le manuscrit fut écrit mais depuis lors il a été permuté à Ottawa comme chef du Service d'information sur les forêts.

Entomologie forestière

Dans la région des Maritimes, deux facteurs ont longtemps dominé les recherches forestières des entomologistes: la préoccupation de faire des recherches fondamentales sur les insectes de la forêt et la préoccupation urgente qu'a éveillée une série presque ininterrompue d'infestations d'insectes, depuis l'infestation de la tordeuse des bourgeons d'épinette en 1912 jusqu'à celle de 1949, en passant par les infestations de la tenthrède européenne de l'épinette du puceron lanigère de sapin baumier, de la tordeuse à tête noire de l'épinette et l'arpeuteuse tardive.

La tordeuse des bourgeons d'épinette, l'un des insectes les plus destructifs de nos forêts canadiennes, sert très bien à illustrer l'apport du Ministère à la région des Maritimes que ce soit dans le domaine de la recherche fondamentale ou dans celui de la recherche appliquée.

Depuis 1945, une équipe d'investigateurs scientifiques du Ministère a étudié la dynamique des populations de la tordeuse des bourgeons de l'épinette, afin de décrire et d'expliquer les nombreux facteurs et mécanismes qui président à ces fluctuations de population. Ils centrent leurs recherches pratiques en ce domaine à la station de Green River dans le nord-ouest du Nouveau-Brunswick. Ils y ont étudié le comportement des tordeuses pendant la dernière grave infestation et poursuivent encore des études sur cet insecte. Leur objectif est de réprimer la tordeuse des bourgeons de l'épinette par des techniques sylvicoles et autres, mais cette répression est impossible sans une connaissance approfondie de l'insecte et des nombreux facteurs qui influent sur sa prolifération.

Les recherches effectuées par le Ministère sur la tordeuse des bourgeons de l'épinette jouent aussi un rôle saillant dans le programme de pulvérisations aériennes que mène contre l'insecte, au Nouveau-Brunswick, la "Forest Protection Limited". Les renseignements biologiques servent à déterminer les aires où on fera des pulvérisations; les résultats des pulvérisations sont calculés en fonction de leurs effets biologiques. On poursuit des études sur les effets de la répression chimique sur la forêt et sur l'insecte afin de pouvoir déterminer l'efficacité de la répression chimique comme instrument de la gestion forestière. On s'efforce aussi de déterminer la valeur pratique d'autres substances et formules chimiques.

Les investigateurs scientifiques du Ministère poursuivent des études écologiques sur plusieurs autres insectes fo-

restiers de la région des Maritimes: la tordeuse à tête noire de l'épinette, la noctuelle d'automne, la tenthrède européenne de l'épinette, et l'arpeuteuse tardive.

On utilise aussi les mesures de répression biologique contre un autre insecte étranger, le puceron lanigère du sapin, un insecte qui se nourrit en suçant la sève des arbres. Ses ravages sur les tiges et ramilles du sapin baumier causent souvent des dégâts graves et la mort éventuelle de l'arbre. Depuis que l'on a commencé à introduire des prédateurs européens en 1933, on a lâché plus de 20 espèces dans la région des Maritimes. Quatre de ces espèces se sont acclimatées et une s'est montrée partiellement efficace dans la lutte contre le puceron lanigère du sapin.

Pathologie forestière

Les pathologistes du Ministère dans les Maritimes font des recherches approfondies pour déterminer les facteurs qui conditionnent le développement de la carie et pour en apprendre davantage sur les rapports entre les arbres et les maladies.

Ils étudient le taux et la nature de la détérioration du bois des sapins et des épinettes tués par les infestations de tordeuses des bourgeons, ou ravagés par le feu et le vent. Le projet a mis au jour des rapports importants entre les champignons qui causent la carie et certains insectes. Par exemple, la guêpe sylvestre, qui dépose ses oeufs dans des arbres affaiblis ou morts, introduit ainsi la carie blanche de l'abier qui rend rapidement la récupération pratique impossible.

Les pathologistes étudient aussi les besoins alimentaires du faux-gui, parasite des conifères de l'Est du pays, afin de mieux comprendre les rapports qui existent entre les arbres et les parasites.

Certaines maladies des arbres, tout comme certains insectes, viennent d'autres pays. Parmi elles, se trouve la maladie corticale du hêtre qui est causée par les attaques combinées d'un insecte et d'un champignon; on fait actuellement des recherches en vue de découvrir les relations précises entre l'insecte et le champignon en question.

Les pathologistes espèrent repérer le chaînon faible dans le cycle d'évolution des deux parasites et ainsi rendre possible leur répression efficace.

La rouille vésiculeuse du pin blanc est une autre maladie introduite dans la région des Maritimes. Selon des relevés, effectués il y a environ dix ans, la maladie était alors peu fréquente. Mais dernièrement on a commencé à s'inquiéter au sujet de sa présence dans des jeunes peuplements de pin blanc. Des études sont maintenant en cours pour déterminer la fréquence de la rouille vésiculeuse et ses effets sur la reproduction et la croissance des jeunes pins.

Enquête sur les insectes forestiers et sur les maladies des arbres

On ne peut espérer mener à bonne fin un programme de protection de la forêt sans être bien conscient des problèmes auxquels il faut s'attaquer. L'enquête sur les insectes forestiers et les maladies des arbres joue un rôle essentiel dans l'appréciation de la nature et de l'étendue des problèmes que présente la protection des forêts. L'enquête, dans la région des Maritimes comme ailleurs au Canada, permet de localiser et de déterminer la gravité des maladies et des infestations d'insectes; elle porte de plus sur les facteurs d'identification, de biologie et de répression naturelle d'une grande variété de parasites de la forêt.

Une équipe d'entomologistes, de pathologistes et de techniciens recueille, en collaboration étroite avec les forestiers de la province et de l'industrie, des renseignements qui permettront de déterminer si les infestations sont graves et si un traitement s'impose.

Cette enquête, dirigée du laboratoire de recherches forestières de Fredericton et du laboratoire secondaire de Truro, en Nouvelle-Ecosse, permet d'établir la carte des progrès des insectes et des maladies, grâce à l'examen de 5,000 échantillons par année.

Au laboratoire de Fredericton, les scientifiques conservent de vastes collections d'insectes et de spécimens de bois atteints par la maladie, afin de faciliter l'étude des cycles d'évolution et l'identification des spécimens.

On a également créé, pour les besoins de l'enquête, un service extérieur qui conseille les organismes, les municipalités et les particuliers sur les moyens de réprimer localement les insectes forestiers et les maladies des arbres.

Recherches sur les incendies de forêt

Les recherches forestières trouvent une application directe et pratique dans la préparation, deux fois par jour, des prévisions du Ministère sur les risques d'incendies en forêt.

Dans la région des Maritimes, où plus de mille incendies de forêt ont dévasté près de 14,000 acres en 1964, fonctionne l'un des réseaux de prévention des incendies les plus modernes et complets qui existent au Canada. D'une base à l'aéroport de Fredericton et avec la collaboration du personnel provincial des Forêts et des météorologues du ministère des Transports, on prépare les prévisions sur les risques d'incendies de forêt pour 44 zones dans la région des Maritimes. On peut établir un plan d'action approprié et se tenir dans un état de préparation correspondant au risque d'incendie, grâce auquel il devient possible de limiter les dégâts causés par le feu.

Des projets de recherches connexes visent à l'amélioration de la procédure et des techniques du système de prévi-

sions. On apporte actuellement des changements à l'échelle d'indice de danger de feu dans les provinces Maritimes. Une autre étude permettra de calculer le rayon d'action efficace des stations météorologiques, ce qui permettra de choisir les emplacements des stations et de déterminer si les relevés donnent une idée exacte du danger réel de feu.

Services d'aménagement forestier et de liaison

Les services d'aménagement forestier et de liaison de la région fournissent des renseignements et des conseils techniques à d'autres organismes des Maritimes en matière d'aménagement forestier et servent de lien entre ces organismes et les équipes de recherches du Ministère.

La section gère les 35 milles carrés de forêt de la station d'expérimentation forestière d'Acadia, située à 13 milles à l'est de Fredericton. C'est à cet endroit que se poursuit une bonne partie des travaux de recherche appliquée. En effet des études sont en cours à cette station sur l'amélioration des arbres, la sylviculture, la culture des arbres de Noël, la dendrométrie forestière, l'écologie des plantes et des animaux, les insectes forestiers et les maladies des arbres et la physiologie de l'arbre.

Certains membres de la section sont postés au camp de Gagetown, réserve militaire de 430 milles carrés située au Nouveau-Brunswick; ils y assurent la protection de la forêt et la gestion de l'abattage commercial.

Un agent de liaison voit à faire connaître les résultats des recherches, effectuées au laboratoire des produits forestiers d'Ottawa, aux entreprises forestières de la région des Maritimes. Il visite fréquemment les usines, ainsi que les bureaux du gouvernement et des associations. Il prononce des causeries et donne des cours sur les applications pratiques des découvertes. Tout cela constitue une part importante de ses fonctions. En plus de transmettre ces renseignements aux entreprises forestières, l'agent de liaison industrielle fait connaître au personnel des laboratoires de recherche de la région les principales difficultés auxquelles se butent les industries et lui laisse savoir quelles recherches devraient être entreprises pour lui venir en aide. D'où la naissance d'un précieux état de collaboration qui permet de trouver une solution aux problèmes particuliers à l'industrie.

**Please!
Only you can
PREVENT
FOREST
FIRES!**



\$85 million ARDA pact

(From Page 1)

ten years — \$49.5 million in federal funds and \$35.5 million provincial expenditure.

Programs to be implemented under the Interlake Agreement include: improvement of educational facilities and opportunities; provision of training and relocation assistance to those who seek new opportunities; improvement to housing, social services and other amenities; development of the renewable resources (agriculture and fisheries); provision of additional opportunities for employment.

There will be substantial expenditure for road improvements. Over the next five years nearly \$9 million will be spent on a major roads program; almost half the expenditure will be in provincial roads in Census Division 12.

Recreation complex

Development of a major recreational complex at strategic points along the west shore of Lake Winnipeg will serve an existing and rapidly increasing recreational demand for day trips, sight-seeing, camping and cottage facilities. The complex will provide the first leg of a future circular tourist route through the Interlake. Total costs of recreational developments under the plan are expected to be approximately \$3 million.

Development of an industrial park at Selkirk — the exact location and facilities to be determined in consultation with Selkirk authorities. The plan provides for financial assistance up to a maximum of \$400,000; the town itself will be expected to take responsibility for the planning, construction and operation of the park.

Programs for community planning

and housing form an essential element of the framework for development of the Interlake Region. Programs may embrace all facilities of the National Housing Act, and CMHC and the Province will share the costs of projects undertaken in accordance with federal and provincial legislation.

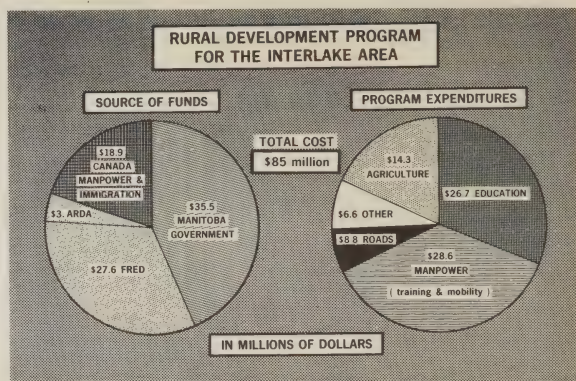
Advisory board

A federal-provincial advisory board with equal representation from each government, will meet at least twice a year to re-examine the objectives of the plan, as well as evaluate the progress of implementation, review the annual budget and the financial forecasts, and recommend modifications designed to improve the overall implementation of the program.

An Interlake Program Advisory Board is also to be established, made up of delegates from the Area Development Boards and residents of the Interlake. This provincial board will assess the effects of the program, to ensure that it is consistent with the needs of the communities, and will make recommendations on all aspects of the plan.

An effective information program will be provided to keep the people of the area fully informed about the development program and enable them to participate in its implementation.

Counselling, training and mobility assistance will be provided, including general counselling, Canada Manpower counselling, occupational training (including training allowances), job placement, mobility assistance, the Interlake Manpower Corps, training in industry for Indian and Metis people, community affairs and resource management assistance.



Le Manitoba profite

(suite de la page 1)

Cette entente entraînera des dépenses conjointes de l'ordre de \$85 millions, réparties sur dix ans, dont \$49.5 millions proviendront du fonds fédéral et \$35.5 millions seront investis par la Province.

Les différents projets qui seront exécutés d'après le programme de développement rural de la région d'Interlake comprennent le regroupement scolaire et l'amélioration de l'enseignement; l'aide à la formation et à la mobilité de la main-d'œuvre; un programme équilibré d'aménagement et de réaffectation des terres; la restructuration et le redressement de l'industrie de la pêche; l'aménagement d'un parc industriel à Selkirk; l'urbanisme et le logement.

Apport provincial

Le regroupement des districts scolaires et l'amélioration de l'enseignement seront rendus possibles grâce à une augmentation substantielle de l'aide financière accordée à cette fin par le gouvernement provincial. Celui-ci assumera, dans une large mesure, les frais de construction d'environ 250 salles de classes d'enseignement primaire et secondaire dans la région d'Interlake, au cours des cinq prochaines années, au coût approximatif de \$4.7 millions. En outre, une école secondaire technique et professionnelle, comprenant une résidence pouvant recevoir 500 étudiants, sera construite au coût de \$3 millions, afin de dispenser des cours en formation professionnelle aux habitants de la région.

Main-d'œuvre

Un programme d'aide à la formation de la main-d'œuvre sera institué afin de fournir des services d'orientation et de consultation pour la main-d'œuvre, et des cours de formation technique (y compris des allocations pour les stages de formation). La population pourra se prévaloir de l'aide des conseillers en placement et en mobilité de la main-d'œuvre, ou faire partie du corps de la main-d'œuvre qui sera formé dans la région. Des stages d'apprentissage dans l'industrie seront offerts aux Indiens et Métis. Enfin, des cours en gestion des ressources seront mis à la disposition de la population.

Un programme bien équilibré d'aménagement et de réaffectation des terres permettra d'augmenter d'environ 50 p. 100 le rendement agricole. Les cultivateurs qui désirent améliorer leurs connaissances en agriculture pourront profiter de cours spéciaux et d'allocations de formation, grâce au programme national de la main-d'œuvre.

Un programme de restructuration et de redressement de l'industrie de la pêche prévoit la création, par le gouvernement fédéral, d'un office de mise en marché du poisson d'eau douce, en collaboration avec le gouvernement de la province. On se propose également d'établir un système de répartition des droits de pêche, de restructurer ce secteur et d'offrir plus de facilités de financement aux pêcheurs.

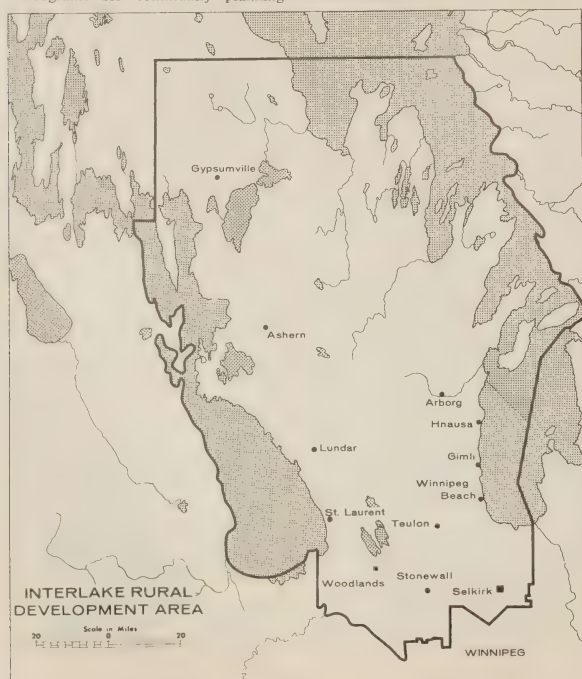
Selkirk

Les détails de l'aménagement d'un parc industriel, à Selkirk, seront communiqués après consultation avec les autorités de la municipalité. Une somme de \$400,000 a été affectée à cette fin, mais il appartiendra à la municipalité de Selkirk d'accepter la responsabilité des travaux de planification et d'aménagement et d'assurer le fonctionnement du parc.

Les projets d'urbanisme et de logement représentent une part importante du programme d'ensemble de développement pour la région. Ainsi, la population de la région pourra se prévaloir de tous les avantages de la Loi sur l'habitation et il incombera à la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement de défrayer les projets, conjointement avec la province, conformément à la législation fédérale et provinciale en cette matière.

Un Comité consultatif conjoint fédéral-provincial, composé d'un nombre égal de fonctionnaires des deux gouvernements, se réunira au moins deux fois l'an pour prendre connaissance des progrès accomplis en vertu du Plan, réexaminer ses objectifs, étudier les aspects financiers et recommander, s'il y a lieu, des modifications afin d'assurer la réalisation du programme de développement.

Un programme d'information efficace sera mis sur pied afin de renseigner la population sur les objectifs du Plan et l'amener à participer à sa réalisation.



Staffer studies remote Indian band

CALGARY — Though it is easy to forget, there are Canadians living today whose way of life is little changed from that of generations ago.

One man who realizes this, and is doing something to help people remember, is Emile Gautreau, a 32-year-old entomology research technician with the Department in Calgary, who spends four months each summer in the Northwest Territories. During his years in the North Mr. Gautreau has studied the life and habitat of the Dogrib Indians, a 100-member band that lives in the region to the west and north of Great Slave Lake.

His interest has been genuine; he has learned to speak some of the language and two years ago he was instrumental in helping the Indians of Rae, the main Dogrib settlement, set up a handicraft store dealing in native products.

Each winter Mr. Gautreau gives scores of lectures to Calgary and district service clubs and illustrated lectures to Calgary school children in Grades I to XII.

"Children and adults alike," says Mr. Gautreau, "are fascinated to learn that there are natives in Canada whose way of life is not technologized and who live daily adventures most people believe are found only in the books of the north. But all they need do is study a map of the Territories to realize just how remote some settlements are, settlements where living is indeed a struggle — a hard physical struggle — for hundreds of inhabitants."

"Even as I talk to you today," he told one group of students recently, "there are hundreds of Dogrib Indians mushing with dog teams along frozen rivers and snowshoeing winter-silent forests in search of caribou, and trap-

ping and hunting. Some of these men will be dressed in garb similar in every respect to that worn by their grandparents — mukluks, caribou parkas and parka hoods trimmed with wolverine fur, the only fur of Canadian animals that does not collect frost. The only modern thing about their gear will be rifles. During this winter these Indians will have mushed several hundred miles and will have slept scores of bone-chilling nights in drafty tents and crude log cabins with only small wood-burning stoves for warmth — and all for a few hundred dollars."



The Dogribs, Mr. Gautreau says, remain one of the most independent Indian tribes in the North. He explains that the country west of Great Slave Lake is one of the most abundant in game remaining in the Territories and that it was only a few years ago that roads were pushed into the region, bringing civilization.

"Up until that time," he explains, "the Indians rarely saw a white man and they continued to speak their own language — and their children received little if any schooling. Now, however, children attend schools in Fort Smith, Fort Simpson and Yellowknife, while the adults hunt and trap the remote wilderness areas. This of course does not give a satisfactory home life. Each summer, however, parents and children are reunited when the natives trudge and boat into the main villages and the children are driven or flown home. It is a happy time. The weather warms the blood (the sun shines for nearly 20 hours each day) and the people are relieved to be out of bush which is pretty well taken over by hordes of flies and mosquitoes."

The Dogribs will continue to hunt and trap for several more years, says Mr. Gautreau, because the region is still fairly bountiful and several communities remain remote and relatively untouched by civilization. "But as the children grow up and become educated, and as civilization relentlessly encroaches, the old ways will die."

However, as Mr. Gautreau is quick to point out, there are people who prefer the "old ways", who will go to great lengths to see tradition preserved. He speaks of Charlie Harman, a successful engineer in his native United States, who left New York's comfort and security to build himself a cabin

near Rae where he now lives, paints, writes and contemplates life from one of the world's quieter corners.

Mr. Gautreau says there are thousands of Charlie Harmans in Canada and that he, personally, would like to see them — and all Canadians — make it their private Centennial project to encourage greater education and assimilation for the Canadian Indians.

"But, equally important," he emphasizes, "they should work for the preservation of Indian culture, their customs, their folklore, their songs and their dances, their love of nature, their self-reliance and their strength of body and mind to wrest a living in a land where to be weak is to be dead — all these things are valuable to Canada because it is the traits of all the ethnic groups in our land, mixed together, that make Canada a nation today. To believe in anything less is fragmentary pride only."

Tree rustling — growing crimewave

Booming prices are producing a new type of crime — walnut tree rustling. Latest in the increasing reports of walnut thefts comes from a Thetford, Ont., farmer who found 30 trees missing when he returned from holidays.

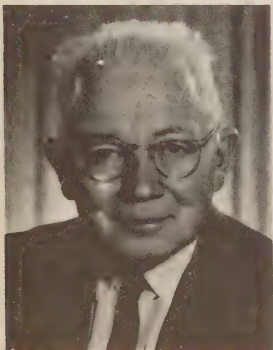
The trees were cut off below ground level, the earth was re-sodded and no trace left of branches or tree tops. An average good quality tree now is worth between \$300 and \$500, says E. F. (Pud) Johnson of St. Thomas, timber supervisor in the lands and forests department's Lake Erie district. Prices have gone up so fast that "a single tree is worth stealing," he said in an interview.

The 30-tree theft was the eighth case reported during the last year. Walnut is extensively used in the furniture industry.

(From The Ontario Logger)



The National Advisory Committee on Forest Products Research held its first meeting in Ottawa May 11. R. S. Jones of Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd., Richmond Hill, Ontario, was chosen committee chairman. The committee, comprising senior woods industry representatives from across Canada and senior members of the Forestry Branch, will consider broad policy matters as they relate to the direction and emphasis of the forest products research program. Above are (left to right): R. S. Jones; Dr. M. L. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry); R. G. Grant, Northern Wood Preservers Ltd., Toronto; R. W. Peterson, Director, Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory. Lower photo: Dr. R. E. Foster, Director, Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory; Dr. L. Z. Rousseau, Deputy Minister; B. C. Morton, Amfab Products Ltd., Burnaby, B.C.



Dr. J. H. Jenkins, who retired in September, 1965, as Forest Products Adviser to the Deputy Minister, was selected to a two-year term as President of the Canadian Standards Association at the organization's annual meeting in Toronto June 8. Dr. Jenkins' retirement from the Department culminated 42 years of outstanding work in forest products research, and was highlighted by presentation of a Public Service Merit Award.

Spring on the Prairies

By Ken Noble

Coughing and hacking in the midst of clouds of dust, spring lurched out of the dirt and litter-filled gutters of Winnipeg streets and once again staggered out over the prairies.

The snow is going down and the river is coming up and city folk have a strong hunch better things are coming.

In the heart of the expectations of coming summer, the regiment of researchers, technicians and rangers in the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region rattle over the potholes, frost boils and disintegrating streets to gather together and make ready for their oncoming excursions into the great outdoors for another season.

Lost in the furor and turmoil are the gay memories of hordes of aggravating mosquitoes, ripping black flies and irritating wood ticks. Forgotten are the aches and pains and peeling flesh of a severe sunburn which was relieved only by the cooling drops of a sudden cloud-burst when five miles from the car. Gone are the scars, bites and swellings of last year's pleasurable outings.

In the storeroom, jabbing, poking, straining hands reaching into shelves flash past the eye. A shovel and length of rope are clutched affectionately while someone, sleeping bag in one hand and dragging a clattering bag of goodies in the other hand, casts furtive glances to each side while heading for the door.

Trucks, cars and trailers creak under sudden heavy loads and road maps are prominent in hip pockets as everyone acknowledges they know exactly where they are headed.

All is carried out to the beat of an office which is driven along by a weird sense of panic. Typewriter keys hammer a tune of chaos while the adding machines emit thin streams of light blue smoke and the operator babbles

unheard to himself. Pencils slash and break as budgets are set, cut and reset.

Office headaches grow temporarily as proposed expenses are blurred out with last minute changes, and requirements are laid down. The accountant throws his head back and murmurs a prayer for deliverance.

Confusion reigns supreme until it gradually fades out in the snorting and revving of motors and the smell of burning rubber as vehicles roar out of the lot. Then it starts to rain and everyone knows for certain that another summer on the prairies is launched.

Through the endless and yet still too short summer there are fewer shadows racing across the corridors from door to door. The coffee room has toned down about three octaves. Reading rooms are empty and the labs are silent. The parking lot is a paradise and a joy to use again.

The switchboard is erratic as general business calls lose ground to the local green thumbs, self-made authorities and all-round nuts. They have suddenly discovered that their apple tree has Dutch elm disease and their poplar tree has ball-shaped growths on it which they are sure are bearing larch sawfly. Worse still their rose bush is dying and they haven't done anything in the yard yet except put six or seven, small mind you, applications of 2,4-D on their lawn.

Meanwhile, back in the country... Zeb, who's seeding his north 40, winces as a green and white truck boils up to his shelterbelt and three fellows leap out with grins and leers and run to the nearest trees with pole pruners snapping at the air.

Someone spots a ranger spraying some insect repellent on himself and heads to a phone to warn the bird and animal lovers of a madman gone rampant with a strange and deadly new chemical.

Towards evening mothers clutch their children and lock windows and doors. As a lone truck appears on the horizon outside town the old men mutter something about "worse than the trail herders in '98". The streets are bare by the time the wild-eyed crew pulls up in front of the motel for a night's rest at the end of another day in the life of a forester.

Summer season must be here...



Seven bur oaks bound for New York City are examined in Ottawa by E. H. Peters, officer-in-charge, Plant Protection, Ottawa sub-district office, Department of Agriculture. Gerald Broome and Brian Mayo of PFES took the trees to New York.

Support the United Appeal

Contributions to the United Appeal are not merely donations to charity, but may be an investment in one's own future and that of his family. Who knows when he will need a blood transfusion? Processing each pint of blood donated to the Red Cross costs \$5.12, a percentage of which is provided through United Appeal funds.

With the mounting highway accident toll, who can say he will never need help from the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Victorian Order of Nurses or the convalescent and therapy facilities offered by various agencies? Even with grants from the several levels of government and much volunteer assistance, additional money must be obtained to cover operating costs and purchase modern equipment.

Research into the cause and treatment of disease, as well as services to those afflicted, depends on many societies — the Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, the Multiple Sclerosis Society, organizations devoted to the retarded and those suffering from mental illness, and many others.

In a measure, all benefit from the peace of mind resulting from the care and attention given to children in homes and day nurseries, and to the elderly in residences or clubs.

All these institutions look to the 1967 United Appeal for money to continue

their good work. Do not disappoint them when the Public Service Division undertakes its annual drive.



Dr. Yasuyuki Haratsuka, a research officer attached to the Department's Insect and Disease Survey in Calgary, spent six weeks this summer touring forest research institutes in Great Britain and Europe. His itinerary took him to the University of Aberdeen, the Royal Botanical Gardens in Edinburgh, the Commonwealth Mycological Institute in Kew, the Botanical Museum in Oslo, and research offices in Stockholm and The Netherlands.



Winning skips in the PFES invitational bonspiel (see March Link), are congratulated by Station Director Don MacLean. Left to right, Mrs. Marg Brown of Ottawa, fourth place; Cliff Brown of Ottawa, first; Doug Edwards of Ottawa, third; Mr. and Mrs. MacLean; and Alec Kohuch, PFES, second.



Dr. I. C. M. Place, Regional Director, Frederickton Forest Research Lab, throws the opening rock during the Ring Trophy competition March 11. New Brunswick foresters captured the trophy.

New equipment permits better plywood testing

VANCOUVER — The professional staff of the Plywood Section, Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory, is making full use of recent additions of equipment in researching methods to make better plywood more efficiently, and to develop better plywood-test methods. Section Head Dr. W. V. Hancock is engaged in research into the effect of veneer of different species on the quality of adhesive bonds.

L. C. Palka is investigating better veneer peeling methods for bolts of Douglas-fir and the true firs. S. Z. Chow has in progress research into the nature of adhesive-wood bonds. Dr. G. E. Troughton, on loan from the laboratory's Wood Physics Section, is studying the degradation products of adhesive-wood bonds as a step towards developing a technique for predicting the service life of bonds.

With the addition of an automatic lathe-knife grinder this year, the section now can produce sheets half the size of the usual commercial sheets of any type, thickness, construction or grade of plywood. This latest piece of equipment is supplemental to the 5½-foot-long research veneer lathe installed within the past year.

Veneers cut by the new lathe can be routed to a laboratory clipper, grading tables, electric drying oven, adhesive spreaders, a standard lay-up table, oil-electric hot press and panel saw. The only production phase at most West Coast plywood plants that is missing at the laboratory is that of sanding near-finished plywood sheets.

An automatic specimen cutter has been developed in the section that operates at the rate of 3,000 specimens per hour of plywood one-by-three inches in size. According to Dr. Hancock, this

Employment in logging is changing rapidly from seasonal work for unskilled labor to year-round employment with highly skilled woodsmen.

CAMPBELL RIVER STUDENTS TOUR LAB

VICTORIA — Top-level senior students from the Vancouver Island pulp, paper and forestry centre of Campbell River recently spent a morning at the Department's Forest Research Laboratory here.

A two-day tour in the provincial capital is arranged each year by Crown Zellerbach Canada Limited for deserving students who have achieved a high academic standard.

Seeing the provincial legislature in session is the highlight of their visit; however, advantage is taken also to include the University of Victoria. This year, for the first time, an inspection of federal forestry research facilities and projects was included.

With the 20 students were two adult supervisors and a forest industry tour organizer.



Forest diseases affecting the principal commercial tree species, how they are recognized and the manner in which valuable timber is lost to fungal infections, is demonstrated and explained by Gordie Wallis, head of the pathology section.

cutter produced 141,000 specimens in 1966.



This research lathe in the Plywood Section of the Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory peels veneer from a five-foot-long peeler block.

B.C. advisory group meets

VICTORIA — A special sub-committee of the B.C. Regional Advisory Committee presented a report, "Problems for Review", May 15.

Formed at the February meeting of the R.A.C., the sub-committee was created to advise on departmental research in the B.C. region. Members of the sub-committee are: R. H. Spilsbury, B.C. Forest Service; G. Burch, B.C. Forest Products; and R. R. Lejeune, Regional Director.

Priorities were assigned to 14 listed research recommendations, including watershed management, forest fertilization, growth and yield of managed

stands, mechanical reforestation, tree breeding, economic, environmental and soil-site studies, slash burning, brush control and photogrammetry.

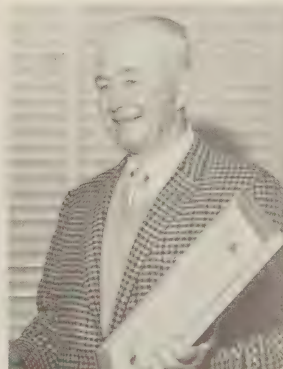
The committee report was approved in principle and Deputy Minister Fin McKinnon congratulated those who prepared it for its thorough and careful presentation of local forestry problems.

Present at the May 15 meeting were: F. S. McKinnon, R. H. Spilsbury, T. G. Wright, J. H. G. Smith for J. A. F. Gardner, B. E. Welch, W. P. McGhee, R. R. Lejeune, and sitting in were R. E. Foster and G. T. Silver. Next meeting is scheduled for early fall.

Former ranger will travel "Down Under"

VICTORIA — Ranger Ed Harvey received his certificate of service from Director Ray Lejeune recently, marking his official retirement from the Department at the Forest Research Laboratory here.

After 21 years with the Insect and Disease Survey, working the toughest and least accessible west coast forests when travel was mainly on foot, and shelter and grub was carried in a pack on his back, Ed Harvey is getting set for some more rigorous living. This time it will be in the "outback" of Australia.



Ed was born at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. He received his senior matriculation in Kelowna, was overseas with the Canadian Army, and following discharge joined the Department in 1946. Going to Australia with Ed will be his wife Jean, and their 12-year-old son, Doug.

Des Français visitent une scierie canadienne

par René Beaulieu

Le chef d'une délégation française en visite au Canada au début de mai, M. Bernard Croizat, président de l'Union régionale des syndicats de propriétaires forestiers d'Auvergne, s'est adressé au Ministère à Ottawa pour organiser une visite dans une scierie canadienne.

La scierie de M. Jean-Charles Martel, à St-Michel-des-Saints, dans le comté de Berthier, fut le lieu choisi. M. Martel s'est dit heureux de recevoir les visiteurs qui ont pu apprécier son dévouement.

A St-Michel-des-Saints, le groupe a été reçu par M. Desmond Kennedy, chef des opérations de la scierie. Ce dernier a désigné M. Aristide Ferland, contremaître, comme guide du groupe. Les visiteurs ont passé une journée entière à la scierie et à l'usine de transformation. Ils ont été impressionnés particulièrement par les vastes séchoirs, jusqu'ici inconnus en France, et par le diamètre de nos pins blancs. Le groupe a pu contempler à saturation des grumes en pins blancs de 30 pouces de diamètre.

MM. Marcel Esbelin et Georges Plessis se sont également montrés des plus intéressés à la section du collage du bois. Propriétaires eux-mêmes de scierie en province, ils mettront sûrement en pratique à leur usine plusieurs procédés en usage chez M. Martel.

Les déchets de bois ne sont pas utilisés en France et le groupe a pris tous les renseignements nécessaires pour en retirer le plus d'avantages possible chez eux.

La délégation comprenait MM. Bernard Croizat, Robert Arnaud, Marcel Esbelin, Gabriel Henry et Georges Plessis. Ce voyage était organisé par la Chambre de Commerce de Clermont

et Ferrand, par la Chambre d'Agriculture du Puy de Dôme et par l'aéro-club d'Auvergne. M. Croizat est administrateur fédéral et maire-adjoint de la municipalité de La Bourboule. Le groupe a tenu à féliciter la compagnie J. C. Martel Inc. pour la magnificence de la scierie et il a émis l'espoir de pouvoir rendre la pareille à M. Martel lors d'un voyage en France.

Personnel news

(From Page 2)

11. Members of the Clerical Staff will provide their own pens. A new sharpener is available, on application to Mr. Rogers.
12. Mr. Rogers will nominate a Senior Clerk to be responsible for the cleanliness of the Main Office and the Private Office and all Boys and Juniors will report to him 40 minutes before Prayers, and will remain after closing hours for similar work. Brushes, Brooms, Scrubbers and Soap are provided by the owners.
13. The New Increased Weekly Wages are as hereunder detailed — Junior Boys (to 11 years) — 1s. 4d. Boys (to 14 years) — 2s. 1d. Juniors — 4s. 8d. Junior Clerks — 8s. 7d. Clerks — 10s. 9d. Senior Clerks (after 15 years with the owners) — 21s.

The department recognizes the generosity of the new Labour Laws, but will expect a great rise in output of work to compensate for these near-Utopian conditions.

The foregoing set of office rules does not really apply to the Department of Forestry and Rural Development, but was issued by an English firm in 1852. We are grateful to Tony Buys, Forest Management Services, for bringing it to our attention.

Tree workshop held

(From Page 1)

F. Bryan Armitage of the Winnipeg Research Laboratory said that a fast-growing conifer program is important for Manitoba-Saskatchewan. At the same time, he added, emphasis must also be placed on the production of disease-resistant trees.

Close cooperation

With the near future in mind, discussion turned to closer cooperation between tree improvement and silviculture sections in improving aspen and jack pine on dry sites.

Jack Jarvis, head of the Winnipeg silviculture section, explained some of the more serious problems in regenerating spruce in the Manitoba-Saskatchewan region. Mr. Jarvis recommended emphasis be put on aspen production and management.

M. J. Holst, Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, suggested that large-scale, coordinated experiments could be carried out at several locations, involving several species throughout the country.

Dr. L. Roche, Quebec region, and M. B. Hagner of the Alberta region said, with respect to provenance, that it is necessary to maintain as much sim-

ilarity as possible in experiments. This is important, they contended, if the maximum is to be learned about genotypic differences within a given environmental situation.

Another view on provenance, expressed by Dr. A. H. Teich and Dr. C. W. Yeatman, both of Petawawa, was that tree breeders must remain cognizant of the rapidly changing cultural techniques, and gear experiments to obtain the maximum information about the interaction between these changing techniques and the provenance under study.

It was generally felt that closer communication between the different regions would allow less chance of duplication of experiments. The findings of one section may in certain cases be beneficial to those working on similar related projects elsewhere.

Information staff

(From Page 2)

studied Arts at Brandon College before entering the newspaper field.

Ontario Region Information Officer Robert Diotte was appointed April 21. A native of Sault Ste. Marie, he served two years on the editorial staff of the Sault Daily Star, and prior to his appointment was an editorial assistant with the Northern Miner, Toronto. He studied geology and business administration at Michigan Technological University, and served with the RCAF.

Ken Noble was appointed Information Officer for the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region, effective February 15. He was with the Winnipeg Free Press from 1953 to 1960, and then worked as a free-lance writer and photographer before joining Reliance Press in Winnipeg.

Norm Flaherty, Information Officer for Alberta-Yukon-NWT Region, is a native of Calgary. He came to the Department March 1, after working as an editorial writer with the Calgary Herald and the Calgary Albertan. He studied Arts at the University of Saskatchewan.

Two new officers have been added to the Rural Development Information Service, Ottawa, in recent months. Robert J. McDonnell was with Ontario Hydro before joining the Department. He acted as senior scientific interpretive writer and edited various hydro publications. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, and studied journalism at various universities, and the Newspaper Institute of America.

Treff duTrizac was born in Renfrew, Ontario, was educated there and in Toronto, served overseas with the Canadian Army, and graduated from Khaki College, Toronto, in journalism and business management. Before joining the Department, he had extensive experience with weekly and daily newspapers, radio and television, and with the information sections of the Departments of Industry and National Defence.

Nouvelles du personnel

(suite de la page 2)

croûte entre 11 h. 30 et midi, mais le travail ne devra, en aucun cas, être interrompu.

11. Les employés de bureau devront fournir leurs propres plumes et crayons; un nouvel aiguiser est disponible, il n'y a qu'à en faire la demande à M. Roger.

12. M. Roger nommera un commis senior responsable de la propriété du grand bureau et du bureau privé. Tous les "garçons" et les "juniors" devront se rapporter quarante minutes avant la prière, et demeurer après la fermeture pour accomplir cette tâche. Les brosses, les balais et le savon sont fournis par les propriétaires.

13. Les salaires hebdomadaires sont augmentés tels que listés ci-dessous: garçons juniors (jusqu'à 11 ans): \$0.18; garçons (jusqu'à 14 ans): \$0.30; juniors: \$0.65; commis juniors: \$1.25; commis: \$1.55; commis seniors (ayant plus de 15 ans de service): \$3.15.

Les propriétaires reconnaissent la générosité des nouvelles lois du travail mais, en retour, s'attendent que les employés fourniront un rendement accru qui compensera pour ces nouvelles conditions de travail presque utopiques.

Rassurez-vous, ces règlements n'ont rien à voir avec le ministère des Forêts et du Développement rural; ils ont été établis par une firme anglaise, en 1852. Nous remercions Tony Buys, des Services d'aménagement forestier, à qui nous devons ce retour au passé.



Voici, de gauche à droite, trois des cinq membres de la délégation française qui ont visité la scierie Martel, de St-Michel-des-Saints. Ce sont: MM. Gabriel Henry, Bernard Croizat, Aristide Ferland, contremaître à la Cie Martel, René Beaulieu, du Service d'information du Ministère, et Georges Plessis.



Vol. 4, No. 2

OTTAWA, CANADA

September - septembre 1967

Dr. Rousseau honored by colleagues

Two hundred Department members gathered at the R.A. Centre July 28 to pay tribute to Dr. L. Z. Rousseau, who retired September 1 after serving five years as Deputy Minister of the Department. He was succeeded by J. Louis E. Couillard.

Dr. Rousseau received a bronze bust of himself, presented on behalf of the Department by the Hon. Maurice Sauvé, and former Minister John R. Nicholson, now Minister of Labor.

Dr. Rousseau is now serving as chairman of a Royal Commission investigating Newfoundland's forest resources.

The retiring Deputy Minister has had wide experience in his 42 years in the forestry profession, gained in private

(Turn to Page 12)

Réception en l'honneur de M. Louis-Z. Rousseau

M. L.-Z. Rousseau qui s'est dévoué à la tâche de sous-ministre durant les cinq dernières années, a pris sa retraite le 1er septembre. Son successeur est M. J.-Louis-E. Couillard.

Quelque deux cents personnes s'étaient réunies au Centre de l'Association récréative, le 28 juillet, pour rendre hommage à M. Rousseau. L'hon. Maurice Sauvé et son prédécesseur, l'hon. John R. Nicholson, maintenant ministre au Travail, ont tenu à lui témoigner publiquement leur estime en

s'associant à cette fête. Ils ont présenté à M. Rousseau, au nom des employés du Ministère, un buste de bronze le représentant.

Depuis qu'il est à sa retraite, M. Rousseau occupe un autre poste d'importance en sa qualité de président de la Commission royale d'Enquête sur les ressources forestières de Terre-Neuve.

(suite à la page 12)



Dr. L. Z. Rousseau (left), accepts a sculptured bust from Forestry and Rural Development Minister Maurice Sauvé, while Mrs. Rousseau looks on. The presentation was made at a departmental gathering at the R.A. Centre July 28.

J.-L.-E. Couillard nommé sous-ministre

M. J.-Louis-E. Couillard occupe le poste de sous-ministre des Forêts et du

Développement rural, depuis le 1er septembre. Il succède à M. L.-Z. Rousseau qui a pris sa retraite après avoir rempli ces fonctions pendant cinq ans.

Soviets tour Canadian forest industries

Improved communications between Canadian and Soviet forestry scientists may be one important result of the

month-long tour of Canadian forestry installations by a delegation of Russians earlier this summer.

Eight senior Russian foresters ended their visit July 12, expressing themselves personally in favour of improved scientific communications.

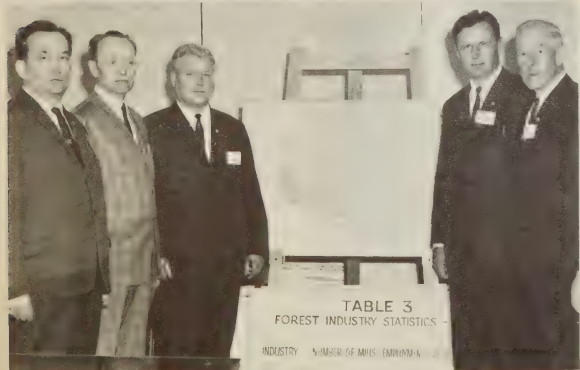
The leader of the delegation, V. A. Nikolayuk, Deputy Chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee on Forestry, said it was his intention to discuss communications improvement on his return to the Soviet Union, in an effort to facilitate communication and cooperation between foresters of the two countries.

Another delegation member, Dr. I. V. Tropin, felt it extremely important that personal contact between scientists be strengthened, and said this can be furthered by the exchange of information on work being carried out.

The Soviets arrived in Canada June 12 and spent the next month touring federal, provincial, and industrial forestry establishments in New Brun-



M. Couillard, âgé de 53 ans, était auparavant vice-président du Conseil économique du Canada. Il a dirigé



Visiting Russian foresters met with Department officials in Ottawa during a cross-country tour in June. Left to right are Dr. I. V. Tropin, A. P. Vostrikov, A. P. Blagov, and V. U. Ochotnikov, with Dr. M. L. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry).

(Turn to Page 3)

(suite à la page 8)

the link le lien

The Link is the staff publication of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, the Hon. Maurice Sauvé, and is produced by the Information and Technical Services Division.

"Le Lien" est publié à l'intention du personnel du Ministère des Forêts et du Développement rural, avec l'autorisation du ministre, l'honorable Maurice Sauvé. La Division de l'Information et des Renseignements techniques se charge de la rédaction et de la publication de ce bulletin trimestriel.

Vol. 4, No. 2

OTTAWA, CANADA

September - septembre 1967

Couillard appointed Deputy Minister

J. Louis E. Couillard was appointed Deputy Minister of Forestry and Rural Development September 1, succeeding Dr. L. Z. Rousseau.

Mr. Couillard, 53, was formerly vice-chairman of the Economic Council of Canada. He has represented Canada and served as head of Canadian delegations to meetings of economic bodies of the UN, NATO, GATT, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank, the Colombo Plan and various Commonwealth economic bodies.

A native of Ottawa, he attended the University of Ottawa before receiving an honors degree in Commerce and Economics at Queen's University in 1938. Mr. Couillard was in private industry for two years before joining the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in 1940. The following year he participated in the organization of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Later that year he joined the Canadian Army as a private and rose to the rank

New photographic chief appointed

A new Chief Photographer and two field photographers have been added to the Department's Photographic Unit. Hellmut Schade has succeeded Don Street as Chief Photographer. The other two additions are Michael Biddall and Jim Scrimger.

Mr. Schade was born in Germany, where he studied graphic arts, and emigrated to Canada 16 years ago. He has since worked in commercial, technical and motion-picture photography in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa.

He joined the Public Service in 1958 and has worked with the Department of Agriculture and the National Research Council. He completed a Public Administration course at Carleton University last spring.

Mr. Scrimger came to the Department from the RCAF public relations section. Mr. Biddall, a native of England, worked with several firms in that country before coming to Canada, where he was employed with Pringle and Booth Ltd., in Toronto before joining the Department.

of captain, serving in Great Britain and Northwest Europe.

On his discharge from the army, Mr. Couillard joined the Department of Trade and Commerce, attended the founding convention of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1945, and remained in Geneva for three years working in the field of international trade relations.

He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1948 and became a member of the first Canadian Permanent Mission to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. He became Deputy Canadian Representative to the OEEC at Paris in October, 1950. From September, 1951, to March, 1952, Mr. Couillard was Chargé d'Affaires and participated in the NATO Economic Conference at Lisbon.

Moved To London

In 1952 he moved to London as First Secretary, and the following year was appointed Economic Counsellor. In 1954 he became Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, remaining in that post until late 1956. During 1957 and 1958 he was in Ottawa as head of the Economic Division of the Department of External Affairs.

In December, 1958, he was appointed Canadian Ambassador to Venezuela. In January, 1962, he was named Ambassador to Norway and Iceland, and the following year attended meetings of GATT relating to the Kennedy Round of Tariff negotiations. Later that year he led the Canadian delegation to preparatory meetings for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Mr. Couillard was appointed a Member and Director of the Economic Council of Canada in October, 1963. He was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Council at its first meeting in January, 1964, served as Chairman of the Council's Committee on Productivity, and was a member of its Executive Committee and Committee on Labour-Management Relations.

Mr. and Mrs. Couillard have two daughters and five sons and reside in Ottawa.

Respected Department officer dies suddenly September 4

Many friends and associates in the Department were saddened at the sudden death September 4 of D. A. S. Dyer, formerly Chief of the Federal-Provincial Agreements section, and latterly attached to the office of the Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry).

Born in Halifax in 1919, Dave received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Forestry from the University of New Brunswick in 1941 and was then employed by Price Brothers Ltd. at Chicoutimi and Dolbeau, Quebec. From 1942 to 1951 he worked with the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests as Assistant Forester and Provincial Extension Forester, in which position he was responsible for the development of a forestry extension program for the province.

Dave was an active member of the Canadian Institute of Forestry for many years, and served as chairman of the Ottawa Valley section in 1962.

He is survived by his wife Edith; a daughter, Barbara, 22; and a son, David, 13.



Pierre Couture heads ARDA info service

Pierre Couture has been appointed Chief of the Department's Rural Development Information Service.

The service is responsible for coordinating public information programs relating to the Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA), the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED), and the Canada Land Inventory (CLI).

Prior to his present appointment, Mr. Couture was a scientific interpretive writer with ARDA, and from 1954 to 1965 held a similar position with the French Section of the Department of Mines, Energy and Resources Information Service.

Mr. Couture is 35, married, and has two children.

Forest soils officer named

FREDERICTON — Wilber D. Holland, a forest soils officer in the Maritimes Region, has been transferred to the Alberta-Territories Region and will be replaced by Dr. C. B. Crampton of Cardiff, Wales.

Mr. Holland was regional coordinator of forest land capability inventory since early 1965. In his new position he will be cooperating with the Alberta Forest Service in inventory work, and will undertake research in site factors and forest land classification. His appointment was effective August 1.

Dr. Crampton has been appointed project team leader of the land inventory, effective August 20. He holds B.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in geology from the University of Bristol. For ten years he was a staff member of the Soil Survey of England and Wales. His new duties entail cooperation with the three Maritime provinces in forest land classification financed by ARDA.

P. Couture promu chef de Service

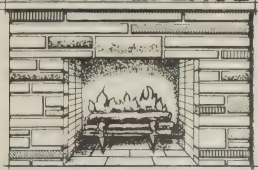
Pierre Couture a été promu au poste de Chef du Service d'information sur le développement rural.

Ce Service du Ministère a pour tâche de coordonner l'information concernant le programme fédéral-provincial ARDA, le Fonds de développement économique rural (FODER) et l'Inventaire des terres du Canada.

Avant sa nomination, M. Couture était vulgarisateur de textes scientifiques à la Direction générale du Développement rural, et de 1954 à 1965, il avait occupé successivement le poste de rédacteur scientifique et celui de chef du Service français d'information et de rédaction, au ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources.

Diplômé en géographie de l'Université d'Ottawa, M. Couture est âgé de 35 ans; il est marié et père de deux enfants.

THE FIREPLACE



Autumn Wined

By the time this issue reaches you, the first breath of autumn will have wafted over the Gatineau Hills and touched the Ivory Towers in Ottawa. It is a time when one hears mutterings of bubbling and ferment.

With the growth of the Italian colony in the city, there has been an upsurge in wine-making. At one time, a truckload of grapes satisfied local demands. Now, fruit dealers think nothing of importing carload lots of Elegant. The sight of piles of barrels, cases of grapes, and other wine-making apparatus at the stores in the Village seems to inspire all loyal citizens.

Wives of many of the members of our staff greet this season with grumbles as father disappears to the basement or takes over the kitchen. There is great commotion as the grapes are crushed and kitchen walls are splattered. Unfortunately, enthusiasm seems to wane after a few days and the mix sits forgotten, bubbling in the corner; eventually the house reeks of vinegar and the whole mess gets dumped.

While the drive is on, however, there is a miraculous change in the drab fraternity that gathers about the coffee tables. Staid and sober civil servants enliven their coffee breaks discussing methods and the state of the art as true connoisseurs. There are the purists, or sterile types, and those who believe in dumping in anything, even old running shoes. The brave few describe their attempts at producing a bubbly type. These tales usually end with the sound of exploding bottles under the kitchen sink and the unfortunate wretch finds peanut butter sandwiches in his bag lunch for several weeks.

All this is not really new of course; many old timers in the Department recount early days in the woods when great brews were concocted. There was the Super's wife who each year made a splendid batch of dandelion wine. Some keen research types ran this through some distillation equipment with wondrous results. One loyal citizen, after partaking of this, regaled the assembled company with a passionate plea upholding the glory of the Empire, etc., until far into the night. He eventually stumbled on to bed, only to awake in agony the next morning, finding himself draped in the Stars and Stripes.

Incidentally, one should never refer to woody types as guzzlers. A "guzzler" is a device to provide water for wildlife (4-footed types) in arid areas. Those interested in this fascinating subject will find full instructions in the July 1967 issue of *Wyoming Wildlife*.

Possibilite de collaboration entre forestiers sovietiques et canadiens

L'accueil réservé à la délégation récemment venue de Russie pour visiter les installations forestières du Canada ouvrira peut-être la voie à des relations plus étroites entre les scientifiques soviétiques et canadiens. C'est du moins le souhait formulé, en juillet, par huit forestiers russes, en terminant leur tournée d'un mois à travers le Canada.

Le chef de la délégation, M. V. A. Nikolayuk, vice-président du Comité d'Etat de Foresterie de l'U.R.S.S., a déclaré qu'il était dans ses intentions de discuter, dès son retour en Union soviétique, de la possibilité d'améliorer les relations en vue d'une collaboration éventuelle entre les forestiers des deux pays. Un autre membre du groupe, M. I. V. Tropin, s'est dit conscient de l'importance de cette rencontre avec les chercheurs canadiens et a émis l'opinion que ce contact devrait se prolonger par des échanges d'informations poursuivies.

Arrivée au Canada le 12 juin, la délégation russe a visité pendant un mois des installations forestières du gouvernement fédéral, des gouvernements provinciaux et des industries, dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick, de Québec, de l'Ontario, du Manitoba et de la Colombie-Britannique.

Parrainée par le Ministère, cette visite était la première phase d'une entente réciproque qui permettra aux forestiers canadiens de visiter l'U.R.S.S. en 1968.

Russian Visit

(From Page 1)

wick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

The visit, sponsored by the Department, was the first phase of a reciprocal arrangement that will see Canadian forestry personnel tour the U.S.S.R. in 1968.



Trois membres de la délégation soviétique discutent d'un travail, dans la région des Maritimes. De gauche à droite (assis) sont MM. G. J. Harder, interprète, V. U. Ochotnikov, A. P. Blagov et I. V. Tropin. Debout, à l'arrière, M. I. C. M. Place, directeur pour la région des Maritimes.

Three Russian foresters pay strict attention during a work session in the Maritimes Region. Left to right, seated, are interpreter G. J. Harder, V. U. Ochotnikov, A. P. Blagov and Dr. I. V. Tropin. Standing at rear is Dr. I. C. M. Place, Maritimes Region Director.



Les forestiers russes prennent un moment de détente, au cours de leur visite dans les Maritimes. On voit ici M. F. E. Webb, au centre, le directeur adjoint pour la région des Maritimes avec MM. V. U. Ochotnikov, A. P. Blagov, A. P. Vostrikov et V. J. Nordin.

Members of the Russian forestry delegation visiting Canada had some moments of relaxation during their tour of the Maritimes Region. Here V. U. Ochotnikov, A. P. Blagov, Dr. F. E. Webb, Maritimes Region Associate Director, A. P. Vostrikov and Dr. V. J. Nordin enjoy a casual conversation.



M. I. C. M. Place (à l'extrême gauche), directeur pour la région des Maritimes, et l'ex-sous-ministre des Forêts, M. L.-Z. Rousseau (troisième à gauche), accueillent le groupe de forestiers soviétiques, à leur descente d'avion, à Frédéricton.

Dr. I. C. M. Place (extreme left), Maritimes Region Director, and former Deputy Forestry Minister Dr. L. Z. Rousseau (third from left), greet a visiting group of Russian foresters on their arrival at Fredericton Airport.

Foule record au pique-nique annuel

Le pique-nique annuel du Ministère a réuni, le 27 juillet dernier, un nombre record de 350 personnes à la plage Parent du lac Philippe.

Les jeux habituels et les courses de toutes sortes ont été populaires auprès des jeu-

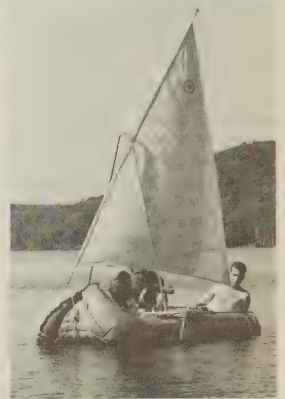
nes comme des moins jeunes, faisant un succès de cet événement.

Bravo à tous les responsables et plus spécialement à Ron Lefebvre, président du comité de l'Association récréative, ainsi qu'à Randy

Ross qui a pris charge des courses.

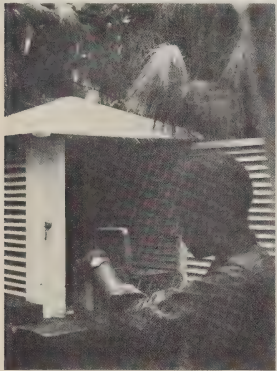
Mlle Sandy Wilson, MM.

Léonard O'Connor et G. Grif-fith ont été les gagnants des prix de présence.



Canadian forester works in Kenya

Dr. H. D. Griffin, forest pathologist from the Department's Ontario Region, is currently investigating fungal decay in exotic conifers of East Africa. He is based in Kenya.



Native technician records temperature and relative humidity obtained from a thermohygrograph. The platform is protected by a bamboo fence to discourage elephants and buffalo.

His major project involves *Stereum sanguinolentum*, a type of fungus which appears in North America as well as in Africa.

Dr. Griffin's main project has been concentrated on identifying fungal infection, its geographic and host distribution, the susceptibility of different coniferous and hardwood hosts to the infection, its potential as a root disease organism, the rate of decay and expected volume losses in infected trees, and the points of entry of the fungus into the tree.

This year, he is continuing his series of experiments, and plans periodic liaison visits to Uganda and Tanzania.

Research in the African environment is often more complicated than

comparable projects in Canada. For instance, the researchers are aware that elephant-damaged trees are more susceptible to fungal infection, and must include this factor in their experiments. Game moats around tree plantations alleviate the problem but do not completely solve it.

Field Experiment

In July, 1965, a field experiment was set up at Kinale in which wounds simulating elephant damage were made on living pine. Elephant damage apparently occurs when the animals rub against a tree, completely or partially girdling the trunk and rendering the tree susceptible to fungal infection. In March



Sampling a pruning wound for *Stereum sanguinolentum*.

of 1966, no infection could be detected in the experimental wounds, apparently because the trees had produced a thick coat of wound resin which protected the small man-made wounds. Natural elephant damage often results in very large wounds which the tree is unable to protect completely with wound resin.

Dr. Griffin arrived in East Africa in September, 1965, to continue the work begun by two previous forest pathologists. He is working under the auspices of the F.A.O. in cooperation with the East African Agriculture and Forest Research Organization.

Integrated Program

An integrated program of research on the biology and etiology of fungal decay in exotic pines was initiated in December, 1965, incorporating earlier experiments in this field. Eight experiments were under way by 1966, and more are being carried out this year. Field work is conducted in Kinale Forest District, Kenya, about 30 miles northwest of Nairobi. Disease detection and appraisal surveys were carried out in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Aside from his research, Dr. Griffin has found time for some fascinating extra-curricular activities. He has taken considerable interest in the mountains of East Africa as a member of the Mountain Club of Kenya.

As a result, he has climbed Mount Kilimanjaro, at 19,340 feet the highest point in Africa. He also visited Mt. Kenya, the Ruwenzori Mountains, and has undertaken safaris to the main National Parks and Game Reserves of East Africa. Dr. Griffin visited and climbed Ol Donyo Lengai, East Africa's only active volcano, during a major eruption in 1966.

Smokers and campers start half of all man-caused forest fires in Canada.



Amherst MMRA staffers honored

AMHERST — Five employees of the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration — Arch E. Beaumont, Hopewell Cape, N.B.; Harry Mumford, Lower Truro, N.S.; Reg. F. Palmeter, Windsor, N.S.; Ivan F. Trenholm, Fort Lawrence; and Malcolm Woodland of Round Hill, Annapolis County — were honoured in June at a social gathering at the Amherst Curling Club.

With the gradual take-over of marshland maintenance by the provinces, these men have joined the provincial Departments of Agriculture. Their service to the federal government totals more than 80 years — one of them, Harry Mumford, having been with the MMRA program since its inception in 1949, and the others joining soon after.

Fellow employees, former staff members and special guests from the provincial departments were among those paying tribute to the men and their wives. Unfortunately, Mr. and Mrs. Woodland were unable to be present.

R. R. McIntyre, Regional Director of the Rural Development Branch, presented gifts on behalf of the staff to each of the men, noting their fine service throughout the years. The wives were presented with corsages by Miss Leota Rafues, and on behalf of the Public Service Association of Canada, Aimé Vautour spoke of the loss of the five employees and wished them well in their duties with the provinces.



Five MMRA employees were honored at Amherst recently on their transfer to the provincial Department of Agriculture. Left to right are Reg F. Palmeter, Harry M. Mumford, Arch E. Beaumont and Ivan F. Trenholm. Missing from the picture is Malcolm Woodland.



A new village in Kinale Forest District. Most houses are built of wood, and a few of the older type are round, with thatched roofs. In background is a 13-year-old stand of pine.

STAFFERS RECEIVE 25-YEAR AWARDS



Forestry Minister Maurice Sauvé paid tribute to the "outstanding service" of 44 Department members at special ceremonies August 29. Each has 25 years or more in the Public Service.

Mr. Sauvé, and Deputy Minister Dr. L. Z. Rousseau congratulated each of the recipients, and singled out Miss Margaret McCarney for special mention. The Minister commented that Miss McCarney, who has a 45-year record, "was in the Public Service before I was born".

The awards, a 25-year pin or brooch provided under the Public Service Incentive Award Regulations, and a Departmental certificate, are the first to be presented in this Department.

Any employee with a minimum of 25 years of continuous service qualifies for the award. Service can include the Public Service, and military and RCMP service. Service is considered continuous if not broken by more than three months, except for the period between discharge from military service and joining the public service, which cannot exceed six months.

Miss McCarney attended our Lady of Sacred Heart Convent in Ottawa, and in 1922 received the Gold Medal for highest marks in the commercial course. She also received an Asso-

ciate Diploma in Music from the Dominion College of Music in Montreal, as Gold Medallist for the Ottawa area.

During her 45 years in the Public Service, Miss McCarney worked with the Finance Department, 1922 and 1923; Agriculture, 1923 to 1960; and the Chemical Control Research Institute in this department from October 1960 to the present. She is now clerk, office manager and secretary at the Institute.

Dr. Rousseau, who retired as Deputy Minister September 1, mentioned the friendship and loyalty he had received from the award winners, and personally congratulated each for their service to Canada. The award presentation was one of Dr. Rousseau's last official acts as Deputy Minister.

Mr. Sauvé described Dr. Rousseau's retirement as "a big loss to the department". Referring to the awards, he commented "I feel very proud of the staff and personnel of the Department of Forestry, and their devotion to duty". Following the ceremonies, coffee and biscuits were served by the Departmental RA committee.

Regulations governing continuous service have been altered recently, and anyone who was unintentionally overlooked in selection of the award recipients should contact their Director.

Five recipients, absent when pictures were taken, were Miss Dorothy Randall, 42 years; Henri Raizenne, 36 years; Albert Blache, 28 years; Charles Edwards, 27 years; and Charles Jackson, 26 years.



Miss Margaret McCarney receives a 25-year certificate from Minister Maurice Sauvé. Miss McCarney, a 45-year veteran of the Public Service, has the longest record of any employee in this Department.

Mlle Margaret McCarney reçoit un certificat honorifique du ministre Maurice Sauvé. Mlle McCarney est la plus ancienne employée de la Fonction publique du Ministère.



MISS MARGARET MCCARNEY
45 years



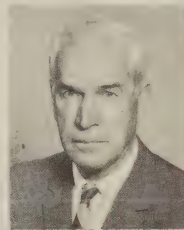
REDMOND DUMAS
41 years



MISS MORNA KENNELLY
41 years



RALPH MCAULEY
38 years



DR. J. R. PELLETIER
38 years

HOMMAGE DE SAUVÉ ET ROUSSEAU À 44 EMPLOYÉS "QUART DE SIECLE"

Le 29 août dernier, l'hon. Maurice Sauvé rendait personnellement hommage à 44 membres du personnel du Ministère dont les années de service à la Fonction publique excédaient le quart de siècle.

M. Sauvé et M. L.-Z. Rousseau ont tenu à féliciter chacun d'eux en leur remettant, selon le cas, une épingle de cravate ou une broche commémoratives offertes par la Fonction publique, ainsi qu'un certificat honorifique décerné par le Ministère. C'était la première fois qu'une telle célébration avait lieu au Ministère.

Tout employé qui compte vingt-cinq années de service suivi à la Fonction publique — incluant les Forces armées et la Gendarmerie royale — est éligible à cette marque de reconnaissance. Un service suivi signifie qu'il ne doit pas avoir été interrompu plus de trois mois, exception faite d'un cas d'intervalles entre la date de démobilisation de l'armée et celle d'entrée dans la Fonction publique, qui ne pourrait d'ailleurs dépasser six mois.

M. Sauvé a mentionné tout spécialement Mlle Margaret McCarney, qui totalise 45 années de service, en commentant "elle était dans la Fonction publique avant même que je vois le

jour". Mlle McCarney, qui a étudié au Couvent Notre-Dame du Sacré-Coeur, à Ottawa, a obtenu, en 1922, la médaille d'or pour les meilleures notes d'examen au cours commercial; elle a aussi été titulaire d'une médaille d'or décernée pour la région d'Ottawa, par le Dominion College of Music, de Montréal.

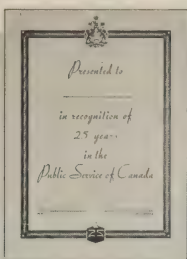
Ses années de service à la Fonction publique se répartissent entre trois ministères, soit au ministère des Finances, de 1922 à 1923; à l'Agriculture, de 1923 à 1960, et aux Forêts depuis cette date, plus précisément avec l'Institut de recherche sur la répression chimique où elle cumule présentement les fonctions de commis, de gérant et de secrétaire.

M. Rousseau, qui a pris sa retraite le 1er septembre, remplissait une de ses dernières fonctions officielles comme sous-ministre. Il a souligné l'amitié et la loyauté dont le personnel avait toujours fait montre à son endroit.

M. Sauvé a, pour sa part, qualifié de "grosse perte pour le Ministère" la retraite imminente de M. Rousseau, puis, s'adressant aux récipiendaires, il s'est dit fier du personnel du Ministère et de son sens du devoir.



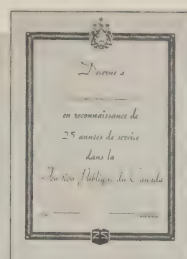
H. W. BEALL
35 years



W. A. REEKS
35 years



R. G. RAY
35 years



DR. M. L. PREBBLE
32 years



LESTER DUGGAN
31 years



DAVID GRAY
31 years



ED NARRAWAY
30 years



JOHN ROBINSON
30 years



WALTER BURNS
29 years



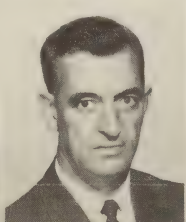
DR. W. C. MCGUFFIN
29 years



ARTHUR TAYLOR
28 years



ARTHUR BICKERSTAFF
27 years



FREDERICK KIPPEN
27 years



MISS ELIZABETH ARNOTT
27 years



DONALD HARPER
27 years



FREDERICK MACANDREWS
27 years



DR. J. J. FETTES
27 years



VINCENT GODIN
27 years



JOHN BURROWS
26 years



MISS LEONA CONNORS
26 years



FRANK GUSELLA
26 years



MISS ELMa KENNEDY
26 years



KENNETH MCALPINE
26 years



EARL BÉRGER
26 years



SAMUEL MACCALLUM
26 years



JOHN BECKER
26 years



DR. HARRY SCHWARTZ
26 years



HENRY SEDZIAK
26 years



WALTER HOPWELL
26 years



ROBERT BONELL
26 years



MISS EDITH TELFER
26 years



MISS ANNE NEDOMYS
25 years



DR. P. BENDER
25 years



CHARLES NETHERCOTE
25 years

Dr. Rousseau honored July 28

(From Page 1)

business, government service, and university teaching. He joined the Department in 1962, after a successful career at Laval University Faculty of Land Survey and Forest Engineering, where he became a faculty member in 1940, and Dean in 1954. He was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of this Department in April, 1962, and Deputy Minister in July of the same year.

Three Degrees

Born at Beauport near Quebec City in 1901, he attended Le Séminaire de Québec, Canada's oldest college dating back to 1663, where he received a B.A. degree. He then studied at Laval and was awarded degrees of Bachelor of Surveying in 1924 and Forestry in 1925. He spent 11 years in private practice as a land surveyor and forest engineer, and in 1937 was appointed chief of the division of land classification of the Quebec Department of Colonization.

While professor of forest botany and ecology at Laval during the period 1940 to 1962, Dr. Rousseau successively occupied the positions of assistant secretary, secretary, assistant dean and dean of his faculty, and took a leading part in the development of science education in Quebec. He was also instrumental in organizing forestry research in the province, and was elect-

ed first chairman of the Laval University Forest Research Foundation in 1954.

In 1956 he went to France as exchange professor, lecturing at the Sorbonne and L'Ecole Nationale du Bois in Paris, and at L'Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts, Nancy, under the auspices of L'Institut Scientifique Franco-Canadien.

Chaired Conference

Dr. Rousseau represented Laval University on various scientific and forestry organizations in Canada and the Continent, and after joining the Department chaired the North American Forestry Conference at Ottawa in 1963, and the Technical Forestry Committee in Rome previous to the 12th Biennial FAO Conference the same year. He also represented Canada at meetings of the FAO in 1964 and 1965. The following year he was Canadian delegate to the Sixth World Forestry Congress at Madrid and chaired a meeting on forest terminology.

In January of this year, Dr. Rousseau was a member of the National Research Council delegation that visited France to arrange an exchange of Canadian and French scientists. In February, with the Hon. Maurice Sauvé, he visited Peru to discuss technical and economic cooperation with the government of that country.

He is a member of the Canadian Institute of Forestry, a past president of the Quebec Corporation of Forest Engineers, past vice-president of the Quebec Corporation of Land Surveyors, and a member of the Canadian Forestry Association. He also has the distinction of being a member of the French Academy of Agriculture, Paris, and holds an honorary degree in Science from the University of New Brunswick.

Dr. Rousseau is married and has three sons and a daughter.



Alex Kingston (left), was honored recently on his retirement from the Department. Fellow employees in the Fire Research Institute presented him with a pair of binoculars, being handed over by Director Dave Williams.

M. L.-Z. Rousseau honoré

(suite de la page 1)

Brillante carrière

Avant d'entrer au service du ministère fédéral des Forêts, en 1962, M. Rousseau avait déjà une brillante carrière à son actif. En effet, la compétence de M. Rousseau s'est enrichie d'une expérience aussi vaste que variée, acquise par l'exercice de sa profession dans différents champs d'activité tels que l'entreprise privée, l'enseignement universitaire et les Services gouvernementaux. M. Rousseau compte aujourd'hui 42 ans de carrière dans la profession d'ingénieur forestier. Né en 1901, à Beauport, banlieue de Québec, M. Rousseau a fait ses études au Séminaire de Québec où il obtint son baccalauréat ès arts, puis à l'Université Laval où il se mérita un baccalauréat en arpentage, en 1924, et en génie forestier, en 1925.

Après onze années de pratique privée comme arpenteur et ingénieur forestier, M. Rousseau fut nommé, en 1937, chef de la Division de la classification des terres, au ministère de la Colonisation de la province de Québec. De 1940 à 1962, il a occupé le poste de professeur de botanique et d'écologie forestière, à la faculté d'Arpentage et de Génie forestier de Laval. Au cours de cette période, il fut successivement secrétaire-adjoint, secrétaire, vice-doyen puis doyen de cette faculté.

Rôle de premier plan

M. Rousseau a joué un rôle de premier plan dans l'organisation de l'enseignement scientifique au Canada français. Il a été l'un des artisans de la recherche forestière au Québec, ayant été élu, en 1954, premier président de la Fondation pour les recherches forestières de l'Université Laval. Il passa l'année 1956 en France, en qualité de professeur d'échange à la

Sorbonne, et à l'Ecole nationale des Eaux et Forêts à Nancy, sous les auspices de l'Institut scientifique franco-canadien. M. Rousseau a représenté l'université Laval au sein de divers organismes scientifiques et forestiers, au Canada et en Europe.

Il présida, en 1963, la conférence de la Commission forestière de l'Amérique du Nord, tenue à Ottawa, ainsi que les séances du Comité technique sur les Forêts, tenues à Rome, en préparation de la XIIe conférence biennale de la FAO, la même année. M. Rousseau a aussi représenté le Canada, lors des Conférences de la FAO, en 1964 et 1965. L'année suivante, il fut délégué, par le gouvernement canadien, au 6e Congrès mondial de la forêt, à Madrid, où il a agi comme président du comité de la terminologie forestière.

1967

En janvier de cette année, M. Rousseau faisait partie de la délégation du Conseil national de recherches, envoyée en France pour établir un programme d'échanges de scientifiques entre ce pays et le Canada. En février, il accompagnait l'hon. Maurice Sauvé au Pérou, en vue de l'institution possible d'une collaboration technique et économique avec le gouvernement péruvien.

M. Rousseau est membre de l'Institut forestier du Canada; ancien président de la Corporation des Ingénieurs forestiers du Québec; ancien vice-président de la Corporation des Arpentiers du Québec; membre de l'Association forestière canadienne. En outre, M. Rousseau est membre de la section de sylviculture de l'Académie d'Agriculture de France, depuis 1960, et détient un doctorat honorifique ès sciences de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick.



This exhibit in Vancouver's Pacific National Exhibition tells the story of some of the Department's many activities. At left is Regional Information Officer W. A. Edwards, chatting with T. A. D. Woods, a technician at the Victoria Forest Research Lab, who helped out in manning the exhibit.

Record crowd enjoys RA annual picnic



Over 350 people, the largest crowd ever to attend a Department headquarters picnic, enjoyed an afternoon outing at Parent Beach, Lac Philippe July 27. The usual beach activities, combined with egg-and-spoon and sack races for the young and young-at-heart, added to the afternoon enjoyment.

Hot dogs and cold drinks at the refreshment stand were a popular attraction for the young fry. Organizers for the successful event were Ron Lefebvre, chairman of the R. A. committee, Randy Ross, who directed the races, and other members of the committee. Door prizes were won by Miss Sandy Wilson, Leonard O'Connor, and G. Griffith.

Photos by Jim Scrimger and Mike Biddall



Centennial arboretum started at Gagetown forestry station

FREDERICTON — The latest centennial project of Base Gagetown Forestry Station and the Forest Research Laboratory here is an arboretum at the Base Boy Scout headquarters.

It is a joint undertaking, with the cooperation of Oromocto District Council of the Boy Scout Association, Cubs, Girl Guides and Brownies. Trees, signs and planting, and growing information were supplied by the Department and the project got under way in early June. Trees of 25 indigenous species

were planted near the Department's forestry station on Broad Road, Oromocto. John C. Boynton, Forest Management Officer, supervised the planting and spacing, which was done by Scouts, Cubs, Guides and Brownies.

Plans for the arboretum include use by Scouts, Guides and their affiliates for tree recognition courses. Eventually it is hoped the arboretum will attain a park-like appearance, besides serving educational and historic functions.



The Department's Centennial project at Base Gagetown, New Brunswick, is an arboretum being developed with the assistance of local youth groups. Youngsters are shown in these photos planting trees under the direction of Department member Merlyn Scott.

Régional advisory group meeting held in Alberta

CALGARY — The second meeting of the Alberta-Territories Regional Program Advisory Committee was held in Calgary June 15, with all members attending.

Attending as observers were Dr. R. B. Foster, Director, Forest Products Laboratory, Vancouver, and T. C. Clarke, Director, Forest Economics Research Institute, Ottawa, both of whom were in Calgary at the time for discussions preparatory to the inauguration of forest products and forest economics programs in the region.

Full and frank discussions of Forestry Branch programs are becoming the hallmark of R.P.A.C. proceedings, through mutual exchanges of ideas and views on regional forestry problems of all kinds. It is likely that twice yearly meetings will become the standard pattern of R.P.A.C. operations, one in February and one in June.

tern of R.P.A.C. operations, one in February and one in June.

Dr. R.W. Meyer receives award

VANCOUVER — Dr. R. W. Meyer, a professional member of the Wood Biology Section, Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory, won second prize in the 18th annual international Wood Award competition of the Forest Products Research Society and Wood and Wood Products magazine. He received the award at the 21st annual meeting of the society held in Vancouver from July 2 to 7.

Dr. Meyer's award was for a paper entitled "Ultrastructural Ontogeny of Tyloses in *Quercus alba* L.", which was based on Ph.D. thesis research conducted at New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, N.Y. The study, with the aid of an electron microscope, was supported by the U.S. National Science Foundation.



Pulp section in operation

VANCOUVER — The only facility for pulping research within the Department, in a country where pulp-and-paper manufacturing is the first export industry, has been in organization for the past year at the Forest Products Laboratory in Vancouver, B.C.

"Our basic research staff and equipment are now practically complete," says Dr. John L. Keays, Head of the Pulp Section. "We are initiating research studies in five pertinent pulping fields, which are considered to be of interest to the Canadian pulp-and-paper industry."

Dr. Keays describes the projects as follows:

1. The effect of outdoor pulp chip and sawdust storage on the yield and quality of pulp.
2. The use of increment cores of wood rather than chips in pulping studies, with particular reference to the development of micro-pulping techniques.
3. Whole-tree pulping — the use of roots, stumps, boles, tops and branches in pulp manufacture.
4. The effect of various types and intensities of wood rot on pulp yield and quality.
5. Research on the pulping potential of various species and types, soundness, etc., to meet the needs of the Department across Canada.

To accomplish these ends, a complete small-scale pulp mill has been assembled in a ground-level room at the federal laboratory in Vancouver. A professional staff of six has been assembled over the past year, as well as a staff of five supporting technicians.

All of the scientists are now at work with the exception of Dr. John Manville, who will report to the laboratory in December.

Dr. Keays, head of the section, came to the laboratory from a 24-year career as researcher and research administrator for MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. and one of its predecessor companies, Powell River Co. Ltd.

Dr. Kenneth Hunt, research scientist in charge of wood-carbohydrates research, came to the federal laboratory after two years of industrial chemistry research for Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd., Guelph, Ontario.

Dr. John Manville, research scientist in charge of lignin research, has had thorough training in organic chemistry leading to a 1967 Ph.D. degree from the University of B.C.

John Bagley, pulping supervisor, came to the laboratory after 26 years in the research department of MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. and the old Powell River Co. Ltd. A. Kuechler, senior carbohydrates technician, holds chemical technologists' diploma from the Institute of Chemical Technology, Vienna, Austria. His experience includes 12 years with the B.C. Research Council and the Electric Reduction Co. of Canada Ltd.

R. Cortez, senior pulping technician, received a B.Sc. degree in chemistry in Manila, Philippine Islands, and worked for the Bataan Pulp and Paper Mills Inc. there before coming to the Vancouver laboratory in 1966.

Staff of the Pulp Section is further strengthened by four intermediate pulping technicians and one junior pulping technician.

Every hour of every day, enough newsprint is manufactured in Canada to completely blanket Expo 67 seven times.

Harold MacLean joins Institute

VANCOUVER — Friends and fellow workers of Harold (Mac) MacLean were not surprised to learn of his recent distinction — being made a Fellow of the Chemical Institute of Canada.



His career in chemistry at the Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory, where he is Head of the Wood Chemistry and Preservation Section, has followed the pattern of earlier achievements, both military and academic. In 1945 he was made a Member of the British Empire for exemplary service in the RCAF. Returning to the University of British Columbia he successfully completed his graduation by winning the coveted Governor General's Medal, given to the graduating student in the Faculties of Arts and Science with the highest academic standing.

In becoming a Fellow of the Chemical Institute, Mr. MacLean joins a select group of chemists. His research has been directed to the chemistry of Western Canadian conifers with particular reference to the chemical extractives of these species, the components of wood extractable with neutral organic solvents and water. Studies of this nature have contributed not only to better understanding of the chemical structure of wood, but also to the solution of problems of direct concern to the forest industry.

The Bear Truth

The high-altitude resort town of Banff is becoming as famous for student-employee hi-jinks as it is for beauty. One incident this summer involved a student from eastern Canada who borrowed a bear rug from a resident and regularly went to the bear-stomping ground — the town dump. Here he would shroud the bearskin around himself and prowled about on all fours — much to the amusement of tourists.

One tourist, undoubtedly new to nature, threw a sandwich to the "student-bear" who growled, "Thank you". Whereupon the sandwich-throwing tourist was heard to remark, while departing in blissful ignorance: "My, these Canadians are clever at training their wild animals!"

Department scientist "Down Under"

Dr. P. J. B. Duffy, research scientist with the Forestry Branch's Alberta-Yukon-N.W.T. Region, has been posted to Australia, where he is working with a team of scientists carrying out land resource surveys near Canberra. He sends back the following description of his work, and early impressions of life down under.

My transfer was granted to permit me to work with the Division of Land Research of the CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization) during a particularly active phase of its program. During 1967-68, the conventional land resource surveys of large portions of Australia have been curtailed to permit the staff to appraise the usefulness of the completed surveys carried out over the last 20 years. At the same time, methods are being critically examined with the hope that new techniques will be incorporated in future surveys.

To assist in the development of new methodology, visiting scientists have been invited to work with the division for periods of several months.

In order to focus new findings on a survey sheet, a 3500-square-mile area (the Queanbeyan-Shoalhaven area) that adjoins Canberra was selected and a conventional resource survey was initiated. As with other CSIRO surveys, the entire operation is being conducted by a team of scientists. I carry out the work on land capability.

By the end of October we intend to have completed the preliminary mapping on aerial photographs and mosaics, the field survey, final mapping, and the report writing. This will permit the final report to be published by August, 1968, when the International Society of Soil Science Congress and a Symposium of Land Classification take place in Australia.

Complete Survey

We completed the field survey in a 40-day period working six days a week



Survey team in New South Wales, Australia. Left to right are: standing, Dr. Pat Duffy; Laurie Adams, technical assistant; Bob Gunn, pedologist; Bob Story, ecologist; kneeling, Graham Yapp, technical officer; and Bob Galloway, geomorphologist.

in the field and the seventh in the office. Australian winter weather is cool, mindful of a Canadian autumn. This compensates for the troublesome flies, the heat and a minor snake hazard — all of which characterize an Australian summer field season.

One's first reaction to the countryside here is the almost total domination of the forest by eucalyptus species. Other highlights are the occasional "roo" (kangaroo) or wallaby barreling across the landscape and, as George Bernard Shaw once said, "Altogether too many sheep."

Because this area was not glaciated during the Ice Age, the landscape is best mapped by following the bedrock geology and vegetation. This can be done using simple aerial photo interpretation equipment and it is found that similar patterns of land features such as drainage, rock outcrops, relief and vegetation, have similar soils and land capability. This is the basis of the CSIRO method — to map patterns

on aerial photos. If differences occur on the ground which are not visible or reflected on aerial photos, then they do not form a basis for mapping.

By working on the Queanbeyan-Shoalhaven survey through to the publication of the report and maps, I expect to gain a fairly complete picture of the CSIRO methods and to then appraise them for application in the rural development land research program in Canada.

To Papua

In September I expect to join a team in the survey of the lower Fly River area in Papua. This is to give an insight into methods employed in reconnaissance surveys of complex tropical landscapes and vegetation.

During November, our group will spend several weeks in east-central Queensland attempting to correlate land units as mapped on three contiguous survey areas.

Apart from these major assignments, the Queanbeyan-Shoalhaven team has presented a seminar on the area's land resources, and conducted a three-day tour of the area for the benefit of CSIRO staff and potential users of the reported information.

In the near future I will attend the annual meeting of the CSIRO Division of Land Research in Canberra during which the entire professional staff will meet to deliberate on the theme of "site productivity". At the request of the division, I will give a lecture on "Assessment of Site Productivity". The division has asked for another seminar later in the year to be titled "The Canada Land Inventory and the ARDA program".

Human carelessness causes more than 4,000 forest fires in Canada each year. These burn more than 2,000,000 acres of forested land every day. This loss affects everyone.



Typical southern tablelands in the Queenbeyan-Shoalhaven survey area, with rough pasture in the foreground, grain crops in the valley and rough wooded uplands in the background.

Couillard nommé sous-ministre

(suite de la page 1)

des délégations canadiennes lors de réunions des conseils économiques des Nations Unies, de l'OTAN, de GATT, du Fonds monétaire international, de la Banque internationale, du Plan Colombo et ainsi que de plusieurs missions du Commonwealth.

Originaire d'Ottawa

Natif d'Ottawa, il a étudié à l'Université d'Ottawa et a obtenu son baccalauréat en Commerce, avec spécialisation en économie, à l'Université Queen's en 1938. Après avoir passé deux ans avec l'industrie privée, M. Couillard est entré, en 1940, à la Commission des prix et du commerce en temps de guerre. L'année suivante, il a participé à l'établissement de la Commission d'assurance-chômage. Plus tard, la même année, il s'est engagé comme soldat dans l'Armée canadienne et il a atteint le grade de capitaine en faisant du service au Royaume-Uni et dans le nord-ouest de l'Europe.

Démobilisé de l'armée, M. Couillard est entré au ministère du Commerce et il a assisté au congrès de fondation de l'Accord général sur les tarifs douaniers et le commerce (GATT) en 1945; il est demeuré trois ans à Genève où il s'est occupé de relations commerciales internationales.

Affaires extérieures

Il est entré au ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1948 et devint l'un

des membres de la première Commission permanente canadienne pour l'Organisation européenne de coopération économique. Il est devenu représentant suppléant du Canada auprès de l'OECE, à Paris, en octobre 1950. De septembre 1951 à mars 1952, monsieur Couillard était chargé d'affaires à Paris et, en cette qualité, il a pris part à la Conférence économique de l'OTAN, à Lisbonne.

En 1952, il est devenu premier secrétaire à Londres où, l'année suivante, il fut nommé conseiller économique. De 1954 à 1956, il occupa le poste de conseiller à l'ambassade du Canada à Washington. Il est revenu à Ottawa en 1957 pour diriger la section économique du ministère des Affaires extérieures.

Carrière d'ambassadeur

En décembre 1958, il fut nommé ambassadeur au Vénézuéla et, en janvier 1962, ambassadeur en Norvège et en Islande. A ce titre, il a assisté, à Genève, aux réunions préparatoires au "Kennedy Round" sur les négociations tarifaires.

Monsieur Couillard a été désigné directeur du Conseil économique du Canada en 1963; il a été élu vice-président du Conseil en janvier 1964. Il fut président d'un comité du Conseil sur la productivité et fut membre du Comité exécutif de ce comité ainsi que du Comité des relations ouvrières.

M. et Mme Couillard, qui ont deux filles et cinq garçons, résident à Ottawa.

Department fire-fighters win Maritimes contest

FREDERICTON — Forest-fire fighters from the Forestry Branch's Base Gagetown Forestry Station proved their mettle and know-how by capturing top honors in a province-wide forest fire suppression competition in late June.

Team members Blaine Hunter, crew chief; David Braman; Kenneth Cooper; Fred Makepeace and Leo Knorr emerged top crew for New Brunswick Forest Fire District No. 4 in earlier competition.

Eight teams competed, with five district winners clashing for provincial honors. The Base Gagetown Forestry Station team was awarded the Harry A. Corey Limited Trophy, presented by Ersel Corey of Harvey, N.B.

The contest is designed to teach familiarity with fire equipment, and all equipment used in a normal forest fire is employed. Judges for the final test were: Bob Spurway, instructor, Maritime Forest Ranger School, Fredericton; Elwyn Doyle, former Provincial Agreements Liaison Officer with the department and Bob Evans, mechanic with the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources.

In the initial competition for N.B. District No. 4, a team from Rothesay

Paper Corporation competed along with various ranger district teams and the winning department group.

The event was first held in 1965 and last year's winning team hailed from N.B. District No. 5 in Edmundston. The N.B. Department of Natural Resources supplied individual trophies for winners.



Nine staff members at Vancouver Forest Products Lab recently received university degrees. Back row, left to right are Olaf Knezevic, J. Hejjas, H. Moeck and J. R. T. Hailey; front row, L. A. Trebilco, S. P. Fox, I. H. Rogers, R. W. Meyer and A. Hamori-Torok.



Chasing bugs down the streets of Sault Ste. Marie isn't a normal pastime for staff members of the Insect Pathology Research Institute — in this case it was part of the annual community-night parade.

Department photographers receive contest awards

Two Department photographers have won top prizes in international photographic competitions.

Hellmut Schade, newly-appointed Chief Photographer at Ottawa, and Victoria lab photographer Ed Chatelle received the awards for their entries in

two categories of the Biological Photographic Association of America competition, displayed in Toronto's Royal York Hotel August 20 to 24.

Mr. Schade took first prize in the illustrative color section with his entry "Apparatus for Purity Studies of Air", and second prize in the same category with a photo entitled "Refraction Studies in Liquids".

Mr. Chatelle won second prize for his photo "Larval Galleries of the Bark Beetle". As well, five of his six entries were accepted for display in the salon.

Vancouver staffers awarded degrees

VANCOUVER — Ten staff members of Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory received degrees in early June for achievements in higher education; all but one were from the University of British Columbia.

Four degrees were earned by members of the Wood Biology Section. These included Henry Moeck (M.Sc.), filling the lab's newly-created position of wood entomologist; Eric L. Johnson (B.Sc.); Leslie Ann Trebilco (B.Sc.); and Dr. Robert W. Meyer (Ph.D.), who received his degree from New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N.Y.

Two members of the Timber Engineering Section were awarded U.B.C. degrees — Selwyn P. Fox (M. Applied Science), and Olaf Knezevic (B.Sc.).

Both members of the lab's Biometrics Section earned degrees — Joe Hejjas (M.F.), and Mrs. A. Hamori-Torok (B.Sc.).

Sole member of the Wood Chemistry and Preservation Section who received a degree was Dr. I. H. Rogers (Ph.D.). One member of the Plywood Section, J. R. T. Hailey, was granted a B.Sc. degree from U.B.C.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Forest

Forest is a land area with trees, shrubs and other woody plants. It is a source of timber, fuelwood, and other forest products. Forests also play a vital role in the environment, providing habitat for wildlife, regulating the climate, and protecting the soil.

Conservation

Conservation is the management and protection of natural resources, including forests. It involves the sustainable use of these resources, ensuring that they are available for future generations. Conservation efforts include reforestation, afforestation, and the establishment of protected areas.

**Ministère des forêts
et du développement rural**



the link le lien

The Link is the staff publication of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, the Hon. Maurice Sauvé, and is produced by the Information and Technical Services Division.

"Le Lien" est publié à l'intention du personnel du Ministère des Forêts et du Développement rural, avec l'autorisation du ministre, l'honorable Maurice Sauvé. La Division de l'Information et des Renseignements techniques se charge de la rédaction et de la publication de ce bulletin trimestriel.

Vol. 4, No. 3

OTTAWA, CANADA

December — décembre 1967

A memorable year

Looking back over the past 12 months, we can take pride in the fact that our Centennial Year of Confederation was also a period of continuing expansion and increased activity for the Department of Forestry and Rural Development. As we look to the future, I know that the fine record established by this Department in its first few years will be maintained and extended.

During the year, we bade farewell to a trusted friend, Dr. L. Z. Rousseau, who had served with distinction as Deputy Minister since 1962, and we welcomed his successor, Mr. Louis Couillard. I am sure Mr. Couillard will receive the same excellent cooperation

and loyalty extended to Dr. Rousseau.

It is fitting at this time of year to reflect on the meaning and importance of our work to all Canadians. Our Department's contribution in the fields of forest research and rural development represents a very real service to the nation. In working for the betterment of Canada's great forest industry and for the optimum utilization of her rural resources — above all, her human resources — you are contributing significantly to the advancement of the country as a whole.

I welcome this opportunity to wish each of you a Merry Christmas and every success in the New Year.

Maurice Sauvé

Année mémorable

A vous tous, collaborateurs qui, de près ou de loin, m'avez épaulé pour mener à bien la tâche qui incombe au ministère des Forêts et du Développement rural, je tiens à offrir mes vœux les plus sincères à l'occasion de Noël et de la Nouvelle Année.

La rétrospection de cette année, au caractère particulier pour nous, Canadiens, nous incite à nous rapprocher davantage pour partager un sentiment de légitime fierté. En effet, au cours de 1967, nous avons tenu à évoquer, par des multiples réalisations et des célébrations de toutes sortes, cent années de notre Histoire constitutionnelle et de progrès dans toutes les sphères de l'activité humaine. Fiers de nos accomplissements, de notre passé et de la grandeur que quelques générations seulement ont donnée à notre Canada, il nous faudra désormais tourner les yeux

vers un avenir que vous et moi voulons forger dans l'harmonie et l'unité des Canadiens de toutes les provinces.

Notre Ministère est relativement jeune mais il est déjà riche de belles réalisations. Toute réalisation repose sur la collaboration; la vôtre a fait ses preuves. Et parce que ces réalisations, qu'elles se situent dans le secteur des Forêts ou du Développement rural, sont intimement liées à l'essor du Canada, vous participez de façon tangible à l'amélioration du bien-être de tous les Canadiens.

Au seuil de 1968, je souhaite ardemment que vous conserviez ce dynamisme et cette conscience professionnelle qui donne au travail sa noblesse, et à l'homme une profonde satisfaction. Ceci rejoint les vœux de bonheur que je formule pour vous à l'occasion de la Nouvelle Année.

Maurice Sauvé

Toute réalisation repose sur la collaboration

Il y a à peine quelques mois, j'avais l'honneur de remplacer M. L. Z. Rousseau au poste de sous-ministre. Toutefois, dans ce court laps de temps, il m'a été possible de me rendre compte de la sincérité et de l'effort déployé par les employés du Ministère dans l'accomplissement de leurs fonctions. J'ai eu l'occasion de travailler de concert avec un bon nombre d'entre vous. Malheureusement, il m'a été impossible de rencontrer la majeure partie de ceux qui oeuvrent en dehors de la Capitale. Avec la nouvelle année, je compte bien pouvoir m'acquitter de cette agréable tâche.

L'année qui s'achève a été pour nous tous une année mémorable. Elle a per-

mis à des milliers de Canadiens, d'un océan à l'autre, de se mieux connaître et de s'apprécier davantage, à l'occasion du Centenaire de la Confédération et de l'Expo '67. Elle a permis encore à quelque soixante nations, présentes à l'Exposition universelle et internationale de 1967, de voir le Canada à l'oeuvre et, en retour, les Canadiens ont eu la Terre des Hommes à leur porte.

Le temps des Fêtes est généralement consacré aux réjouissances familiales et c'est de tout coeur que j'exprime à vous et aux vôtres mes vœux bien sincères d'un Joyeux Noël et d'une Bonne et Heureuse Année. Ainsi 1968 sera le prolongement de l'année mémorable qu'a été pour nous tous l'année qui vient de s'écouler.

L. Z. Rousseau

A very real service

In the few short months since I had the honour of assuming the post of Deputy Minister, following Dr. L. Z. Rousseau, I have come to appreciate the sincere and conscientious manner in which the employees of this Department apply themselves to their daily tasks. I have had the pleasure of direct contact with a number of you. Unfortunately, time has not yet permitted me to visit with all our different organizations across the land. My hope is that the New Year will provide ample opportunity for me to remedy this situation.

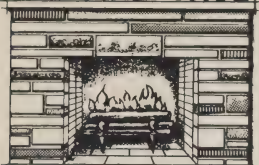
The year 1967 has indeed been a memorable one for all of us. The Centennial of Confederation and Expo 67 have provided an unparalleled opportunity for Canadians of all walks of

life to come together and get to know each other better. It has seen close to 60 nations gather in our country to participate in the greatest World Fair of all time. The peoples of these nations have mingled with us and we with them, and the resultant interchange has produced a new aura of cooperation and understanding among men of goodwill.

The festive season, now upon us, is traditionally a time for happy family reunions and my hope is that each of you will be so blessed on this occasion. May I express to you and your families my most sincere wishes for a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year. May the spirit which has inspired us all in the year of our great Centennial stay with us, and grow, throughout 1968.

L. Z. Rousseau

THE FIREPLACE



"Christmas comes but once a year
And when it comes it brings
good cheer."

This is not always self-evident in those few frenzied weeks before the festive day. Each noon hour sees a flood of harried civil servants pouring out of the Ivory Tower heading for the market place. Some, better prepared or with well-organized wives, are grimly clutching little lists. Others come stumbling out with glazed eyes and that preoccupied expression, setting forth to buy something for Aunt Agatha.

A search of the shops soon reveals that those little boxes of initialled handkerchiefs that one used to get are no longer available. The stores which once sold such everyday items as handkerchiefs, tea towels, etc., have given way to glamorous Boutiques which offer brilliant dangling earrings the size of a ship's anchor, or beaten brass hookah pipes. A search through the drug store next door is even less helpful. Aunt Agatha was never really much of a swinger and somehow a "Veil of Arpeggio" does not seem to be quite the thing.

Of course there are also harried males who set out to buy gifts for their wives. Their lot is made easier by the skill and merchandising ability of the shopkeepers who bring forth all their flame-coloured and black lace-trimmed lingerie in a glamorous display. The poor oaf stumbles in, and eventually, after some confused mumbling, stumbles out again clutching a beautifully gift-wrapped package containing a filmy garment that would be suitable perhaps in the harem of some Eastern potentate. The shopkeeper is secure in the knowledge that no Size 40 wife would want to disillusion her husband by returning the Size 14 bikini-type raiment the dope has been seduced into buying. The storekeeper knows it will be greeted with cries of delight and joy and "saved for a special occasion".

However, those males, both with and without children, who find themselves with a few moments to spare in the noon hour will be found in the toy department happily playing with road racing sets or electric trains. Thus, all in all it is a time of tumult and confusion but a happy time withal.

This explains why what might at other times indicate a disaster in the Art world is accepted casually and with little more than a passing glance. The sign in the window of one of the local art galleries reads "Closed for Hanging".

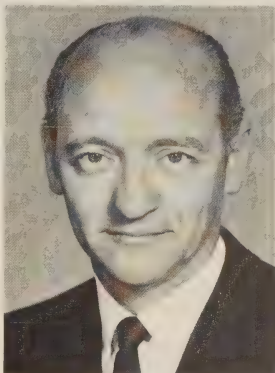
Dr. V. J. Nordin heads CIF

Dr. Vidar J. Nordin, this Department's Forest Pathology research coordinator, was elected President of the Canadian Institute of Forestry during the annual CIF-SAF convention in Ottawa.

More than 1,400 Canadian and American foresters met in the Chateau Laurier October 15 to 19 to discuss matters of mutual interest.

The newly-elected CIF President replaces D. I. Crossley as head of an organization which now embraces more than 2,200 individuals working in all fields of forestry. His counterpart in the Society of American Foresters is W. D. Hagenstein, who also took part in the recent joint meeting.

The delegates, from all parts of the U.S. and Canada, visited various forestry installations in the Ottawa area during guided tours October 17.



Dr. V. J. Nordin, newly-elected President of the Canadian Institute of Forestry.



Delegates at the CIF-SAF convention in Ottawa took part in guided tours of forestry installations in this area. Here a delegate signs up for one of the several tours.

Les délégués au congrès conjoint de l'ICF et de la SFA ont pu profiter de visites guidées dans différentes installations forestières de la région. On voit ici un des congressistes s'inscrivant pour l'une des excursions.

Many Department members took part in discussions and study sessions at the convention, and assisted in organizing various events. Dr. D. R. Redmond was chairman of the convention's host committee.

Some of the people who took part in panel and group discussions were: C. S. Brown, Coordinator, Recreation Land Inventory; Dr. R. M. Newnham, Forest Management Research and Services

Institute; Dr. I. C. M. Place, Maritimes Regional Director; D. R. MacDonald and R. F. Morris of the Forest Research Lab., Fredericton; G. Wallis, Victoria Forest Research Lab.; and L. G. Arvantis, Forest Management Research Institute, Ottawa.

The Department also supplied an exhibit, explaining its forest products research.



Dr. D. R. Redmond, CIF-SAF convention host committee chairman, addresses the windup gathering of 1400 American and Canadian foresters at the Chateau Laurier.

V. J. Nordin élu président

M. Vidar J. Nordin, coordonnateur de la recherche en pathologie forestière du Ministère, a été élu président de l'Institut canadien de Foresterie, lors du congrès annuel tenu à Ottawa, conjointement avec la Société des Forestiers américains.

Cet événement qui avait lieu au Chateau Laurier, du 15 au 19 octobre, a réuni quelque 1,400 forestiers canadiens et américains qui ont pu discuter

à loisir de questions les intéressant mutuellement.

Le nouveau président élu de l'ICF, M. Nordin, succède à M. D. I. Crossley à la tête d'une organisation groupant plus de 2,200 individus qui exercent leur profession dans toutes les sphères d'activité en foresterie. Son homologue à la Société des Forestiers américains est M. W. D. Hagenstein qui assistait aussi au congrès conjoint.

Les délégués ont eu l'occasion de visiter de nombreuses installations forestières de la région d'Ottawa lors d'une visite organisée le 17 octobre.

Plusieurs forestiers attachés au Ministère ont pris une part active dans l'organisation, les discussions et les sessions d'étude du congrès: M. D. R. Redmond, entre autres, a agi comme président du comité de réception du congrès. MM. C. S. Brown, coordonnateur de l'Inventaire des terres utilisées à des fins récréatives; R. M. Newnham, de l'Institut de recherches et services en aménagement forestier; I. C. M. Place, directeur régional pour les Maritimes; D. R. MacDonald et R. F. Morris du Laboratoire de Recherche forestière de Frédéricton; G. Wallis, du Laboratoire de Recherche forestière de Victoria et L. G. Arvantis de l'Institut de recherche en aménagement forestier, à Ottawa, sont parmi les représentants du Ministère qui ont participé à des discussions de groupe.

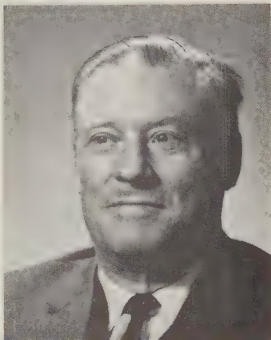
Le Ministère y avait aussi aménagé un stand décrivant certains travaux de recherche effectués dans ses Laboratoires de Produits forestiers.

George Bedell retires after 42 years service

MAPLE — A man who helped foster better relations between federal forest research scientists and provincial and industrial foresters retired recently after 42 years of service.

George H. D. Bedell, head of the Department's Ontario Silviculture and Fire Section, began his career in forestry at Ottawa in 1925. A year later he moved to Dauphin, Manitoba as forest engineer for the Riding Mountain National Forest.

Mr. Bedell was honored prior to his retirement at a dinner-party attended by associates and friends from Maple, Ottawa, Petawawa, Toronto and Sault Ste. Marie. He received a long-service scroll and a purse of money.



During his career in Manitoba, Mr. Bedell was officer-in-charge of Whiteshell Forest Reserve, and Forest Engineer of the province's Western District. From 1940 to 1946 he served in the Canadian Army and rose to the rank of Captain.

In 1946 he rejoined the federal forestry service and was officer-in-charge of the Ontario Research Unit in Ottawa. In 1960 he became District Forest Officer for Ontario, with headquarters at Richmond Hill. On reorganization of the Department in 1965 he became head of the Silviculture and Fire Section. In these positions he was responsible for silvicultural studies and the development of mensuration tables now in wide use in the province.

Born in Merrickville in 1903, Mr. Bedell received his elementary and secondary education in Kingston, and attended University of Toronto. He is married and has a daughter and two grandchildren living in Kingston. He plans to retire to Kingston.

German forester visits Canada

SAULT STE. MARIE — Dr. Arthur Kohler, Forestry Secretary for the German Embassy in Washington D.C. toured the Department's facilities here in September.

Dr. Kohler was particularly interested in the Ontario Insect and Disease Survey headed by Dr. W. L. Sippell, which provides up-to-date reports on the status of insect pests throughout the province. He also discussed aspects of the entomology program, headed by Dr. G. W. Green, and observed a water-bombing demonstration by Ontario Lands and Forests personnel.

Object of Dr. Kohler's visit to the area was to provide an exchange of forestry information between this country and Germany.



Dr. W. L. Sippell, head of Ontario Region Insect and Disease Survey, and Dr. A. Kohler, Forestry Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, D.C., take a close look at some insect samples.

Whither bilingualism?

by W. A. Reeks

Over the past decade, Canada has accelerated its program of bilingualism hoping that it will help to create better social and political understanding between the francophiles and the anglophiles.

I am solidly behind the program, but my faith in its anticipated accomplishment was momentarily shaken during a recent visit to Switzerland. Because of Switzerland's four official languages, most Swiss are bilingual, many are trilingual, and some are quadrilingual. Despite their unique ability to communicate, some ethnic groups in Switzerland still have political and social problems. This is apparent in the Jura which is predominantly French-speaking, whereas the remainder of its associated canton is predominantly German-speaking.

For about 20 years the Jura has been trying to separate from its canton and periodically the citizens of this area publicize their cause by destroying bridges, setting fires, and using other familiar tactics to make their presence felt in Bern, but the Jura cause is frustrated by federal law which years ago

fixed the total number of cantons in Switzerland at 22. Nevertheless, the Jura continues with its propaganda program.

After de Gaulle's famous Montreal speech, leaders of the Jura sent the renowned general a telegram of congratulation. I personally experienced the electric feelings of the Jura on September 10, 1967, when I visited Delémont, one of the largest towns of the Jura. On that date the local citizens used a mammoth parade to give vent to their political feelings. The parade featured several bands, many floats and marching groups of shouting students. Of approximately 25 floats, no fewer than three as well as many hand placards, brought attention to the Canada-Quebec situation and the more vociferous of the marchers hysterically proclaimed "séparatisme".

If Canada can learn a lesson from the Jura incident, it is simply this. Bilingualism by itself is not enough to cement relationships; its usefulness will be complete only when the two groups sit together and use their tools of communication to study the total consequence of separatism in all regions of Canada.

Où mène le bilinguisme?

par W. A. Reeks

Au cours de la dernière décennie, le Canada a intensifié son programme de bilinguisme dans l'espoir de créer un courant de bonne entente sociale et politique entre francophones et anglophones.

Je suis entièrement en faveur de ce programme, mais ma foi en son succès s'est trouvée momentanément ébranlée lors d'une récente visite en Suisse. La Suisse a quatre langues officielles et, dans ce contexte, la plupart des Suisses sont bilingues, un bon nombre sont trilingues et quelques-uns sont quadrilingues.

En dépit de leur facilité à communiquer avec les autres groupes ethniques, certains groupes éprouvent encore des difficultés politiques et sociales. Ce fait apparaît en particulier dans le Jura, région à majorité francophone du canton de Berne qui, lui, est en majorité allemande.

Depuis environ 20 ans le Jura essaie de former un canton à part et, périodiquement, les habitants de cette région attirent l'attention de Berne sur leur demande en détruisant des ponts, en allumant des incendies ou en usant de toutes sortes de méthodes énergiques. Mais le Jura se bute à une disposition de la loi fédérale qui, il y a de cela bien longtemps, a fixé à 22 le nombre total de Cantons en Suisse. Cependant, le Jura persiste dans sa propagande d'autonomie.

Après que de Gaulle eût prononcé son fameux discours de Montréal, les dirigeants du Jura ont envoyé un télégramme de félicitations au célèbre général. J'ai eu personnellement l'occasion de me rendre compte à quel point l'atmosphère du Jura était chargée d'électricité, lors d'un voyage que je fis à

Delémont, une des plus grandes villes du Jura, en septembre dernier. Ce jour-là, la population locale organisait un défilé géant au cours duquel elle donnait libre cours à ses sentiments; plusieurs fanfares et de nombreux chars allégoriques participaient à cette manifestation que suivaient des groupes bruyants d'étudiants. Des quelque 25 chars qui figuraient dans le défilé, au moins trois étaient décorés de panneaux attirant l'attention sur la situation Canada-Québec; plusieurs fanfares arboraient aussi des écriteaux exploitant le même thème et une foule vociférante les suivait en hurlant "séparatisme".

Si le Canada peut tirer une leçon des événements qui se déroulent dans le Jura, elle se résume à ceci: Le bilinguisme en lui-même ne suffit pas à assurer la bonne entente; il faut aussi que les deux groupes se rencontrent et communiquent par tous les moyens possibles afin d'étudier ensemble les conséquences finales du séparatisme sur toutes les régions du Canada.

Dr. Rowe accepts University Post

Dr. J. S. Rowe, formerly coordinator of tree biology and forest soils and land, has accepted the post of Professor of Ecology at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon campus.

Dr. Rowe joined the federal forest research organization in 1948. He studied at the Universities of Alberta, Nebraska and Manitoba, obtaining a Ph.D. in 1956. Dr. Rowe first worked in the Manitoba-Saskatchewan region, and transferred to Ottawa in 1957 to specialize in forest ecology. He moved to Saskatchewan to begin his new duties in August.

NOUVELLES

DU PERSONNEL

NEWS

Effective October 1, 1967, contributions to the Superannuation Account will be retained in that account when an employee leaves the public service after reaching age 45, with two or more years of continuous service and ten or more years of pensionable service.

This recent change in the Public Service Superannuation Account will still entitle employees, at their option, to a return of contributions paid before October 1, 1967.

When a contributor with two or more years of continuous service and five or more years pensionable service leaves the Public Service other than by dismissal for misconduct, after age 60, he will still be entitled only to an immediate annuity.

The new provision concerning retention has neither the intent nor the effect of depriving relatively young employees in the public service of a return of their contributions.

The primary intent of the provision is to ensure that any person who leaves the public service at or after age 45, with ten or more years of pensionable service to his credit, will be entitled to receive an eventual pension based on at least that portion of his service which occurred on or after October 1, 1967. The retention of contributions is obviously a necessary consequence of the eventual benefit.

Many employees may be interested in learning of the extent to which this legislation conforms with similar legislation already in existence to meet the increasing public concern over pension portability. Very similar legislation has been enacted by the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Alberta, with respect to pension plans under their jurisdiction, and is receiving serious consideration in other provinces. The federal government has also enacted legislation of this kind which applies to pension plans organized and administered for the benefit of persons employed in connection with federal works, undertakings and businesses.

If you have any questions concerning your superannuation contributions or benefits, please contact your administrative Officer or the Personnel Administration Division in Ottawa.

Fire Prevention Week

FREDERICTON — Department members at Base Gagetown Station took an active part in the observance of National Fire Prevention Week October 15 to 21.

"100 Years of Firefighting" was the theme of a float entered by the station in a giant parade. It was appropriately decorated and carried forestry personnel representing firefighting crews of 1867 and 1967.

A compter du 1er octobre, les cotisations à la pension de retraite demeureront au compte de pension de toute personne qui quitte la Fonction publique après avoir atteint 45 ans, comptant en outre deux années ou plus de service continu et dix années ou plus de service ouvrant droit à la pension.

Cette récente modification de la Loi sur la pension de retraite de la Fonction publique laisse quand même aux employés le choix de retirer leurs cotisations payées avant le 1er octobre.

Toutefois, lorsqu'un contribuable comptant deux années ou plus de service continu et cinq années ou plus de service ouvrant droit à la pension quitte la Fonction publique après avoir atteint l'âge de 60 ans, pour d'autres motifs que le congédiement pour inconduite, il a droit à des prestations mensuelles immédiates mais ne peut retirer en bloc les cotisations qu'il a versées.

Premier objet

La nouvelle disposition en question, concernant le maintien des cotisations, n'a ni l'intention ni l'effet de prévenir le remboursement de leurs cotisations à des employés relativement jeunes de la Fonction publique. Elle a pour objet premier d'assurer que toute personne qui quitte la Fonction publique à l'âge de 45 ans ou dans la suite, et qui compte à son crédit dix années ou plus de service ouvrant droit à la pension, sera admissible à recevoir éventuellement une pension basée au moins sur cette partie de son service, accompli le ou après le 1er octobre 1967. Le maintien des cotisations versées au compte de pension est fait en prévision d'un éventuel remboursement mensuel.

Mesures analogues

Plusieurs employés seront curieux de savoir jusqu'à quel point cette mesure législative est en harmonie avec d'autres mesures analogues, adoptées par suite de l'intérêt croissant du public au sujet de la possibilité de transfert des pensions. Des lois de nature à peu près identique ont été édictées par les provinces d'Ontario, de Québec et d'Alberta, en rapport avec les régimes de pensions qui relèvent de la compétence de ces provinces; d'autres provinces étudient sérieusement la question. Le gouvernement fédéral a lui aussi adopté des mesures législatives du même genre visant les régimes de pension organisés et administrés à l'intention de personnes employées à certains travaux, entreprises ou affaires relevant de la juridiction fédérale.

Si vous avez des questions à poser sur vos cotisations de pension ou vos prestations, communiquez avec votre agent de l'administration ou avec la Division de l'administration du personnel à Ottawa.

Ontario research facilities moved to Sault Ste. Marie

SAULT STE. MARIE — Further consolidation of the Department's Ontario establishment took place in early September when forest disease survey personnel and equipment were transferred to Sault Ste. Marie.

Both units of the Insect and Disease Survey are now in the same location. The insect survey has been located in the Sault for 21 years, and the disease survey has operated out of the Maple laboratory for 15 years.

Staff for the disease survey, which now involves one research scientist, two technicians and three summer student positions, is to be enlarged to keep abreast of the growing work load in the province.

The Insect and Disease Survey is headed by Dr. W. L. Sippell, assisted by Dr. M. J. Larsen and H. L. Gross, both forest pathologists; A. H. Rose, a forest entomologist; and a number of laboratory technicians. In addition, J. E. MacDonald heads a field staff of

22 technicians located throughout the province during the summer field season.

New facilities for Edmonton

CALGARY — The first step in the transfer from Calgary to Edmonton of the Department's Alberta/Territories Regional staff has been completed with the opening of a branch office in the capital.

The Edmonton office includes the complete staff of the Management and Liaison Services Section, and selected staff attached to Forest Fire Research, Canada Land Inventory, Land Classification, Forest Soils Research, and Forest Pathology dealing with seedling diseases. Total staff comprises ten research officers, eight technicians, an office manager and a stenographer.

Plans call for completion of administrative offices and laboratories to house all staff in Edmonton by the summer of 1970. The new structure will be located on a ten-acre site on University of Alberta land in south-west Edmonton.

The sub-office is under the direction of Harry Johnson, head of the Forest Management and Liaison Services for the Alberta/Territories Region.

Nouvelle base à Edmonton

CALGARY — On a amorcé le déménagement, de Calgary à Edmonton, du bureau régional de l'Alberta/Territoires du Nord-Ouest, en inaugurant des nouveaux locaux dans la capitale provinciale.

Le bureau d'Edmonton abrite maintenant tout le personnel des Services d'aménagement et de liaison, et une partie du personnel attaché aux recherches sur les feux de forêt, à l'Inventaire des Terres du Canada, à la Classification des Terres, à la recherche sur les sols forestiers et à la recherche en pathologie en ce qui a trait aux maladies des semis. Au total, le personnel se compose de dix agents de recherche, huit techniciens, un directeur et un secrétaire.

Il y a déjà plusieurs années que l'on songe à ce déménagement, à la suite de l'évaluation des besoins futurs de recherche forestière dans cette région.

Les travaux devraient être terminés pour loger à Edmonton tout le personnel des bureaux administratifs et des laboratoires, dans l'été 1970. L'emplacement de dix acres du nouveau bâtiment se trouve sur le terrain de l'Université d'Alberta, dans le sud-ouest d'Edmonton.

Le directeur des nouveaux bureaux est M. Harry Johnson, chef des Services de liaison et d'aménagement forestier dans la région d'Alberta/Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Three additions at Sault Ste. Marie

SAULT STE. MARIE — Three appointments have been announced for the Ontario Region by Dr. R. M. Belyea, Regional Director.

Dr. Charles E. Dorworth and Dr. John B. Scarratt have been appointed research scientists, and Shelia J. Munro has been appointed Regional Editor.

Dr. Dorworth, a forest pathologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and received his bachelor's degree in forestry from Pennsylvania State University in 1959 and his masters degree from the same school in 1962. He received his doctorate from the University of Minnesota in 1966.

Dr. Scarratt, a silviculturist, was born in Kettering, England. He received his bachelor's degree in forestry from the University of Wales in 1959 and his doctorate from the same school in 1966.



R. L. J. Walsh, administrative officer in the Maritimes Region, has accepted a transfer to the deputy minister's audit branch, Department of National Defence. Mr. Walsh, who served one-and-one-half years with the Department, will remain in Fredericton.

Fire-fighting highlights field day at Gagetown

FREDERICTON — Forest-fire fighting competitions highlighted the sixth annual Forestry Field Day at Gagetown September 18.

Ranger Blaire Hunter's District Four Team won the pumping contest, and the District Three Team under Ranger Orville Anderson topped the fire line competition.

District Four Team, holders of the Provincial title, includes Leo Knorr, Roy Gillett, Ralph Moore and Dave Bramen. Members of the District Three Team are Ken Cheley, Russell Richards, George Morgan, and Dick Cochrane.

Blaire Hunter and Leo Knorr won the cross-cut sawing contest. Other champions were: best kettle-boiler, George Lunerang of Acadia Forest Experiment Station; small-bore marksmanship, Merlyn Scott of District One; ocular estimation, Gerald Magee of District Two; fire-finding, Angus Leger of Acadia.

Winning time for the pumping event was two minutes, 29 seconds. The competition simulates what could happen after men and equipment arrive at a fire.

Awards were presented by Dr. I. C. M. Place, Regional Director; Glen L. Davis, station superintendent; John Boynton, forest management officer; Ray Ivey, head ranger; and E. R. Maston, clerk-dispatcher at Gagetown. Ranger Scott was in charge of marksmanship, Mr. Boynton the fire-finding, and Murray Woods the log-sawing contest.



Dr. I. C. M. Place, (left), Maritimes Regional Director, chats with panelists at the 12th annual meeting of the Nova Scotia section, CIF. Left to right are Dr. Place, D. L. Eldridge, chairman; R. H. Burgess, Nova Scotia's Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests; and Leif Holt of Bowaters Mersey Paper Co.

Sault staffers will enjoy party

SAULT STE. MARIE — The annual Christmas party is almost an institution everywhere. The Ontario Region headquarters at Sault Ste. Marie is no exception.

This year's party, scheduled for December 14 in the new Canadian Legion Hall, will feature all the usual refinements that spell out a good time — turkey, fine music and prizes. Indications are that staff additions will swell the attendance figures.

Trees — like people — become less active as they grow old and are more susceptible to disease.

Couple improves on nature

CALGARY — An Alberta couple is adding new life to nature's deadwood and the resurrection is claimed to be amazing.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ferry, of Kananaskis do not claim to be miracle workers, but they have learned to smooth and finish carefully selected pieces of driftwood found in uncountable variations along mountain streams and lakes.

Their home, a two-storey log structure nestled in a mountain valley 50 miles west of Calgary, contains at least 100 pieces of multi-hued wood, ranging in size from three inches to six feet, and from as simple a design as a tiny shelf, to a nature-sculpted impressionistic coffee table fashioned from siamese-twin trees, joined together in the lower trunk and roots.

Mrs. Ferry, whose husband is superintendent of the Department's Kananaskis Research Station, started her collection three years ago "after finishing one piece of driftwood just out of curiosity". Since then she has finished, usually with clear plastic, several hundred items, some of which have been valued as high as \$500.

"The warm summer days are perfect for exploring the rivers and creeks," says Mrs. Ferry. "And the long winter nights are ideal for resurrecting the deadwood." The Ferry's garage is now full and waiting for "those long evenings beside a fire".

Some pieces of Mrs. Ferry's collection are remarkable for their imaginative variations. Hundreds of ornament holders, frames, lamps, shelves and tables have been made for friends and curiosity-seekers alike. And some pieces — such as the coffee table and a rumpus-room bar — are so rare that no monetary value can be attached to them.

Why is driftwood so attractive to collectors? Mrs. Ferry doesn't know for sure, but she points out that people have been seeking out nature's sculpted

works ever since prehistoric man began collecting rocks for beauty, and wood for decoration.

Then, too, she adds, the beauty of driftwood, like the beauty of women, lies in the eyes of the beholder. "And as everyone knows, there is no end to the variation in feminine looks — likewise with driftwood."

Research officer dies in Maritimes

FREDERICTON — Donald G. Cameron, 46, a research technician in the Maritimes Region, passed away in mid-June. He had been associated with the spruce budworm aerial spraying project since its inception.

Before joining the Department in 1947 Mr. Cameron taught school in New Brunswick, and served as an instructor in the Canadian Army.

He received a B.Sc. from the University of New Brunswick in 1947, majoring in biology, and won his M.A. in forest entomology from the University of Toronto in 1950.

Mr. Cameron was first employed in the Department as senior agricultural assistant, working on problems of birch dieback, and the bronze birch borer. His work with the spruce budworm project dates back to 1951. From 1953 to 1959 he was in charge of the project field camp at Nictau. In 1960 he assumed responsibility for various camps in central New Brunswick, and for organization of laboratory phases of extensive surveys carried out in the project. Shortly before his death he completed a valuable contribution on the prediction of spruce budworm development.

He is survived by his wife, the former Margaret Coburn of Fredericton, and three daughters.



It was a time for head-scratching when Gary Latreille attempted this drive at the annual Departmental golf tourney. He made a fine swing, but the driver (which was rented), just wasn't up to it.



Iris Gott holds the flag as Al Lang putts in during some of the action at the Department's annual golf tournament in Ottawa. Winner of the men's tourney was Terry Jameson, who won on a toss-up after tying with Al Blythe. Miss Devina Hay won the ladies' trophy; the low net prize went to Brian Stocks.

Regional personnel receive awards

Twenty-two regional staff members across the country received long-service awards recently.

Similar presentations, of a certificate and a pin or brooch, were made to the headquarters staff in Ottawa August 29. Receiving awards in the regions were:

Vancouver Forest Products Lab.: Mrs. Marjorie L. Buller, 27 years service; John Varley, 25 years.

B. C. Region: Miss J. M. Dixon, 31 years; V. H. Phelps, 31 years; D. N. Smith, 28 years; Dr. D. A. Ross, 26 years.

Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region: Miss

I. F. Adam, 29 years; Dr. George Bradley, 30 years; Vern Hildahl, 26 years; Lionel L. McDowall, 27 years.

Maritimes Region: Dr. R. F. Morris, 27 years; C. C. Smith, 36 years; L. E. Williams, 29 years; F. F. Elgee, 31 years.

Ontario Region: Dr. T. Bird, 27 years; Dr. S. G. Smith, 26 years; Dr. J. M. Cameron, 25 years; Dr. L. T. White, 30 years.

Petawawa Forest Experiment Station: M. J. Howard, 31 years; C. H. Scheuneman, 29 years; J. L. LeSage, 27 years; J. F. Cullen, 26 years.



Mrs. Marjorie Buller and John Varley accept award certificates from Vancouver lab director Dr. R. E. Foster.

Facilities expanded at Fredericton lab

FREDERICTON — Staff expansion has necessitated extensive redesign and enlargement of the former Forest Biology Laboratory on the U.N.B. campus.

Originally designed for 55 scientists and supporting staff, the present Forest Research Laboratory now houses twice that number. A former garage building has been converted to offices, laboratories, and workrooms. Additional space for workshops and storage has been provided by the erection of two temporary general-purpose huts.

In addition, a new administration headquarters is planned for Acadia Forest Experiment Station, 15 miles east of Fredericton. It will include office and laboratory space for regional and visiting scientists conducting research in the station area. A green-

house and headerhouse for tree breeding research is scheduled for completion in 1968.

The existing Fredericton facilities and those at Acadia are considered sufficient to provide temporary accommodation for the regional research program until completion of a new regional laboratory, scheduled for 1970-71.

Agrandissement des installations

FREDERICTON — Le personnel du Laboratoire de biologie forestière, sur le campus de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick, a augmenté au point qu'il s'est avéré nécessaire de refaire des plans pour agrandir les installations.

Autrefois conçu pour loger 55 personnes, le Laboratoire est aujourd'hui en mesure de recevoir le double. Un bâtiment qui servait de garage a été converti en bureaux, en laboratoires et en ateliers, et l'érection de deux huttes temporaires a solutionné les problèmes d'espace pour l'entreposage et l'exécution de certains travaux.

En outre, on projette la construction de nouveaux locaux pour l'Administration de la station forestière expérimentale Acadia, à 15 milles à l'est de Frédéricion. Le nouvel aménagement prévoit des laboratoires et des bureaux, non seulement pour les agents de recherche régionaux mais aussi pour les visiteurs qui viendront poursuivre des recherches à la station. On y construira aussi, avant la fin de 1968, une serre et une annexe pour les appareils de climatisation, le tout devant servir à la recherche sur l'hybridation des arbres.

Les travaux d'expansion du Laboratoire de Frédéricion et ceux que l'on prévoit à la station Acadia permettront de suffire au programme régional de recherche, en attendant l'établissement d'un nouveau Laboratoire régional prévu pour 1970-71.



Joyce M. Dixon



Dr. T. Bird



V. H. Phelps



D. N. Smith



Dr. D. A. Ross



J. L. LeSage



M. J. Howard



C. H. Scheuneman



J. F. Cullen



Dr. R. F. Morris



C. C. Smith



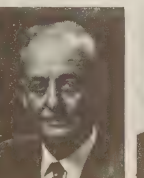
L. E. Williams



Dr. J. M. Cameron



Dr. L. T. White



Dr. S. G. Smith



F. F. Elgee



Dr. I. C. M. Place, Maritimes Regional Director, accepts the "Order of the Good Time" during the CIF's Nova Scotia section meeting in Ingonish, N.S. In the background is the Hon. Edward D. Haliburton, Nova Scotia's Minister of Lands and Forests.



Randy Ross accepts the Mac Riddell Memorial Trophy after winning the annual fishing derby. Handing over the trophy is J. C. Généreux (left), R.A. vice-president and fishing tourney chairman.

Randy Ross reçoit le trophée Mac Riddell décerné au gagnant du concours de pêche annuel. J. C. Généreux (à gauche), vice-président de l'Association récréative et président des compétitions, lui remet le trophée.

Randy Ross tops annual fish derby

Randy Ross is champion fisherman in the Department's Ottawa section, judging by results of the annual fishing tournament in June.

Randy won the top prize, the Mac Riddell Trophy, for catching the largest bass, second largest pickerel, and the second largest fish in the "other species" class.

The contest was held at Ron Webb's cottage on the Ottawa River. Fishing was described as "fair" on a rainy day.

Runner-up in the contest was Larry Dufour. Prize winners were: pickerel, Larry Dufour, Randy Ross, Wayne McElary; pike, Don Harper, Robert Herrera, Ray Mallette; bass, Randy Ross, Robert Herrera; other species, Barry Spicer, Randy Ross, Ray Mallette; smallest fish, Ron Webb with a two-and-a-half ounce; pre-tournament competition, Wayne McElary, J. C. Généreux, Ray Mallette.

Randy Ross en tête au concours de pêche

Randy Ross est le champion des pêcheurs du Ministère, à Ottawa, si on en juge par les résultats du concours de pêche annuel disputé en juin dernier.

On a décerné la coupe Mac Riddell à Randy qui a gagné le premier prix au concours de pêche à l'achigan, le deuxième prix au concours de pêche au doré et le deuxième prix de la catégorie "toutes autres espèces".

Le concours de pêche a eu lieu au chalet de Ron Webb, sur la rivière Outaouais. Il pleuvait ce jour-là, mais les conditions de pêche étaient assez bonnes.

C'est Larry Dufour qui est arrivé second au concours. Les prix ont été décernés à Larry Dufour, Randy Ross et Wayne McElary, pour la catégorie

doré; Don Harper, Robert Herrera et Ray Mallette, dans la catégorie brochet; Randy Ross et Robert Herrera, dans la catégorie achigan; Barry Spicer, Randy Ross et Ray Mallette, dans la catégorie "toutes autres espèces". Ron Webb a gagné le prix décerné à la personne qui pêche le plus petit poisson (deux onces et demie). Wayne McElary, J. C. Généreux et Ray Mallette ont été les gagnants du concours préliminaire.

Calgary students to visit forests

CALGARY — Beginning next year, Calgary senior high school students are going to be able to see first-hand what federal forestry research is all about.

Starting in the summer, approximately 300 students will be selected for a rotational one-day field trip to Kananaskis Forest Experiment Station, located in a mountain valley 45 miles southwest of the city.

A research scientist will accompany the students on their tour of the 24-square-mile area, explaining such research projects as watershed control, silvicultural practices, insect and disease experiments, tree biology, clear-cutting, forest fire control, forest regeneration, aerial mapping, forest economics, and laboratory research dealing with wood, insects, diseases, climatology, hydrology and general forest ecology.

The tours, scheduled to become an annual event, have been established by the Department with a long-range view to interesting scientifically inclined students in forest research. They have been planned to complement career counselling in the schools.

Joe Krewaz, research scientist in charge of Kananaskis, says the tour will aid students who might be strongly inclined in the sciences but who need more visual and practical knowledge of certain fields before choosing their careers.

Wintry scene on the Prairies

by Ken Noble

The skies of central Canada are littered with flocks of geese and ducks headed for southern climes for the long winter months.

In the bush rabbits don winter white and deer cast a wary eye for armed intruders to their domains.

Meanwhile, back on the highways, green and white vehicles are storming along. Tires sing a weary song and brakes groan harmony to sagging springs as field crews head for home at the research lab in Winnipeg.

Grunting figures lurch across the parking lot under mountains of samples and material for winter examination.

Mutterings and almost-silent oaths creep out of the refrigeration areas as room is sought for all the goodies for experiments to come during the indoor weeks ahead.

Once again a seat in the coffee room becomes a challenge and the summer-long quiet which draped the building is ripped open for the latest news, stories, and gossip.

The staff in the admin office looks saddened and glazed as each figure slides through the door with receipts, expense accounts and excuses. Adding machines begin to seize with heat, and paper frustration sears the atmosphere.

That's strange, the parking lot seems smaller this fall.

The very air is soaked in anticipation as questions fly: "What project?..." "What'da mean what project?" "No, I don't know who he is, only seems to be around a couple of times a month... around the middle and the end now you mention it..."

The stores-room is filled with strange tales of explanation and exasperation while some lists of items are returned short and others overflowed.

Close spacing of trees in plantations causes lower branches to die early and fall off, which in turn produces knot-free lumber.

Armloads of mail are hauled into offices for study, and answer if it's not too late.

Speculation of future budgets blossoms. Cutbacks and increases are forecast in the same breath... with authority riding on inside tips.

Newcomers arrive and some familiar faces disappear. Projects are completed, extended, or begun. Even as early as fall the seed of expectancy for the coming field season — months away — is starting to grow.

Back in the bush, the migrants have pretty well disappeared for the year. The forests have been returned to nature for the winter. The tenants of the woodlands are starting to relax and breathe a little easier.

Hey, wait a minute... who's that wading along up to his neck in snow... and with a set of pole pruners...

Busy season for Sault carpenter

SAULT STE. MARIE — Take 200 sheets of plywood, 500 board feet of lumber and 30 gallons of glue, varnish and paint. Add three months of sawing, sanding and shaping at the hands of a master carpenter.

The result — close to 100 pieces of furniture for research scientists, technicians and office staff of the Department in Sault Ste. Marie.

This is the story of the work of Alf Elston — a man who has been practicing his trade for 45 years — the last dozen with the Department. It all started with the construction of temporary facilities in the Sault to house personnel while the new forestry complex is designed and built.

Six temporary buildings are under construction. One will house research and support staff of the Insect Pathology Research Institute while five others will serve the Ontario Region headquarters' needs. The Institute's building is scheduled for completion early in the new year and the Region's buildings should be ready in the spring.



Carpenter Alf Elston (foreground), and assistant Charlie Tomlinson add the final touches to new furniture for use in Sault Ste. Marie.



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OTTAWA, CANADA

March — mars 1968



"Is that all for me?" asks the young miss as she accepts a present from Santa, at the Department's annual Christmas party.

Schwartz heads Canadian delegation

Two Department representatives headed a six-man Canadian delegation to the Ninth Commonwealth Forestry Conference in New Delhi, India, January 3 to 27.

Dr. H. Schwartz, acting director of Program Coordination, Forestry, was head of the delegation; A. W. Blyth, Ontario region director, Rural Development Branch, was deputy head. Four other forestry experts from Canada attended the meeting. They were Dr. J. W. B. Sisam, dean of the faculty of forestry, University of Toronto; Dr. J. A. F. Gardner, dean of the faculty of forestry, University of British Columbia; Prof. Erik Jorgensen, director, Shade Tree Laboratory, University of Toronto; and Roy D. Cameron of West Vancouver, a former Dominion forester.

Department officers prepared, or cooperated in preparing, four of the 14

papers presented by Canada at the conference. Titles of the papers, and their authors, are: *Forestry and Multiple Land Use*, J. S. Rowe (now of the University of Saskatchewan) and R. J. McCormack; *Facilities for Forest and Forest Products Research*, D. R. Red-

mond and J. A. F. Gardner (UBC); *Forest Insect and Disease Surveys and Research as an Aid to the Management of Canadian Forests*, A. G. Davidson, R. M. Prentice and W. A. Reeks; and *Land Use Changes*, A. W. Blyth.

Des Canadiens en Inde

Deux représentants du Ministère ont dirigé une délégation canadienne de six personnes au neuvième Congrès forestier du Commonwealth, tenu à la Nouvelle-Delhi, en Inde, du 3 au 27 janvier.

M. H. Schwartz, directeur suppléant de la coordination des programmes (Forêts), était le chef de la délégation; M. A. W. Blyth, directeur de la Région de l'Ontario (Développement rural), en était le sous-chef. Quatre autres Canadiens, experts en foresterie, ont assisté au Congrès: MM. J. W. B. Sisam, doyen de la faculté de foresterie de l'Université de Toronto, J. A. F. Gardner, doyen de la faculté de foresterie de l'Université de Colombie-Britannique, Erik Jorgensen, directeur du laboratoire des essences d'ombre, Université de Toronto, et Roy D. Cameron de Vancouver-Ouest, ancien forestier du Dominion.

Des fonctionnaires du Ministère ont préparé ou participé à la préparation de 14 exposés qui furent présentés au Congrès par le Canada. Les titres et auteurs de ces ouvrages sont: *Foresterie et utilisation polyvalente des terres*, J. S. Rowe (actuellement au service

de l'Université de la Saskatchewan) et R. J. McCormack; *Installations de recherche forestière et de recherche sur les produits forestiers*, D. R. Redmond et J. A. F. Gardner (U. de C.-B.); *Enquêtes sur les insectes forestiers et des maladies des arbres, et rôle de la recherche dans l'aménagement des forêts canadiennes*, A. G. Davidson, R. M. Prentice et W. A. Reeks; *Réaffectation des terres*, A. W. Blyth.

Expansion highlights Newfoundland year

ST. JOHN'S — Expansion of research facilities and an increase in staff have been important factors in the Department's development in the Newfoundland Region during the past year.

The present research group developed from two separate elements, the insect and disease unit in Corner Brook, and the silviculture and forest management research group in St. John's.

In 1966, it was decided to amalgamate the two groups and establish the Department's headquarters in St. John's. Temporary facilities were secured in a former Army building at Pleasantville that now contains professional and support staff, administrative services, stores and library.

To accommodate the two groups and to provide better facilities, the building has undergone changes to provide new laboratories, environmental rooms and offices.

In designing laboratory space, emphasis was placed on soils and land classification, forest pathology, entomology, genetics and physiology, and insect rearing rooms.

In addition to the Pleasantville headquarters, the Department has established several field stations, including a research station for a staff of 10 at North Pond in the Gander area, and a large field station capable of accommodating a staff of 40 at Pasadena, near Corner Brook.

There are now 22 research officers supported by 35 technicians and other staff. This summer the Department will employ 50 graduate and undergraduate students to assist permanent staff in field and laboratory programs.

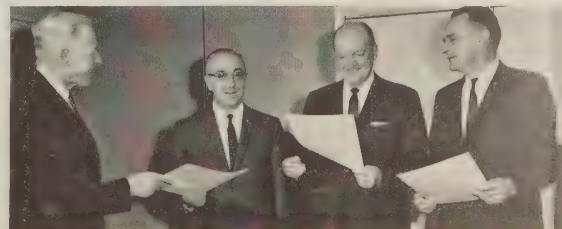
Plans have been made for new accommodation on the campus of Memorial University of Newfoundland. This location should be an important factor in attracting and holding competent researchers. Expansion plans call for a total of 40 research officers and a support staff of over 100.

An assistant regional director, J. M. Jarvis, now with the Department at Winnipeg, has been appointed; he will take up his new duties this summer.

Dr. W. J. Carroll, Regional Director, is responsible for the Department's program in Newfoundland.

Queen Contest

The Department's 1968 Queen will be crowned May 2 at the annual curling and bowling dinner and dance. The six beauties nominated are Linda Thomas, Economics; Judy Kilrea, Forest Management; Nicole Burelle, Forest Products Lab; Micheline Lauzon, ARDA; Yvonne Gauvreau, Personnel; Francine Chartrand, Graphics Service.



Three directors received 25-year awards at a special ceremony March 5 in Ottawa. Dr. M. L. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister, Forestry, presented certificates and pins to (left to right), R. R. Lejeune, B.C. Regional Director; Dr. J. F. Fettes, Director of the Chemical Control Research Institute; and Dr. R. E. Foster, Director of Vancouver Forest Products Lab.

the link le lien

The Link is the staff publication of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, the Hon. Maurice Sauvé, and is produced by the Information and Technical Services Division.

"Le Lien" est publié à l'intention du personnel du Ministère des Forêts et du Développement rural, avec l'autorisation du ministre, l'honorable Maurice Sauvé. La Division de l'Information et des Renseignements techniques se charge de la rédaction et de la publication de ce bulletin trimestriel.

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OTTAWA, CANADA

March — mars 1968

Pierre-A. Forget est nommé directeur de l'Information

M. Pierre-A. Forget, auparavant de Montréal, a été nommé au poste de directeur du Service de l'information et des renseignements techniques.

Le nouveau directeur, qui est âgé de 39 ans, est entré en fonction en janvier dernier. Il assume la responsabilité des Relations publiques et de l'Information du Ministère, tant à l'échelle régionale que nationale.

gagnant d'un concours auquel participe plus de 400 organismes du monde entier.

Temporary facilities installed at Sault

SAULT STE. MARIE — The first phase of expanded temporary facilities for the Forestry Branch in Sault Ste. Marie has been completed.

Scientists and technicians of the Insect Pathology Research Institute moved into a new quonset building early this year. The building contains four laboratories as well as administrative offices, and is designed to serve nine research scientists and 12 to 15 technicians and office support staff.

The expansion was required for additional research staff, and because of overcrowding in the present 20-year old building.

Five other temporary buildings, scheduled for completion in late spring, will house scientists and support staff of the Ontario Region.



J. Louis E. Couillard visited the Department's facilities at Sault Ste. Marie shortly after his appointment as Deputy Minister, and took part in the annual meeting of the Ontario Professional Foresters Association. Left to right are Dr. R. M. Belyea, Ontario Region Director; Dr. J. M. Cameron, Director, Insect Pathology Research Institute; Mr. Couillard, and Dr. M. L. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister, Forestry.

Pierre Forget named information director

Pierre A. Forget, 39, formerly of Montreal, has been appointed Director of the Information and Technical Services Division.

Mr. Forget came to the Department January 1, from Expo's public relations department. He is now responsible for the Department's national and regional public relations and information program.

The new Director joined Expo in January, 1964 as executive assistant to the director of public relations. In November, 1964, he was appointed director of information services, and administered the public information,

records and research sections, and the telephone information center, Expovox.

The Expo 67 information services division won world recognition for its direct-mail advertising campaigns, when it was awarded the Bronze Mail Box by the Direct-Mail Advertising Association of America. This coveted prize is presented annually in a competition involving more than 400 entrants around the world.

18-year veteran dies December 9

Charles M. (Chuck) Edwards, 44, a technician with the Forest Management Institute, passed away on December 9 in Ottawa General Hospital.

Before entering government service, Chuck served overseas in World War II, from 1940 to 1944. Severely wounded, he was returned to Canada for hospitalization prior to honorable discharge.

He joined the staff of the Civil Service Commission in 1945, and three years later moved to Citizenship and Immigration. Chuck came to the Forestry Service of Resources and Development in 1950 and transferred to the Management Section in 1954. Last September he received a long-service award in recognition of his service.

Chuck was well-known in the Department and will be sadly missed by his co-workers. He is survived by his wife, Elsie, son Bruce Norman, and daughter Joan Brucia.

Large timber and pulpwood areas are managed so that the volume cut does not exceed the forest growth.

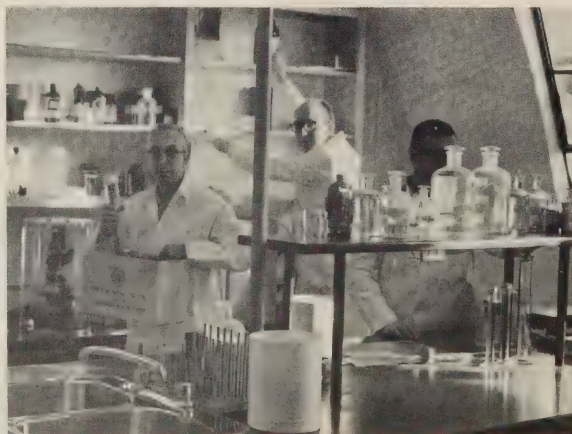


Pierre-A. Forget

Avant d'occuper ce poste, M. Forget était avec la compagnie de l'Expo. Il y était entré, en janvier 1964, à titre d'adjoint administratif au directeur des Relations publiques et, en novembre de la même année, fut nommé directeur des Services d'information.

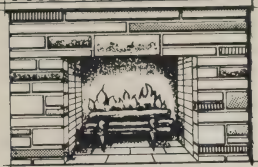
Il était chargé de l'administration des Services d'information publique, des Sections des dossiers et des recherches et du Centre d'information téléphonique, Expovox.

La Division des services d'information d'Expo '67 a été reconnue comme l'une des meilleures du monde pour ses campagnes de publicité par courrier, lorsque la Direct-Mail Advertising Association of America lui a décerné le prix "Bronze Mail Box" (Boîte à lettres de bronze). C'est un prix fort convoité qui est accordé chaque année au



Scientists and technicians of the Insect Pathology Research Institute, Sault Ste. Marie, have moved into expanded temporary facilities. Setting up shop in the new units are (left to right), Abe Delyzer, Richard S. Soper and Larry Smith.

THE FIREPLACE



Financial Shakedown

Each year about this time panic seems to arise in the commercial money markets. This phenomenon is reflected in the *Ivory Tower* where denizens of this Department labor. As the end of the fiscal year approaches, there is the sudden realization that those exotic bits of engineering or scientific equipment so urgently required for some worthy project and included in the current budget have not arrived. Agitated enquiry usually reveals that they won't be shipped until May — too late!

Then begins a frantic series of conferences to determine what equipment, needed in next year's budget, can be purchased this year. Trade-offs between projects and allotments are made with great haste to stave off disaster. Suppliers are harassed with a stream of distraught queries. This no doubt is common to all organizations that work on annual budgets.

The same panic seems to arise in travel funds. Our Admin people have prepared a Jolly Green Booklet "Memorandum of Travelling Expenses" (FD-72) for the benefit of department personnel who roam about the country on learned projects. It is probably symbolic of the hectic fiscal pace that the heading on each page is: BREAK-DOWN!

Thus as the end of the financial year draws nigh there is heated debate about travel priorities — who shall make what trips, attend what meetings. This is accompanied by an agonizing review of travel claims and remaining funds. Heartrending decisions are made. Old Foschek is dropped from one conference — he falls asleep after the chairman's opening remarks. Field inspection trips in the neighbourhood of any of the sinful cities of the land are chopped.

Naturally, the upshot is that some time in early March some scholarly type recalls getting a travel advance for a trip he did not make. With both a twinge of regret and a feeling of virtue he sends the refund to Accounts.

This sudden windfall so late in the year precipitates another round of monetary debate. The annual meeting of the Woodlands Section, CPPA, is held in March. Several who wished to attend have, because of the lack of funds, surrendered to fate. Which one should go?

To solve the dilemma some unsuspecting junior is grabbed, hustled to the office of a Lofty One, given a fatherly lecture on the evils of partaking strong drink when representing HM Queen at these affairs, loaded on the train to Montreal, and financial calm returns.

Sauvé signs Alberta ARDA plan

A federal-provincial rural development agreement for Alberta Census Division 14, in the Edson-Hinton-Whitecourt area, was recently signed by Forestry and Rural Development Minister Maurice Sauvé and Alberta Agriculture Minister H. E. Strom.

The plan is a major ARDA undertaking, involving a joint federal-provincial expenditure of almost \$7 million over the next four years.

The area to be developed involves a population of nearly 20,000, and encompasses 11,760 square miles. It is bounded by Jasper National Park, the Athabasca River and the Pembina River.

Local participation in the project began in the area three years ago. The plan provides for: land development; assistance in forest development programs associated with recreation and

tourism; opportunity for academic upgrading, vocational training. Job Corps training; assistance with water conservation; research into socio-economic problems and physical projects such as water resources, access roads, wildlife development, etc.

This comprehensive plan is the fourth such agreement signed by federal and provincial governments since inception of the ARDA program in 1962. The other agreements, initiated under the Fund for Rural Economic Development, involve the provinces of New Brunswick and Manitoba.

In New Brunswick, plans have been approved for the northeastern section of the province, with a projected expenditure of \$89 million, and for the Mactaquac region, where \$21 million is to be spent.

The Manitoba plan, now being implemented, deals with the Interlake Region and calls for a total expenditure of \$85 million.

Similar plans for other provinces are now being discussed, and the usual cost-sharing agreements may be signed in the near future. The negotiations currently under way involve the Lower St. Lawrence — Gaspé region of Quebec and sections of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.



The Hon. Maurice Sauvé and Alberta Agriculture Minister Harry Strom sign a comprehensive rural development agreement January 30.

Réalisations favorisant la recherche à Terre-Neuve

SAINT-JEAN — L'agrandissement des installations de recherche et l'accroissement du personnel ont grandement contribué à l'expansion de l'activité du Ministère dans la région de Terre-Neuve, au cours de l'année qui vient de s'écouler.

Le groupe de recherche se compose actuellement de deux éléments distincts: la section d'entomologie et de pathologie forestières, à Corner Brook, et la section de recherche en sylviculture et en aménagement forestier, à Saint-Jean.

En 1966, on a décidé d'intégrer les deux groupes et d'aménager un bureau régional à Saint-Jean. Les nouveaux bureaux furent installés temporairement

dans les anciens bâtiments militaires de Pleasantville qui abritent maintenant le personnel scientifique et de soutien, les services administratifs, les magasins et la bibliothèque.

Afin d'accueillir les deux groupes et d'améliorer les installations, on a réaménagé, dans les anciens bâtiments, de nouveaux laboratoires, des chambres de climatisation et des bureaux.

En établissant les plans des nouveaux laboratoires, on a donné la priorité aux installations nécessaires à la classification des sols et des terres forestières, aux recherches en pathologie et en entomologie forestières, en génétique et en physiologie des arbres, ainsi qu'à l'élevage des insectes.

En plus des bureaux de Pleasantville, le Ministère a établi plusieurs stations de recherche en conditions naturelles, y compris une station pouvant accommoder un personnel de 10 personnes, à North Pond, dans la région de Gander, et une autre, à Pasadena, près de Corner Brook, pouvant accommoder 40 personnes.

Les services de recherche forestière de Terre-Neuve comptent maintenant 22 chercheurs scientifiques, assistés de 35 techniciens et membres du personnel de soutien. Cet été, le Ministère emploiera 50 diplômés et étudiants d'universités pour aider le personnel permanent à mener à bien les programmes de recherche en conditions naturelles et en laboratoire.

On projette d'aménager de nouvelles installations sur le campus de l'Université Memorial de Terre-Neuve. On espère ainsi attirer et garder un plus grand nombre de chercheurs compétents. Les projets d'expansion prévoient l'emploi de 40 chercheurs scientifiques assistés de 100 personnes.

M. J. M. Jarvis, qui est actuellement au service du Ministère, à Winnipeg, vient d'être nommé au poste de sous-directeur régional. Il assumera ses nouvelles fonctions l'été prochain.

M. W. J. Carrol, directeur régional, est responsable de la réalisation du programme du Ministère, dans la région de Terre-Neuve.

Winnipeg researchers study radioisotopes

WINNIPEG — A workshop on the use of radioisotopes and radiation in forestry research was held January 17 and 18 for 30 scientists and technicians of the Winnipeg laboratory.

The workshop was organized by Dr. J. L. Weeks of Atomic Energy of Canada and Dr. E. T. Oswald of the Forestry Branch. Lectures were given by

AEC personnel from Ottawa and Pinawa, Manitoba, and by Dr. D. A. Fraser of the Forestry Branch, from Chalk River.

The second day involved a trip to Pinawa, where demonstrations on the use of specialized equipment were given by AEC experts.

Graphic Services expands rapidly

The Department has experienced rapid expansion since its establishment in 1960, and in the past four years Graphic Services has been one of its fastest-growing sections.

The service now provides a complete range of art, photographic and cartographic facilities for all elements of the Department, including the laboratories and regional establishments.

Expansion of the service began when the former Mapping and Drafting Section was incorporated into Graphic Services. Now known as the Cartographic Unit, it has undergone complete modernization of techniques and equipment and is producing maps in a large variety of color combinations.

A major factor in the enlargement of the service was the rapid growth of the Rural Development Branch, multiplying the need for graphic services, particularly in the Art and Photo Units. In addition, the Land Inventory program required expansion of mapping activities. Fifteen draftsmen have been added to the unit, which is now producing computer input maps — using a modern and very sophisticated cartographic technique.

The integration of all graphic services into one group gives the Department several unique advantages. Most important, it assures greater efficiency through savings in time, labor, materials and equipment, while maximum quality is maintained.

Also, integration allows a job requisitioner to deal with one agency, eliminating confusion and saving time. It permits Graphic Services to coordinate production in the Art, Photo and Cartographic Units, to meet deadline requirements and to assure quality control for all types of work. Duplication of services and equipment is eliminated.

The service is now preparing a graphics manual that will be distributed in loose-leaf form. Subjects to be covered include: preparation of art, drafting and photographic material for reproduction; preparation of requisitions; assistance for research personnel taking pictures in the field; improvement of communication between scientific personnel and graphics support services.

Art Unit

The Art Unit, headed by Ross Ficht, is responsible for all phases of art production from initial planning to camera-ready artwork.

The artists in this unit are competent in the promotional and publicity field, where a fresh outlook combined with considerable experience in commercial art is required. Designers can prepare scale models for displays and exhibits, and usually take an active interest in their final construction.

The unit also provides advice on graphic and related problems, including reproduction methods. It has contributed to the Department's prestige with the design of high-quality publications or the publication information and scientific areas.

Photographic Unit

Under the direction of head photographer Hellmut Schade, the photographic unit provides a complete service for all of the Department's pictorial requirements.

Field photographers are available to take on any assignment in Ottawa or in the Department's seven regions across Canada. They are equipped to handle still or 16 mm. movie photography, in black and white or color. Photo instrumentation personnel can assist with specialized work such as time-lapse, or high-speed photography.

Research scientists or regional photographers can obtain assistance and specialized equipment needed to carry out research projects requiring highly sophisticated photo techniques.

Cartographic Unit

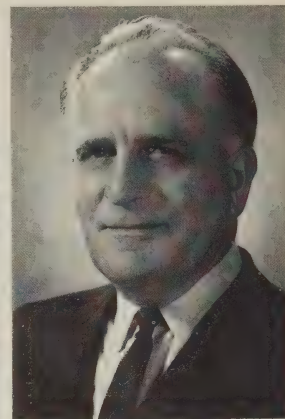
A modernization program has been carried out in the Cartographic Unit, under the direction of Dave Finnigan. As a result, the latest equipment and techniques assure that all projects are of the highest quality. The unit can produce a wide variety of maps, in-



Ross Ficht

cluding one of the latest developments in the field — three-dimensional maps.

The unit incorporates the forestry mapping group — now engaged in the



Frank Gusella

production of forestry and ARDA maps in black and white and multicolor — the Canada Land Inventory computer-input mapping group, and the reproduction sub-unit where photostats and ozalid prints are produced.

Maps are of the same standard as those produced by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Lloyd Fitzgerald — wildlife artist

FREDERICTON — Lloyd F. Fitzgerald of the Forest Research Laboratory here, harmoniously blends the worlds of science and art. By day he is a forestry research technician — during evenings and spare time he's a free-hand artist who is fast gaining recognition.

Born in Newcastle, N.B., and a graduate of St. Thomas High School in Chatham and the Maritime Forest Ranger School at Fredericton, Lolyd works under Dr. A. Jablanecy. He is helping assess silvicultural treatments in softwood stands and assisting with experiments on the light demands of

white, red and black spruce, and balsam fir. Lloyd spends about four months each year in the field, giving him an opportunity to study nature.

In the world of art, he has never had a formal lesson. He did "a bit of drawing, or doodling" in junior high school, but started wildlife drawing about one and one-half years ago. "I just picked it up as a hobby," he says.

Since then his hobby has mushroomed. Three of his drawings have been accepted as covers for Wildlife Review, published by the Fish and Wildlife Branch in B.C. Two have been published, one of a pair of geese, and one of a bull elk. Another, of a goshawk — a bird of prey common to most parts of Canada — has been accepted by the review editors. A fourth is near completion.

In addition, Lloyd is engaged in illustrating a new book on cougars in New Brunswick, written by Bruce S. Wright, director of the Northeastern Wildlife Station. He is at present negotiating a deal with Reader's Digest in Montreal, after being approached to execute a painting and 25 drawings of wildlife for a book on Canadian outdoors. This work is still in the planning stage.

While out on field work, he tries to study nature. When he is planning a drawing, he approaches it scientifically, acquiring as many photographs and pictures of the animal or bird as he can. "I try to get a look at the subject from every angle", he says, "I have looked at bird skins from the museum in Ottawa. I put all of them together in my mind for reference and details, and draw." Science and art thus complement each other.



A goshawk as illustrated by Lloyd Fitzgerald, technician with the Forest Research Laboratory at Fredericton.



Hellmut Schade

Le Ministère a vécu une période d'expansion rapide depuis son établissement, en 1960, surtout à cause de l'importance croissante de la Direction générale du Développement rural. Ceci a provoqué un surcroît de travail dans les différents secteurs d'activité dont le Service des Arts graphiques n'est pas le moindre.

Les installations de ce Service, qui s'est fusionné à la cartographie et aux projets, comprennent aussi la photographie et suffisent à desservir toutes les sections du Ministère, y compris les Laboratoires et les établissements régionaux.

Progrès soutenus au Service des graphiques



Dave Finnigan

Depuis son alliance au Service des Arts graphiques, la section de la cartographie et des projets s'est considérablement développée: ses techniques et son outillage ont été complètement modernisés et le Service est aujourd'hui en mesure de produire des cartes à multiples combinaisons de couleurs. En outre, pour répondre aux besoins nécessités par le programme de l'Inventaire des Terres du Canada, la section s'est attaché les services de quinze dessinateurs supplémentaires et elle four-

nit maintenant des cartes dont les données sont rétablies à l'ordinateur, utilisant une technique de cartographie moderne et très complexe.

Entre autres avantages de la réunion de ces sections en une seule qui porte le nom de Service des Arts graphiques, le plus important est certes l'efficacité qui se double d'une économie de temps, de travail et matériel, tout en maintenant les meilleures normes de qualité.

De plus, cela permet aux personnes qui font exécuter un travail de s'adresser à un seul Service, éliminant ainsi les risques de confusion et la perte de temps. La fusion des services permet aussi de coordonner le travail des sections de l'art, de la photographie et de la cartographie, de respecter les dates limites de livraison, d'assurer une qualité uniforme, quel que soit le travail entrepris, et d'éliminer le double emploi des services et du matériel.

Le Service prépare actuellement un manuel d'arts graphiques à feuilles mobiles. Le manuel traitera de la préparation du matériel d'art, des tracés de cartes et des photographies en vue de leur reproduction; de la préparation des commandes; de l'aide au personnel de recherche chargé de faire de la photographie en nature et de l'amélioration des communications entre le personnel scientifique et les services de soutien des arts graphiques.

Section de l'art

La Section de l'art, dirigée par Ross Ficht, est chargée d'exécuter toutes les phases de la production artistique, de l'ébauche à l'oeuvre prête à être photographiée.

Les artistes de cette section sont particulièrement compétents dans le domaine de la publicité où il importe d'allier les idées nouvelles à une vaste expérience en art commercial. Les dessinateurs sont appelés à préparer des modèles réduits de stands et d'étalages, et prennent généralement une part active à leur installation finale. La Section donne également des conseils concernant les problèmes d'art graphique et autres sujets connexes, y compris les méthodes de reproduction. Elle a contribué à donner du prestige au Ministère par la préparation de publications de haute qualité, tant dans le domaine de l'information que dans celui de la recherche technique.

Section de la photographie

La Section est dirigée par Hellmut Schade, chef photographe; elle fournit au Ministère un service complet de photographie.

Elle dispose d'un personnel, spécialisé en photographie en nature, servant dans la région d'Ottawa et les sept régions administratives du Ministère. Les photographes disposent de l'équipement nécessaire pour prendre des instantanés ou des films de 16 mm, en noir et blanc ou en couleur. Un personnel, spécialisé dans l'utilisation d'équipement photographique auxiliaire, assiste les photographes dans la réalisation des prises de vues à intervalles régulièrement espacés, ou très rapides.

Les chercheurs scientifiques et les photographes qui travaillent dans les centres régionaux peuvent obtenir de l'aide en personnel et en matériel spécialisés pour mener à bien leurs projets de recherche lorsque ces derniers nécessitent l'utilisation de techniques photographiques complexes.

Section de la cartographie

La Section de la cartographie est sous la direction de Dave Finnigan. Elle utilise les techniques et le matériel les plus modernes qui lui permettent de viser à des réalisations de la plus haute qualité. La Section peut tracer des cartes de tous genres, y compris les cartes à trois dimensions qui relèvent d'une technique de cartographie très avancée.

La Section comprend le groupe de cartographie forestière, qui s'occupe actuellement de la production de cartes forestières et de cartes répondant aux besoins de l'ARDA (en noir et blanc et en couleur); le groupe de cartographie de l'Inventaire des terres du Canada, qui utilise les techniques de traitement des données à l'ordinateur, et la sous-section de la reproduction qui s'occupe de la photocopie et des épreuves sur papier Ozalid.

Les normes de qualité des cartes préparées par le Ministère sont les mêmes que celles que suivent les services de cartographie du ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources.

Lloyd Fitzgerald: science et art

FREDERICTON — Lloyd F. Fitzgerald, du Laboratoire de recherche forestière de Frédéricton, N.-B., allie harmonieusement les sciences et les arts. Lloyd, qui remplit les fonctions de technicien en recherches forestières, occupe ses loisirs en tant qu'artiste dont la réputation grandit sans cesse.

Né à Newcastle, N.-B., il est diplômé de l'école secondaire Saint-Thomas de Chatham et de l'école des gardes forestiers de Frédéricton. Lloyd travaille sous la direction de M. A. Jablanczy; il aide à l'évaluation des résultats de traitements sylvicoles appliqués aux peuplements de résineux, et à la conduite d'expériences sur les besoins en lumière de l'épinette blanche, rouge et noire, ainsi que du sapin baumier. Son travail, qui se situe en pleine forêt pour quelque quatre mois chaque année, lui permet d'observer la nature sur le vif.

Elle en a publié deux, dont l'un représente un couple d'oiseaux, et l'autre un original mâle. Le troisième dessin représente un autour, un oiseau rapace connu dans la plupart des régions du Canada. Enfin, il est en voie de terminer un quatrième dessin.

De plus, Lloyd travaille à illustrer un ouvrage, sur les cougars au Nouveau-Brunswick, qu'a écrit Bruce S. Wright, directeur de la station de la faune du Nord-est. Il est actuellement en pourparlers avec *Reader's Digest*



Lloyd Fitzgerald travaillant au dessin d'un autour.

Il n'a toutefois jamais vraiment suivi de cours en dessin. Selon lui, il "a dessiné et griffonné" alors qu'il était au secondaire, mais il n'y a environ qu'un an et demi qu'il a commencé à faire des dessins de faune. Il a fait de cet art son passe-temps favori.

Et voilà que son violon d'Ingres a pris un essor rapide: La *Wildlife Review*, publiée par la Direction de la pêche et de la faune de la Colombie-Britannique, a accepté trois de ses dessins pour orner sa page couverture.

de Montréal, à la suite d'une proposition de ces éditeurs, en vue de l'exécution d'une peinture et de 25 dessins de la faune destinés à un livre sur la vie au grand air au Canada. Ce travail est encore au stade de projet.

Il profite de ses heures de travail en foresterie pour étudier la nature. Lorsqu'il projette un dessin, il aborde son sujet scientifiquement et il se procure le plus grand nombre possible de photos et d'images de l'animal ou de l'oiseau. "Je m'efforce de regarder mon sujet sous tous les angles", dit-il. "J'ai examiné le duvet des oiseaux au musée d'Ottawa. Je garde toutes ces observations en mémoire et je m'y réfère pour les détails lorsque je dessine." C'est ainsi que la science et l'art se complètent.

New research scientist named

Dr. I. Serafettin Alemdag has joined the Forest Management Institute in Ottawa as a research scientist.

Born in Trabzon, Turkey, Dr. Alemdag came to Canada directly from his homeland, where he worked for the Turkish Forest Research Institute in Ankara.



A record 200 persons enjoyed the annual Christmas party at Sault Ste. Marie. Two of the ladies taking part were Mrs. Y. Hayashi (left), and Mrs. T. Kawarabata.

New Administration building constructed at Acadia station

FREDERICTON — Construction is under way on the Department's new \$50,000 administration building at the Acadia Forest Experiment Station, about 12 miles from Fredericton.

The new building will contain about double the floor space of the former structure, which was recently levelled. The new building is rising on the same site.

The 35.2-square-mile experiment station serves as an outdoor laboratory for testing and developing improved methods of managing woodlots. Forest research is in progress in the fields of tree improvement, silvics, silviculture, Christmas-tree culture, forest mensura-

tion, plant and animal ecology, forest insect and disease research, and tree physiology.

Plans for the first floor of the 67' x 28' all wood frame structure include three offices, two laboratories, a first-aid room, furnace room, equipment room, lavatory and janitor's service room. The second floor will contain a superintendent's office, technician's office, general office, foreman's office, drafting room, library and washrooms. Hot-water baseboard heating is used throughout.

Each end of the building is brick, with sides of cedar clapboard. Windows run the full length of the structure.

Nouvelle construction à la station Acadia

FREDERICTON — On a commencé la construction du nouvel édifice administratif du Ministère à la station forestière expérimentale d'Acadia, à 12 milles de Fredericton.

L'immeuble, qui coûtera \$50,000, s'élèvera sur l'emplacement de l'ancien édifice, nivelé à cette fin, et offrira deux fois plus d'espace utilisable.

La station expérimentale s'étend sur 35,2 milles carrés et sert de laboratoire en plein air pour expérimenter et mettre au point de nouvelles méthodes d'aménagement des boisés. Les recherches qu'on y fait actuellement portent sur l'amélioration des essences, la sylviculture, la culture des arbres de Noël, la dendrométrie forestière, l'écologie des plantes et des animaux, la pathologie et l'entomologie forestières, et la phy-

siologie des arbres.

L'édifice couvre une superficie de 67' x 28' et possède une charpente entièrement faite de bois. Le rez-de-chaussée comprend trois bureaux, deux laboratoires, une salle de soins d'urgence, la chaufferie, une salle d'entreposage de l'outillage, et une salle de service. À l'étage seront installés les bureaux du surveillant, du technicien, de l'administration générale et du contremaître, ainsi que la salle de dessin et la bibliothèque. Le chauffage sera assuré par des radiateurs à eau chaude.

La façade et l'arrière de l'édifice sont en briques tandis que les côtés sont finis en planches de cèdre. Des fenêtres assurent l'éclairage naturel de la construction sur toute sa longueur.

Information officers discuss regional programs

Seven regional information officers met in Ottawa February 27 to 29 to discuss the Forestry Branch's information program across Canada.

The meetings were chaired by forestry information chief Lyle Cameron. Discussions covered a broad range of topics, and the three-day agenda included a tour of the Forest Products Lab on Montreal Road.

Three of the regional officers have joined the Department in recent months. Lucien Quinty, the regional officer for Quebec, was appointed in December. He was previously a member of Expo's public relations department, and has

had considerable experience in newspaper work.

Tony Thomas, the officer for Newfoundland, joined the Department in November. Formerly supervisor of public relations and advertising for Newfoundland Light and Power, he has an extensive background in newspapers and public relations.

Frank H. Nokes joined the Department in late February as the officer for Manitoba — Saskatchewan. He came from the information division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and before that worked with an advertising agency in Montreal and Winnipeg.



Have you been a good girl this year?



Youngsters at the Ottawa headquarters Christmas party get a close look at Santa, and a chance to put in a good word about their hopes for Christmas morning.



Jim MacDonald of the Department's Ontario Region puts the finishing touches on another of his paintings. He is also a successful author.

Jim MacDonald — writer, painter

SAULT STE. MARIE — Jim MacDonald is a Centennial Medal winner, painter and writer — but above all a man who has made major contributions to forestry in Canada.

Chief Field Technician for the Ontario Region Insect and Disease Survey, Jim has received many honors for his forestry endeavours over the years. The two outstanding awards are the Centennial Medal, received last year, and the Barney Smith Forestry Award presented in 1960 by the Central Section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry.

Before joining the federal forestry service in 1944, Jim was a public school teacher, an art instructor, and a tower instructor with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Since joining the Department he has gained national acclaim as a field specialist in surveys of forest insect and disease conditions, and in the appraisal of damage to forests by these enemies.

At the same time, he was establishing himself as an author and a painter. His first book, *Shantymen and Sodbusters*, now in its second printing, is still much in demand. It is a historical account of the logging and early settlement of the area east of Sault Ste. Marie.

Jim now has two more books in the works. One is a history of logging along the north shore of Lake Huron, the other a historical novel based on early logging and settlement in this country.

Wood rot is most common where wood becomes alternately wet and dry. Wood kept continuously dry, or completely submerged in water, resists most decay.

The biggest chore in writing a book, Jim says, is research. His first book was three years in the making — two years of scouring through old newspaper files, libraries and archives, and one year of actual writing.

Painting — Jim's other major pastime — hasn't received as much attention lately as his writing, but he still manages to turn out a few canvases each year. His work is now owned by persons in various parts of Canada, the United States, England, and South Africa.

He prefers landscapes as subjects, and usually paints during the winter, from sketches and photographs made during the busy summer months.

Jim says his greatest need is more time — time for research and time for painting. When he retires in a few years, he will still be a very busy man.



Richard Romhild

Dr. Sanders and the Ants

SAULT STE. MARIE — Hardly a day passes that the Department does not receive an unusual request for information or assistance.

Recently Dr. Christopher Sanders of the Forestry Branch's Ontario Region at Sault Ste. Marie received a request from Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc. for help in preparing a film on ants.

Dr. Sanders studied carpenter ants while working on his master's degree in New Brunswick, and was well equipped to assist the Britannica film crew. He maintains an ant colony as part of his predator studies on the spruce budworm, and this was used for obtaining the film footage.

His laboratory-based ant colony has a cut-away section that exposes the galleries to view. It is covered with a special transparent, tinted plastic that allows observation but does not affect the normal activity of the colony.



Dr. Christopher Sanders

Using this special set, the film crew obtained footage of almost every phase of colony life, including a rare scene of the queen laying eggs.

During the summer Dr. Sanders assisted the film crew further by locating ant colonies at Black Sturgeon field station, where he conducts spruce budworm research. This resulted in a number of sequences showing the carpenter ants in their native habitat.

The finished work is a 15-minute color film entitled *Life Story Of A Social Insect — The Ant*. It is one of a series of films on the basic life sciences. Various language versions will be distributed throughout the world.

Britannica Inc., has presented the Ontario Region library with a complete set of their encyclopaedia in appreciation of Dr. Sanders' help.

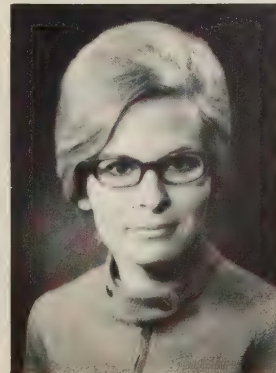
Forest cover delays and extends the period during which snow melts in the spring, and in this way helps regulate water supply.



John Brittain



Iris Gott



Pamela Grey

John Brittain was elected President of the newly-organized Local 70092 of the Public Service Alliance of Canada, at a meeting December 18. Iris Gott and Richard Romhild were named vice-presidents, and Pamela Grey secretary-treasurer. All four are employed in Graphics Services.



Sept agents d'information régionaux qui se sont récemment réunis à Ottawa: De gauche à droite: Tony Thomas, Terre-Neuve; Bob Diotte, Ontario; Lucien Quinty, Québec; Norm Flaherty, Alberta-Yukon-TNO; (assis) Ted Guidry, Maritimes; Lyle Cameron, chef de l'Information sur les forêts; Bill Edwards, C.-B. et Frank Nokes, Manitoba-Saskatchewan.

Rencontre des agents d'information régionaux

Sept agents d'information régionaux se sont réunis à Ottawa, du 27 au 29 février, pour discuter du programme national d'information de la Direction générale des Forêts, sous la présidence du chef du Service de l'information sur les Forêts, Lyle Cameron.

Les responsables de l'information régionale ont fait un exposé de leur programme d'information, ils ont discuté des nécessités et problèmes particuliers à chaque région et ont échangé leur point de vue sur un grand nombre de sujets relatifs à l'information. Au terme de cette conférence de trois jours, les agents ont visité le Laboratoire de produits forestiers du Ministère, à Ottawa.

ARDA trailer proves popular

The ARDA mobile information centre hosted approximately 4,000 people at the Canadian Farm and Industrial Equipment Show in Toronto recently.

People from nine provinces, England and the United States visited the trailer. Standing-room-only audiences attended every showing of the Ontario ARDA film *To Stay or Move*, and stocks of literature were rapidly depleted.

The mobile information centre has been on loan to the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food for the past several months. In that time it has visited 12 rural fairs, the International Plowing Match, and the Farm and Industrial Equipment Show.

The first visit to Quebec will take place in late March, at the Camping and Sports Show, Place Bonaventure, Montreal.



The ARDA mobile information centre was a major attraction at the Farm and Industrial Equipment Show in Toronto.

Champ pancake flipper captures third title

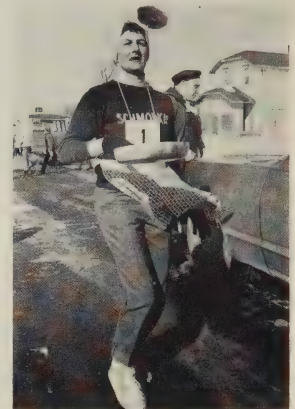
Clara Baker defended her title of champion pancake racer February 24, winning the annual Bells Corners Pancake Race for the third successive year.

In 1967, Miss Baker won the Bells Corners event, and also the international competition against Buckingham, England. An English racer won the contest this year, and in 1966. Miss Baker is with the Department's Biometrics Research Services.

Another Department entrant, Miss Louriene Ford, took third place in this year's race. In all, there were eight competitors.

The race is run over a 415 - yard course, and all contestants must flip their pancake three times — at the start, middle, and end of the race. Miss Baker won in a time of one minute, 16 seconds. She was awarded the Bells

Corners Kiwanis Trophy for her victory.



Clara Baker is the proud possessor of the Bells Corners Kiwanis trophy, after winning the annual pancake race in that community. In the top photo she flips a pancake high in the air during the race, and later poses proudly with her trophies.

Four officers named to Sault Institute

SAULT STE. MARIE — Four new officers have joined the Insect Pathology Research Institute here.

Dr. John Weatherston, a chemistry specialist, was born in Saltcoats, Scotland. He received his bachelor's degree in 1959 from the University of Strathclyde; his master's in 1961, and his doctorate in 1964 from the University College of Swansea.

Another native of Scotland, Dr. John Cunningham, was born in Aberdeen. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Glasgow in 1964 and his doctorate from the University of Oxford in 1967.

Dr. Peter Luthy was born in Switzerland, and received his bachelor's degree from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in 1963. He remained with the university for four years, and was awarded his doctorate in 1967.

A native of Buchans, Newfoundland, Jean Percy graduated from Dalhousie University with a bachelor's degree in 1962 and a master's degree in 1967.



Young skiers meet at Port Arthur

FREDERICTON — Three teenage children of research scientists with the Maritimes Forest Research Laboratory, competed in the National Junior Ski Championships at Port Arthur, Ont., Feb. 8 to 10.

Robert Clark, 17, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Clark; Linda Neilson, 14, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Murray Neilson; and Joanne Embree, 15, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Doug Embree, made up half of the six-member New Brunswick team that entered the championships.

The Department hopes to arrange more of these lecture-demonstration programs in future to assist men who are indirectly engaged in forestry to become more aware of the problems involved in maintaining Newfoundland's natural resources.

the link le lien

The Link is the staff publication of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, the Hon. Maurice Sauvé, and is produced by the Information and Technical Services Division.

"Le Lien" est publié à l'intention du personnel du Ministère des Forêts et du Développement rural, avec l'autorisation du ministre, l'honorable Maurice Sauvé. La Division de l'Information et des Renseignements techniques se charge de la rédaction et de la publication de ce bulletin trimestriel.

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June — juin 1968

NOUVELLES

DU PERSONNEL

NEWS

We're All In It

The Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Quebec, has included with its March bulletin an article on "Safety First", which we have decided to quote in its entirety:

"'Safety First' was an inspired slogan when it was invented many years ago. Unfortunately, as with all slogans, it has become worn thin by use until the words drop from our lips without the flavor of their original meaning. This is a pity because our greatest need — yours and mine — is to recapture the spirit of that ancient phrase and convince every member of our company, from the workman in the plant to the president, that nothing must come ahead of the safety of our people.

"An accident can involve any one of us without warning. It can occur as a result of a condition or situation created by ourselves or someone else. Safety, therefore, must become an individual and a community effort. We must all be in it together.

"Safety comes through cooperation. Cooperation is the means, but action is the way. We must have action that produces 'safety first' and 'safety always' in our thinking, in our work, in our home, and on the highway. But not the action that takes foolish chances or dangerous short cuts; not the action that leads to unsafe practices; not the action that leads us to gamble with our life and the lives of others.

Proper Attitude

"The first step is to develop a proper attitude toward safety. What is an attitude? Basically, an attitude is a belief; a way of thinking or feeling about things; a conviction; a principle. What is our attitude toward safety? Is it one that will permit us to take chances, to compromise occasionally? Is it one that we adhere to only when we feel like it? Is it one that says the other guy, fellow-work-

(Turn to Page 6)

Ensemble

Dans le numéro de mars de son bulletin, l'Association de Prévention des Accidents Industriels — Québec, publie un autre article intitulé Mini Topo, exhortant les travailleurs à la prudence. Nous avons décidé de reproduire intégralement cet article:

"Prenez garde" est un conseil qu'on nous répète depuis longtemps. Malheureusement, comme tous les autres mots d'ordre, l'usage lui a quelque peu fait perdre son acuité. C'est dommage, car il est maintenant devenu pressant de redonner ce sens perdu et ancien à cette phrase afin de persuader chacun des membres de notre compagnie, du plus humble travailleur de l'usine, jusqu'au président, que ce qui compte en définitive, c'est la primauté de l'homme, c'est-à-dire sa sécurité.

Nous sommes tous exposés aux accidents, sans prévoir quand il s'en produira un. Il peut être la conséquence d'une condition ou d'une situation dont nous pouvons ou non être personnellement responsables. La sécurité doit être le fruit de l'effort individuel et collectif. Nous devons tous nous y mettre.

On assure la sécurité par la collaboration. La collaboration s'allie aux sources de l'action et cette action doit être ordonnée vers "la sécurité d'abord" et "la sécurité toujours", au travail, à la maison et sur la grand-route. Il ne s'agit pas de "l'action" de courir des risques fous ou d'avoir recours à des raccourcis dangereux ou encore de "l'action" qui inspire les méthodes dangereuses ou de celle qui nous fait exposer notre vie et la vie des autres.

Il faut d'abord avoir l'attitude voulue. Qu'est-ce qu'une attitude? En principe l'attitude procède de la conviction; une manière de voir ou de ressentir quelque chose; un principe. Quelle est notre attitude vis-à-vis la sécurité? En est-elle une de laisser-

(suite à la page 6)

New directors appointed for personnel, administration

Edward G. Blake has been appointed Director of the Department's Administration Division, and Dr. Robert C. Blain, Director of the Personnel Administration Division. They replace R. J. Mulligan and R. H. Dowdell, both of whom left the Department in recent months.

Mr. Dowdell is now Director of Personnel, Air Services, Department of Transport. His successor, Dr. Blain, is 32. He was born in Montreal, received a B.A. from St. Boniface College in Manitoba, and continued post graduate studies in psychology at the University of Montreal, where he received an M.A. in 1958 and Ph.D. in 1960.

Dr. Blain worked with the Public Service Commission in 1960-61, then was engaged in personnel work in private industry in Ottawa and Montreal. In 1964 he became general manager of Vail's Fabric Care Ltd., Ottawa, and in 1966 was appointed Director of Personnel with the Public Service Commission.

R. J. Mulligan is now Director of Finance and Administration with the Medical Services Branch of National Health and Welfare. Mr. Blake, 46, is a native of Ottawa. After serving with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps



Edward G. Blake

during World War II he attended McGill University and received a Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1949. For two years prior to his present appointment he was a member of the Program Branch of Treasury Board. Previously he was a sales administrator and financial analyst with Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal; Assistant Comptroller of Kelvinator of Canada Ltd. at London, Ont.; and vice-president, manufacturing, of Mott Manufacturing Ltd., Brantford.

MM. Blake et Blain nommés directeurs

M. Edward G. Blake vient d'être nommé directeur de la Division de l'administration du Ministère et M. Robert C. Blain, directeur de la Division de l'administration du personnel. Ils succèdent à MM. R. J. Mulligan et R. H. Dowdell qui tous deux ont quitté le Ministère au cours des derniers mois.

M. Dowdell est maintenant directeur de la Division du personnel, Services de l'aviation civile, ministère des Transports. M. Blain, son successeur, est âgé de 32 ans. Né à Montréal, il est titulaire d'un B.A. du Collège de Saint-Boniface (Man.); il a suivi des cours post-universitaires de psychologie à l'Université de Montréal qui lui a accordé

une maîtrise en 1958 et un doctorat en 1960.

M. Blain a servi auprès de la Commission de la fonction publique en 1960 et 1961, après quoi il a travaillé dans un service du personnel de l'industrie privée à Ottawa puis à Montréal. En 1964, il fut nommé directeur général de Vail's Fabric Care Ltd., à Ottawa, et en 1966, directeur du personnel de la Commission de la fonction publique.

M. R. J. Mulligan est maintenant directeur des finances et de l'administration de la Direction des services médicaux, ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social.

M. Edward G. Blake, âgé de 46 ans, est né à Ottawa. Après avoir servi deux ans dans le Corps royal canadien des magasins militaires au cours de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, il a suivi les cours de l'Université McGill où il reçut le diplôme de bachelier en commerce en 1949. Pendant les deux années qui ont précédé sa nomination, il était au service de la Direction des programmes du Conseil du Trésor. Il a occupé auparavant les postes de directeur des ventes et d'analyste financier auprès des Canadian Industries Ltd., Montréal; de contrôleur adjoint de la Kelvinator of Canada Ltd., à London (Ont.); et de vice-président des services de fabrication de la Mott Manufacturing Ltd., à Brantford.



M. Robert C. Blain

THE FIREPLACE



Terminology

Life seems to grow increasingly complex in these days of population explosions, information explosions and other soundless bangs which defy the dictionary and the decibel din. One is faced with technological change, cybernetic revolution, pollution pollsters and computer orientation which make a core and byte somehow different from the apple Adam munched.

Of course one might hope to escape in the solitude of the tall timbers but even here problems arise that shake one to the core. Does core storage really mean saving our old increment cores or are we being stealthily computerized? The salvation may be to resort to Bunnyism — the joys of reverse logic are many "Don't worry — never burn your bridges before you come to them." Give a thought to the problem of the poor Forest Insect Ranger who gets a frantic phone call late at night from a local resident concerned because her cedar hedge seems to be getting Dutch Elm disease.

His problems are nothing to the confusion engendered among tree physiologists by Donald Peattie: "The orator who knows the way to a country's salvation and does not know that the breath of life he draws was blown into his nostrils by green leaves had better spare his breath." The bewilderment of a sociologist investigating "Comfort Stations" when he learns that "Cans

Department walkers raise \$683



Some of the Miles for Millions walkers from the Department put their best foot forward as they join thousands of Ottawans in raising money for the impoverished in other lands. Left to right are Hellmut Schade, Jessie Duxtater, Pete Weston, Caroline Price, Liz Pilatzke, Mike Biddall, and Glen Pilatzke, the only member of the group not from the Department.

in Sky Blue Country" is merely a plea for the development of a disappearing beer can, is matched by the amazement of the forest ranger who sounds off on "an experimental tone burst ranging system for parallel line sounding" and bursts his tonsils sinking beneath the hydrology survey ship.

But all these frustrations fade into a fanciful fugue when faced with the frantic fulminating of the founder of the Fireplace flogged by a frugal editor with a futchel in a fit of frenzy to fashion a flippant fallal for his folio.

Ottawans raised more than \$400,000 in the annual Miles for Millions walk in May. Among them were 18 Department members, who walked 469 miles and raised \$683.66.

The money will be used to aid the poor and starving in foreign lands. Organizers of the walk were overwhelmed by the strong support they received in Ottawa.

Five people finished the 40-mile walk. They were R. Dingle, C. Kingsley, J. Roue, G. Pech, and R. Ross. Hellmut Schade was the only Department member to top \$100, he walked 20 miles and collected \$130.

Those from the Department who took part, their mileage and contributions, were: R. Dingle, 40 miles, \$40; J. Duxtater, 13 miles, \$20.65; C. Kingsley, 40 miles, \$25.80; S. Lamothe, 20 miles, \$34; C. Price, 26 miles, \$93.48; J. Roue, 40 miles, \$22; E. Pilatzke, 13 miles, \$11.29; C. Desforges, 23 miles, \$10.35; P. Dumas, 26 miles, \$18.91; P. Paraneen, 34 miles, \$59; P. Weston, 13 miles, \$9.77; J. Brittain, 26 miles, \$8.71; B. Moon, 13 miles, \$20; S. Lacasse, 16 miles, \$54.40; H. Schade, 20 miles, \$130; G. Pech, 40 miles, \$14.00; J. Atwell, 26 miles, \$37.70; R. Ross, 40 miles, \$74.

Timber Talks reaches widespread audience

by A. MacEwan

VICTORIA — Every so often a publication called *Timber Talks* crosses my desk. It's a slim pamphlet, and its varied contents cover the progress and results of research conducted at the Forest Research Laboratory in Victoria.

Its architect is Vern H. Phelps. His purpose is to inform readers, in concise terms, of the research being undertaken in the Victoria Laboratory, and to direct their attention to more detailed scientific publications on specific subjects.

According to Mr. Phelps, "It's no

easy task condensing a 20 to 40-page scientific report into one page and retaining all of the pertinent facts." As well as being a writer, he holds pharmacy and forestry degrees from the University of Toronto, and a diploma in forest management from Oxford.

Timber Talks enjoys a far-reaching audience. Most of the 1200 copies are circulated in North America, but a few travel overseas. One reader wrote from India. "I look forward to *Timber Talks*, as they are of great help in solving the similar problems of forestry in this country."



Miss Forestry and Rural Development, Yvonne Gauvreau, is flanked by her princesses Judy Kilrea (left), and Linda Thomas.



Carol Spencer, last year's Miss Forestry and Rural Development, crowns the 1968 queen during ceremonies at the annual bowling-curling banquet May 2.



Intricately-carved stellae have been unearthed near the Mayan temples, providing archaeologists with considerable information about this ancient civilization.

Canadians in Guatemala

(From Page 1)

short trees, palms, vines and shrubs. The radar experts believe that further modifications can overcome most of these difficulties.

The aerial photography trials also indicated that large-scale photography is a most promising technique for identifying tropical tree species. Many species can be identified by their charac-

Wellington appointed to U of Toronto staff

VICTORIA — Dr. William G. Wellington, 47, principal research scientist at Victoria's Forest Research Laboratory, has been appointed to the University of Toronto as a senior professor in the Department of Zoology. His appointment is effective July 1. A native of Vancouver, Dr. Wellington spent 22 years with the Department.



Marlene Mitchell, librarian at the forest research laboratory in Victoria, was recently named bowler of the week in a contest sponsored by the Victoria Times. Miss Mitchell collected the women's ten-pin award for a 571 series with games of 169, 187, 215.

Deux experts ont visité le Guatemala

MM. Leo Sayn-Wittgenstein et A. H. Aldred viennent de passer deux semaines dans la jungle du Guatemala avec une équipe chargée d'étudier l'efficacité de l'altimètre à radar inventé au Canada, lorsqu'il s'agit d'établir un inventaire des forêts tropicales.

M. Sayn-Wittgenstein est le chef de la Section de recherche en aménagement forestier du Ministère, M. Aldred est au service de cette même section. Leur rapport révèle que les essais, au cours desquels on a utilisé un hélicoptère Bell 47G, ont été très satisfaisants et que les deux semaines qu'ils ont passées en Amérique du Sud ont été fort intéressantes.

Leur travail leur a laissé suffisamment de temps pour visiter les ruines mayas de la région, chasser le léopard et le pécari — ils sont revenus bredouilles — et étudier certains aspects de la vie sociale du Guatemala. Une

teristic crown shape, branching habits and leaf shape. Integrated with the radar altimeter, large-scale photography proved to be a very promising new approach to the measurement of trees in tropical forests.

Mayan Ruins

During their visit to Guatemala, Al Aldred and Leo Sayn-Wittgenstein explored Mayan ruins in the vicinity of the camp. Archeologists are studying the ruins to learn more about this ancient (800 B.C. to 800 A.D.) civilization. The largest temple in the area is located at Tikal, a Mayan ceremonial centre with pyramids over 200 feet tall. Tikal's most impressive structures have been reclaimed from the jungle and restored to their original condition.

Both Canadians returned with Mayan souvenirs such as pottery shards, which were common in the area of their camp. Another interesting artifact, a Tigrera, an instrument used for calling jaguars, has caused considerable interest among Canadian friends. Mrs. Aldred, and a basset hound owned by the Sayn-Wittgensteins, have been thoroughly frightened by its unusual sound.

Al Aldred recalls that dysentery was a problem at the camp. He was in charge of the darkroom, which had been established in the camp wash-room, an area he now describes as "a very busy place".

Otherwise conditions at the camp were satisfactory. The teams lived in palm-thatched huts with wooden floors. Daytime temperatures in the area were not unbearable, ranging from highs of 80 on arrival to slightly over 100 degrees toward the end of the assignment.

As a result of the test program, it is probable that the Canadian-designed altimeter will be adapted to make it suitable for use in conditions such as those found in Guatemala.

grande agitation régnait au pays, à leur arrivée, causée par l'enlèvement d'un archevêque et le bombardement d'une unité d'hélicoptères de l'aviation guatémaltèque par un groupe révolutionnaire.

L'un des membres de la délégation canadienne fut arrêté et interrogé après qu'il eut photographié un détachement de police militaire en train de faire une perquisition. Mais aucun autre incident n'est venu interrompre le travail.

L'altimètre à radar forestier est une invention du Conseil national de recherches; il fut mis au point à la demande de l'Institut d'Aménagement forestier. Sa principale caractéristique est de pouvoir mesurer l'altitude de vol exacte au dessus du niveau du sol sans être influencé par la couverture végétale, comme le sont les autres altimètres. De plus, on peut facilement l'installer à bord d'avions et d'hélicoptères légers. L'altimètre est fabriqué par Leigh Instruments Ltd. de Carleton Place (Ont.).

L'équipe canadienne s'est rendue au Guatemala à la demande de la FAO, qui s'intéresse à la possibilité d'utiliser l'altimètre dans les forêts tropicales. L'Institut d'Aménagement forestier a établi le programme des essais de photographie aérienne et en a fait l'analyse; ces essais ont duré six jours, à partir de la base de la FAO située près du village de Sayaxché, dans le nord du Guatemala.

Les expériences se sont révélées un succès bien qu'on ait eu quelque difficulté à percer les derniers 20 pieds de couverture végétale composée d'arbustes, de palmiers, de lianes et de broussailles. Les radaristes pensent qu'après quelques modifications, le radar pourra surmonter ces difficultés.

Les essais de photographie aérienne ont également révélé que la photographie à grande échelle est une technique prometteuse dans l'identification des essences tropicales. Bien des essences sont reconnaissables à la forme particulière de leur houppier, à l'angle de leurs branches et à la forme de leurs

feuilles. L'utilisation combinée des deux techniques, altimètre à radar et photographie à grande échelle, s'avère une façon prometteuse d'aborder le problème du mesurage des arbres des forêts tropicales.

Ruines Mayas

Au cours de leur séjour au Guatemala, MM. Al Aldred et Leo Sayn-Wittgenstein ont visité les ruines mayas situées dans les environs du camp. Des archéologues étudient les ruines en vue d'en apprendre plus long sur cette ancienne civilisation (800 av. J.C. — 800 ap. J.C.). Le plus grand temple de la région est situé à Tikal, centre religieux maya possédant des pyramides de plus de 200 pieds de hauteur. On a repoussé les limites de la forêt vierge qui envahissait les structures les plus impressionnantes de Tikal puis on les a restaurées.

Les deux Canadiens ont rapporté des souvenirs mayas tels que des fragments de poteries, qui sont nombreux aux environs du camp. Il est un autre objet ancien qui a éveillé l'intérêt de bien des amis, c'est le Tigrera, instrument servant à leurrer les jaguars. Mme Aldred et le basset de M. Sayn-Wittgenstein ont été fortement effrayés par le son de cet instrument peu commun.

M. Aldred rappelle que plusieurs habitants du camp ont été frappés de dysenterie. C'est lui qui s'occupait du travail dans la chambre noire, qu'on avait installé dans le cabinet de toilette du camp, "endroit fort fréquenté" nous dit-il.

A part cela, les conditions de la vie de camp étaient satisfaisantes. L'équipe a occupé des huttes en feuilles de palmiers à plancher de bois. La température diurne n'est pas insupportable dans la région, variant de 80° à l'arrivée de l'équipe, à légèrement au-dessus de 100° vers la fin de son séjour.

En conclusion, il est probable qu'à la suite des expériences, on adaptera l'altimètre à radar d'invention canadienne aux conditions des forêts tropicales du Guatemala.



The Canadian team lived in huts like these for two weeks.

Calgary lecturer inspires youth

CALGARY — Mark Twain once wrote that the world would be a less complicated place if adults spoke with the honesty and directness of children.

To illustrate what the humorist meant, consider these letters from a Grade Three class in Calgary, written to Emile Gautreau, a forestry technician in Calgary who gives illustrated lectures about his travels in the Northwest Territories.

Dear Mr. Gautreau: "I liked the waterfalls best of all. The (Indian) dolls were pretty too. The things you showed us were good I think. I think the things you told us were true".

— "I liked all of the films and things

on the table (a display). I liked how they (Indians) sew and how they bury the dead".

— "I enjoyed the slides very much. But the part I liked best was the little town of Yellowknife because there was gold down in the ground".

— "I liked where they smoked the fish and the way they did it. I liked the house where the people in the one family stay in one corner and the other in the other corner".

— "I wish I could have learned to trap animals. Thank you for teaching me how they slept. I like the way they cook their meals and now when I go to cub camp I will set the sticks the

same way".

— "I'd like to see you kill the animals and the women clean the animals out".

— "I liked your show very much. One part was very interesting — the part where they buried the dead. How do they make knives and guns down there? Why did they want to know if your wife's hair was real? Oh yes, I just remembered what you said — they all have very dark hair. (Mrs. Gautreau is blond). They sure have a funny way of life down there. During winter how do they survive in the tents down there?"

— "I liked it when the women were smoking the pipes and the men the cigarettes".

— "I liked the films you had. Have you ever shot a bear with a bow and arrow? Boy, you're a lucky man."

— "The Indians must be brave to live up there because it's dark so long. Do they have flashlights?"

Accompanying the letters was a note from the teacher, who summed up the value of the lecture, "Books are fine for fairy tales but children want to study real live people. They enjoy some part of history, but true life, graphically illustrated, is more meaningful and arouses more interest."

Or, in the words of a student, "Please come back again".

Arrivee de quatre nouveaux chercheurs

SAINTE-FOY — Le Laboratoire de recherches forestières de la région du Québec compte maintenant 41 chercheurs parmi son personnel scientifique. Entre octobre 1967 et avril 1968, on relève l'arrivée d'un Français, de deux Belges et d'un Japonais.

Il s'agit, par ordre d'entrée, de MM. Jacques Pfalzgraf de Strasbourg, France (sylviculture), Michel Boudoux et Gilles Frisque, tous deux de Bruxelles, Belgique (biologie de l'arbre) et de Shozo Takai, de la préfecture de Gifu au Japon (pathologie).

New appointments in Ontario Region

SAULT STE. MARIE — Four new appointments have been announced by Dr. R. M. Belyea, Ontario Regional Director.

John B. Quinn, who has served the government for 28 years, has assumed the position of Administrative Officer. Prior to joining the Region he held various administrative positions with the Departments of Public Works and National Defence in Ottawa.

Dr. Jai Y. Park, a research scientist, was awarded his bachelor's degree in Japan in 1942, his master's degree from Oregon State University in 1949 and his doctoral degree from Washington State University in 1951. Before coming to Canada from his native Korea, Dr. Park received a long list of awards for his research into human nutritional problems in the Philippines.

A native of Denmark, Dr. Heiberg-Iurgensen, received his master's degree from the University of Copenhagen in 1955 and his doctorate from the University of Natal, South Africa in 1968. He spent 12 years doing research in South Africa and has been a consultant on plantations in Rhodesia, Kenya, India and Brazil.

Gordon M. Howse joined the Department this spring upon completing studies for his doctorate at Oregon State University. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of New Brunswick in 1962 and his master's degree from the University of Maine in 1964.



Elmer Yakabuski of Chalk River has an unusual pet — an injured barred owl found on the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station. Elmer brought the starving owl to the station greenhouse, where it is recovering from its injuries and becoming quite tame.



One of the most beautiful visitors to the Department's display at the Sportsmen's Show in Toronto was Rhodell Byron, Miss Outdoors of Canada, 1968.

Displays illustrate Department's work

SAULT STE. MARIE — Large number of Ontario residents gained an insight into the Department's work at three exhibitions this spring.

At the Canadian National Sportsmen's Show, held in Toronto in March, a forest products display from the Department was staffed by information officers Phil Norton of Ottawa and Bob Diotte of Sault Ste. Marie.

Close to 300,000 persons visited the Toronto show and at times it seemed that they were all crowding in front of the forestry display. The excellent display with its projection booth and working models did much to attract attention.

In April the Region entered a display, illustrating the use of aerial photography in forestry, in the Algoma Sportsmen's Show at Sault Ste. Marie. Here again the fine design and subject matter of the display did much to publicize the work of the Department.

During May the Region prepared a special display that vividly portrayed the effects of spruce budworm attacks on a 175-year-old spruce tree. This display was exhibited during a special show celebrating the 300th anniversary of the founding of Sault Ste. Marie.



A cross-section from a 175-year-old spruce damaged by spruce budworm was exhibited at a recent show in Sault Ste. Marie.

Personnel News

(From Page 2)

man, can look out for himself? Remember that to someone else, we're the other guy. So, if our attitude toward safety is not a good one, it is time to start changing. It is time to decide that this 'safety' business is important and vital to our well-being.

"Time to decide that there will be no more violations of safety rules, or of safe work practices. Just because we have been lucky enough to avoid getting hurt, does not mean that our luck will hold. The first violation may not result in injury. It may be the 50th, or the 100th, or even the 1000th violation. Time to decide that we will stop taking chances. Time to decide that we will cooperate in safety matters.

"It is well to keep in mind who benefits the most from a safety program. Sure, management benefits through decreased compensation and production costs. BUT, the worker benefits the

most. It is he who must bear the pain and suffering when he gets hurt. It is he who suffers financial hardship when he is not receiving full wages but only a compensation cheque. It is he who, too often is handicapped for life by being maimed or blinded. And, it is his loved ones who suffer when he gets killed.

"Safety is Safety First... First ahead of doing things the easy way; First ahead of trusting to luck just this one time; First ahead of being a nice easy-going Joe who doesn't mind other people taking chances with his life. Safety is everybody taking good care of his own job and his own life. Safety is not something special over and beyond the job. It is a part of the job.

"A good safety program includes co-operation from top management, by wholehearted support; from supervision by looking after the well-being of his men; from the workers by developing a healthy attitude towards safety. We're all in it."

Nouvelles du Personnel

(suite de la page 2)

aller, de compromis à l'occasion? Nous porte-t-elle à nous conformer seulement quand le cœur nous en dit? En est-elle une qui nous fait dire que les autres, nos camarades, sont parfaitement capables de se défendre seuls? Souvenons-nous que "l'autre" c'est nous! Donc si nous avons la mauvaise attitude vis-à-vis la sécurité, il est temps d'y voir. Cette question de sécurité est importante, vitale même, à notre bien-être

En matière de sécurité, "la minute de vérité" ou de travailler en sécurité, c'est tout de suite. Le simple fait d'avoir été assez chanceux pour éviter de vous blesser jusqu'ici n'est pas une garantie de votre sécurité future. Une première violation n'entraîne pas nécessairement une blessure, peut-être que la cinquantième, la centième ou même la millième pourra vous être fatale. Il est donc impérieux de décider pour de bon que nous allons désormais collaborer en matière de sécurité.

Qui profite le plus d'un programme de sécurité? La direction certes y trouve son compte dans la diminution des indemnités et des frais de production. Mais L'OUVRIER EN BENEFICIE LE PLUS. C'est lui qui est soumis au joug de la douleur et de la souffrance lorsqu'il se blesse. C'est lui qui doit endurer les privations, alors qu'il ne reçoit pas ses pleins gages mais une compensation. C'est trop souvent lui qui devra porter pour le reste de sa vie le stigmate de la perte d'un membre, ou de la vue.

Et, ce sont ses proches qui en souffrent lorsqu'il se fait tuer.

La meilleure assurance c'est de "prendre garde", prendre garde au

pis-aller, prendre garde de se fier à la chance, ne fusse qu'une seule fois, prendre garde de devenir le type qui se fie que les autres n'exposeront pas sa vie. La sécurité c'est de protéger son travail et sa santé. La sécurité ce n'est pas quelque chose de spécial ou d'accessoire. Elle doit faire partie du travail.

Un bon programme de sécurité engage l'entière collaboration de la haute direction, des surveillants qui voient au bien-être de leurs hommes, des travailleurs qui se préoccupent de la sécurité. Ensemble, c'est notre affaire!

Macdonald moves to Victoria lab

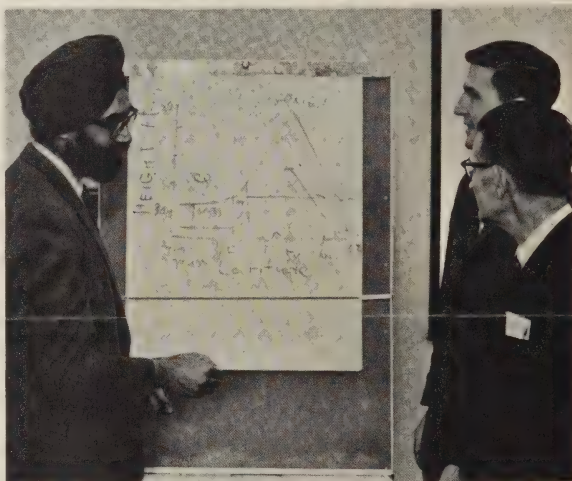
FREDERICTON — D. Ross Macdonald, a research scientist whose career spans a 20-year period with the Department, has been appointed head of the entomology section at the Forest Research Laboratory in Victoria.

Mr. Macdonald worked at the Forest Insect Laboratory in Sault Ste. Marie from 1947-51, as a student assistant during summers. He has been with the Forest Research Laboratory here since 1952, studying aerial spraying against the spruce budworm. He remained with the project until 1960, when he was attached to the Department's Green River project for two years. Mr. Macdonald returned to the studies of aerial spraying as project leader in 1962 and worked in that capacity until his new appointment.

He is a native of Hamilton, Ontario, and holds a B.Sc.F. degree from the University of Toronto and an M.F. from the University of Michigan.



Staff members at Petawawa Forest Experiment Station are commemorating the station's 50th anniversary this year by growing beards. Some of the hirsute types are, left to right, Leo Giroux, Dr. Kit Yeatman, Bob Engisch, Dr. Jack Clements, Dr. Jim Kayll, Jim Fraser, Bill Murray and Larry LeSage. Special ceremonies to mark the anniversary are being planned for late July.



Research scientists of the Department from across Canada gathered in Sault Ste. Marie this spring for a poplar workshop. Dr. J. S. Maini of the Maple, Ontario laboratory, discusses a point with R. A. Haig of Sault Ste. Marie and Dr. J. L. Keays of Vancouver.



A hemlock loop rampaging through the forest is the subject of this float entered in the annual winter carnival parade by staff at the Vernon, B.C., sub-laboratory.

Run for your health

VICTORIA — Are you interested in regaining that youthful vigor? Adding a few extra years to your life? If so, take a tip from the scientists at Victoria's Forest Research Laboratory and run for your health.

A physical fitness program, spearheaded two years ago by pathologist Bill Bloomberg, was designed to condition the professional and other interested staff for annual field sessions.

More than ten enthusiasts, some over 40, get together twice a week for a strenuous three-mile rain-or-shine run around Thetis Lake Park, a scenic wonderland eight miles north of this capital.

"We concentrate on running because we enjoy it," says Bill, a shining example to the group. "It's the supreme conditioning exercise. It builds en-

durance, sheds pounds, firms up muscles, and is pleasurable and beneficial." In the past, he explains, many of the researchers, tied down to a lab all day, were out-of-shape and became easily exhausted after a few hours of trekking in rugged forest terrain. That's when running became the key to the solution.

The importance of physical activity has many advocates. Perhaps the best known is Dr. Paul Dudley White, the internationally known heart specialist, who said: "Exercise is wonderful for the spirit. The best antidote for nervous strain is fatigue from exercise. You will not need tranquilizers or hypnotics if you take a long walk in the evening, or run a mile or two if you are young enough."

Run, anyone?

Nova Scotia captures Annual Ring trophy

FREDERICTON — Nova Scotia curling foresters captured the coveted Annual Ring Trophy February 24, defeating New Brunswick in three games out of four at the Sixth Annual Ring Bonsel at Truro, N.S. Total score stands at 37 to 24 in the Bluesoners' favor.

The wins gave Nova Scotia the trophy for the third time since it was first put up for competition in 1962.

New Brunswick captured it in 1964 and 1967, and no bonsel was held in 1965.

Some Nova Scotia foresters curled with the New Brunswick rinks due to lack of sufficient representation from New Brunswick. Each province usually enters two rinks, including federal and provincial government employees, and company foresters.

Males dominate first Winnipeg golf tournament

WINNIPEG — The Winnipeg lab held an informal golf match at the nearby Crescent Drive course May 23, and Old Man Par smiled through it all.

The weather was perfect but the neat nine-hole, par-27 layout provided more of a test than many imagined. Scores soared higher than a sliced ball in a Saskatchewan wind storm, but the next morning the boys were laughing about it. Information man Frank Nokes placed first with a ten-over-par 37. He was followed by Ken Renaud (40), Jim Muldrew (41), Emile Campbell (41), Harlan Phillips (44), Tom Thomson (49), Les Carlson (50), and Bob Dobbs (57).

If scores were high, spirits were higher. Few of the foresters had played a course as short as the Crescent Drive layout. The club's card sets the length officially at 1388 yards. That's from the rear tee markers, and not all were at the back. So it was easy on the feet. The May sun was warm, so most players shed sweaters. And to top it off, there were no mosquitoes!

Idea for the tournament came from Harlan Phillips, technician in the Entomology section. "It's a good chance for us to know each other better," said

Harlan. "After all, there have been a lot of new faces in the lab over the winter. I think we should all meet socially from time to time."

Will the social swingers launch another attack against Old Man Par? Probably, says Harlan.

But Old Man Par isn't much worried. The last offensive has him still chuckling.



An active social season is very much a part of the program of the Federal Forestry Employees Association in Sault Ste. Marie. Here Heather MacDonald and Clayton King check their team's dart score during a recent membership dance.



Newfoundland bowling award winners display their silverware during the awards presentation April 19. Front row, left to right, Mrs. Pat Yorke, Ed Dawe, and Elizabeth Quick, who accepted the awards for Jean Carmichael. Back row, Steve Yorke, Kevin Pardy, Bruce Roberts, Leo Clark, Les Oldford.

Newfoundland bowlers receive annual awards

ST. JOHN'S — It was trophy night April 19 for 16 bowlers from regional headquarters. Dr. W. J. Carroll, Regional Director, presented awards to the winning bowlers during a dance at the Sergeant's Mess, Pleasantville.

Aspen and Birch teams were tied with 21 points. Members of the Aspen team were Carl Williams, Kevin Pardy, Steve and Pat Yorke. Birch team members were Denes Bajzak, Leo Clark, Bruce Roberts and Daphne Bajzak.

Jean Carmichael was the leading lady, winning awards for high single (247), high triple (665), and high average (185). Ed Dawe won the men's high single (391), high triple (880), and high average (228).

Mrs. Pat Yorke had the ladies low single, but didn't mind at all, as she was a member of the Aspen team, the series co-winner. Les Oldford captured

the men's low single. There was a rumor going around that he booted the balls down the alley so he could get on the winner's sheet. But that's not so, according to Les.



Regional Director Dr. W. J. Carroll, right, presents an award to Ed Dawe, who won the high single, high triple and high average during the winter bowling schedule at St. John's.



Where were the gals? — Winnipeg lab's first annual golf tournament May 23 was a stag affair, although the ladies were invited. Some of those taking part were, left to right, Emile Campbell, Jim Muldrew, Les Carlson, Bob Dobbs, Ken Renaud, Harlan Phillips, and the lab's director, Tom Thomson.



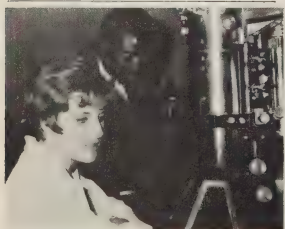
Workers recently completed a face-lifting at the Victoria Laboratory.

Victoria laboratory receives face-lifting

VICTORIA — The Forest Research Laboratory here has undergone an extensive face-lifting.

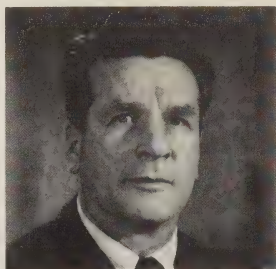
The Laboratory was built four years ago, and its Western red cedar exterior was coated with a clear plastic polyurethane finish. However, the coating was unsuccessful, and it lifted and peeled badly.

Painters went to work recently with scrapers and brushes, and a special solution of oil, pigment and preservative. The four-storey building now boasts a rich brown wood finish that contrasts attractively with the yellow brick ends and chipped stone columns.

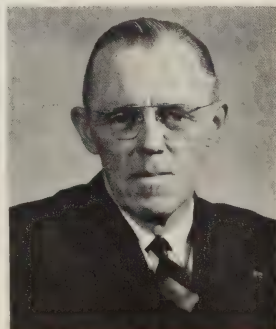


A number of foreign university students recently visited the Department's facilities at Sault Ste. Marie. They came from Africa, the Middle East, South America, Singapore and the West Indies. Technician Dorcas Higginson of the Insect Pathology Research Institute points out some of the features of the electron microscope to Phil Branch of Barbados.

Experts from the Department's engineering services section came to Victoria to analyse the problem and recommended the present treatment.



R. L. Fiddick



W. J. Kennedy

Chercheur du Québec en Suisse et en Turquie

SAINT-FOY — Le Dr Wladimir Smirnoff, un scientifique canadien, a quitté le Laboratoire de recherches forestières pour une mission officielle qui devait le conduire en Suisse et en Turquie. Le but de ces voyages: dresser l'inventaire des maladies du puceron lanigère du sapin (chermes piceae) et, éventuellement, découvrir de nouvelles maladies contre le puceron et les importer au Canada.

Le Dr Smirnoff qui dirige les recherches sur les maladies virales, au Laboratoire de Sainte-Foy, effectue un séjour à la station expérimentale du Commonwealth Institute for Biological Control, à Delémont en Suisse. Il devait se rendre par la suite dans la région de Balu, en Turquie.

Ce chercheur est déjà très connu en Amérique du Nord à cause des recher-

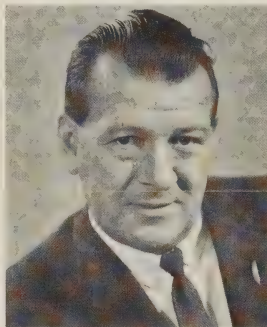
ches qu'il a entreprises, entre autres, depuis le début des années '60, dans la région de Chicoutimi, dans le but d'éliminer la ténthède du pin gris (Neodiprion Swane).

Alberta region issues forest fire bookmark

CALGARY — Campers, climbers and hikers in Alberta National Parks this year will receive, along with maps and information, a bookmark to serve as a permanent reminder to guard against forest fires.

The bookmark, a 2" by 4" stylized tree, depicts a healthy evergreen on one side, and the same tree in a forest enveloped in flames on the reverse. Of durable cardboard, the bookmark was produced by the Department to aid in preservation of Canada's forests.

Canada has 1,700,000 square miles of forest, although only 720,000 square miles of this are productive and accessible.

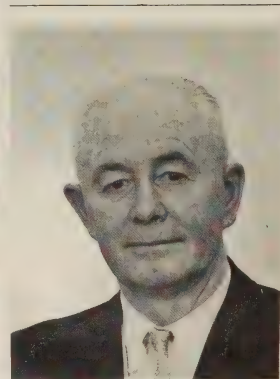


A. F. Westerby



A. T. Foster

Regional Director Ray Lejeune recently presented 25-year pins and certificates to staff members in the B.C. region. This was the second presentation to regional staff qualified through public and military service. Included were H. M. Craig, technician; R. L. Fiddick, ranger supervisor; A. T. Foster, ranger; Jim Grant, ranger; E. G. Harvey, retired ranger; W. J. Kennedy, purchasing; and A. F. Westerby, administration officer.



E. G. Harvey



H. M. Craig

the link le lien

The Link is the staff publication of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, and is produced by the Information and Technical Services Division.

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OTTAWA, CANADA

September — septembre 1968

Closing the gap

Public servants in the Ottawa - Hull area are once again being asked to contribute to the United Appeal. Last year the public service division raised \$735,000, almost 40 per cent of the appeal total. This year's objective is \$789,000, the amount required to ensure that Ottawa's voluntary agencies can continue their good works.

The voluntary agencies have not escaped the general inflation. Every year they receive less than what they ask, despite the fact that each year campaign totals rise and public quotas are met. In 1966 the agencies received \$200,000 less than their total requested bud-

get; in 1967, \$300,000 less.

More than ever the voluntary agencies need our financial and moral support if they are to continue to serve as the conscience of society. Traditionally, the voluntary agency is a gap filler. Where there is a health or welfare need, the agency is first to recognize this need and demonstrate its service ability.

If our voluntary agencies are to continue to interpret the community's health and welfare needs, they must first meet operating costs, and in order to do this, they need the generous support of public servants in Ottawa and area.

Department reorganization

(From page 1)

former Department of Forestry and Rural Development vacate Ottawa's Sir Guy Carleton Building by late winter, got under way in mid-September. The Sir Guy Carleton Building has been headquarters for the Department since June, 1966.

Plans called for the movement of the offices of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Forestry, the Advisory Group to the Deputy Minister, and the Personnel and Administration Services to the Sir Charles Tupper Building at Confederation Heights, which now houses the Fisheries Department.

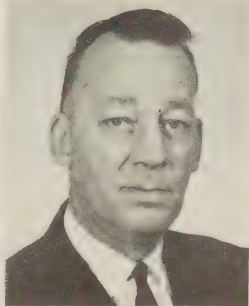
Moving directly to the Trade and Commerce Building on Wellington Street, which will become the eventual home of the new department of fisheries and forestry, will be the directorate of Program Coordination, the Forest Economics Research Institute, and the Forestry Information Service.

Remaining temporarily in the Sir Guy Carleton Building will be the Fire Research Institute, the Forest Management Institute, Biometrics Research Services, the Library, the Graphics and Central Services and the Publications Distribution Unit.

It is anticipated that all elements of the new department of fisheries and forestry will be settled in the Trade

and Commerce Building by spring of 1969.

The department of regional development will be housed in the Sir Guy Carleton Building.



Arno K. Richter

Arno K. Richter has been appointed to the Personnel Services division of Victoria's Forest Research Laboratory. Born in Germany in 1921, Mr. Richter was a Post Office personnel officer for nine years, and before that was associated with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Department of Labour, and the R. C. M. P.

La Fédération: Appel à tous pour combler l'écart

On fait encore une fois appel aux fonctionnaires de la région d'Ottawa-Hull pour contribuer à la Fédération des oeuvres. L'an passé le secteur de la Fonction publique a recueilli \$735,000 soit près de 40 p. 100 du total des sommes recueillies. Cette année l'objectif est de \$789,000, somme nécessaire pour s'assurer que les organismes bénévoles d'Ottawa puissent continuer leurs bonnes oeuvres.

Les organismes bénévoles n'ont pas échappé à la hausse générale des prix. Tous les ans ces associations reçoivent moins que ce qu'elles ont demandé, en dépit du fait que chaque année les sommes recueillies lors des campagnes sont plus considérables que par les années précédentes et que les objectifs fixés sont atteints. En 1966 les organismes ont reçu \$200,000 de moins que

les dépenses prévues par leur budget et en 1967, \$300,000 de moins.

Plus que jamais, les associations bénévoles ont besoin de notre appui financier et moral pour continuer à être la "conscience" de la société. Traditionnellement, l'association bénévole supplée aux lacunes. Là où il se fait sentir un besoin dans les domaines de la santé ou du bien-être, l'association bénévole est la première à le reconnaître et à se rendre utile.

Pour pouvoir continuer à découvrir les besoins de la collectivité dans les domaines de la santé et du bien-être, les organismes bénévoles doivent au moins être en mesure d'assumer les frais de fonctionnement et pour ce, ils ont besoin de la participation généreuse des fonctionnaires d'Ottawa et de la région.

La réorganisation

(suite de la page 1)

L'ARDA, l'Administration du rétablissement agricole des Prairies, l'Office d'expansion économique de la région atlantique et l'Agence de développement régional. M. Tom Kent occupe le poste de sous-ministre.

M. L. E. Couillard, qui avait été nommé sous-ministre des Forêts et du Développement rural en septembre 1967, est devenu sous-ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration.

La Direction générale des Forêts déménage

Le premier d'une série de déménagements qui aboutiront au départ de la Direction générale des Forêts de l'ancien ministère des Forêts et du Développement rural, de l'Edifice Sir Guy Carleton à Ottawa, a commencé à la mi-septembre; les derniers déplacements se feront à la fin de l'hiver. L'Edifice Sir Guy Carleton est le siège du Ministère depuis juin 1966.

D'après les plans, les bureaux du sous-ministre adjoint (Forêts) du Groupe consultatif du sous-ministre et des services administratifs et du personnel, emménageront dans l'Edifice Sir Charles Tupper à Confederation Heights qui loge actuellement le ministère des Pêcheries.

La direction de la coordination des programmes, l'Institut de Recherche en Economie forestière et le Service de l'information sur les forêts, emménageront directement dans l'Edifice du Commerce, rue Wellington, où seront ultérieurement logées toutes les divisions du nouveau ministère des pêcheries et forêts.

L'Institut de Recherche sur les Feux

de Forêt, l'Institut d'Aménagement forestier, le Service des recherches biométriques, la bibliothèque, le Service des arts graphiques, le Service général de l'édition et le Service de distribution des publications demeureront temporairement dans l'Edifice Sir Guy Carleton.

On prévoit que tous les éléments du nouveau ministère des pêcheries et forêts seront réunis dans l'Edifice du Commerce avant le printemps de 1969.

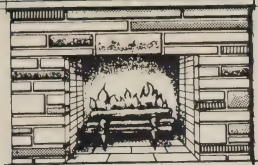
Le ministère de l'Aménagement régional occupera l'Edifice Sir Guy Carleton.

Swanson heads hydrology research

CALGARY — R. H. Swanson, a native of Los Angeles, has been appointed head of the hydrology research section of the Department's Alberta-Territories Region.

Mr. Swanson holds a masters degree in watershed management from Colorado State University and since 1959 has been employed as a research forest-hydrologist with the U.S. Forest Service at the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado. Mr. Swanson, a specialist in transpiration and instrumentation, will assume leadership of all hydrology research in the region and will serve as the Forestry Branch member on the coordinating committee for watershed research in Alberta. He is married and has a son, Karl, 10, and a daughter, Kay, 8.

THE FIREPLACE



ON THE MOVE

Recently the word has been filtering through the passages of our Ivory Tower regarding a "restructuring" of the Department and an amalgamation with our Fishermen friends. This, of course, brings in its wake a wave of rumors regarding moves to other buildings. In more recent times, moves of Departmental personnel have been fairly frequent but a few years back, before the quill pen was supplanted by the ubiquitous Misuse is Abuse ball-point, moves were less frequent.

The Department of Forestry had its humble beginning as a section of the Department of the Interior in what was euphemistically known as the Motor Building. Eventually, in a burst of expansion and glory, it moved from the Motor Building to the Norlite Building on Ottawa's prestigious Wellington Street. Eventually, with another fanfare of trumpets, it moved again — back to the Motor Building. The time span between moves was about 10 years.

However, although moves were less frequent in those more spacious days, there were occasional minor shifts within a building. The Library moved from the second floor down to the first floor, then back to the second floor. There were also moves caused by realignment of duties or retirement.

Indeed, retirement of some of the elder statesmen in the Department was welcomed not so much for the opportunity of promotion but for the chance to get a new swivel chair, picture for an office wall, mahogany "Out" basket, or some other status symbol. Obtaining new furniture through the normal requisition procedure was next to impossible. The process was fraught with danger — the review of the requisition by the ominous "Treasury" might produce the information that the incumbent was redundant and the position abolished as an economy move, thus saving furniture. Competition was often keen and there were many bitter tug-of-war type skirmishes. The erstwhile winner of one of these might have to schedule his leave very carefully in order that it would coincide with that of the loser.

In many cases, the corpse or chair scarcely had a chance to cool before "the snatchers" arrived. In one splendid coup, a very junior research type appeared in the office of one of the senior foresters who was packing his personal gear prior to departure. After offering the usual hearty felicitations about the

(Turn to page 6)

Canadians tour Russian forests

A delegation of eight Canadian forestry officials has completed a tour of forestry establishments in the Soviet Union. The group was headed by J. L. E. Couillard, former Deputy Min-

ister of Forestry and Rural Development.

The visit is the second phase of a reciprocal arrangement that brought a

group of Soviet officials to forestry centres in Canada last summer.

Purpose of the exchange visits is to provide forestry personnel from each country an opportunity to study each other's methods of protecting forests against destructive agents. This includes methods of forest administration, scientific research and measures for protecting forests against fire, insects and disease.

Other department members on the delegation were Dr. J. J. Fettes, Director of the Chemical Control Research Institute; J. C. Macleod, Coordinator, Fire Research; W. A. Reeks, Coordinator, Forest Entomology; and R. J. Bourchier, Acting Coordinator, Forest Pathology. Other participants were G. H. U. Bayly, deputy minister, Ontario Department of Lands and Forests; F. S. McKinnon, deputy minister of Forests, B.C. Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources; and W. D. Pierce of the translation bureau.

The Canadian delegation spent four days in the Moscow region before travelling to Irkutsk, Bratsk, Listvyanka, Leningrad, Petrozavodsk, Kiev, Kharkov, Tiflis and Sochi.

Scientists attend entomology meet

Three Forestry Branch entomologists attended the 13th International Congress of Entomology in Moscow August 2 to 9.

Dr. Frank E. Webb, Associate Director for the Maritimes Region; Dr. J. M. Cameron, Director of the Insect Pathology Research Institute in Sault Ste. Marie, and Dr. D. R. Wallace of the Sault lab represented the Forestry Branch.

Entomologists from around the world attended the congress, which is held every four years. The tenth congress, held in Montreal in 1956, attracted some 1,500 scientists.

New information officer named

The appointment of Tegid C. Jones as regional information officer was announced recently by Ray Lejeune, regional director.

A native of Revelstoke, B.C., Mr. Jones spent 20 years with the British Columbia Forest Service. Beginning as a film clerk in 1948, he rose to assistant director of the information services 10 years later. He is an executive officer of the British Columbia branch of the Canadian Public Relations Society and a professional member of the News-men's Club.

In his new position he succeeds Mr. W. A. (Bill) Edwards, who has left the Department.

Des Canadiens en voyage en Union soviétique

Une délégation de huit hauts fonctionnaires canadiens du ministère des Forêts ont terminé une visite des établissements forestiers de l'URSS. M. J. L. E. Couillard, ancien sous-ministre des Forêts et du Développement rural, dirigeait le groupe.

Cette visite s'est faite dans les cadres d'une entente qui avait amené un groupe de fonctionnaires soviétiques à visiter les centres forestiers du Canada l'été passé.

Le but de ces échanges est de permettre au personnel forestier des deux pays de connaître d'autres méthodes de protection des forêts contre les agents destructeurs. L'échange porte en particulier sur la gestion forestière, la recherche scientifique et les mesures de protection prises contre les incendies, les insectes et les maladies.

Faisaient partie de la délégation M. J. J. Fettes, directeur de l'Institut de recherche sur la répression chimique, M. J. C. Macleod, coordonnateur des recherches sur les incendies, M. W. A. Reeks, coordonnateur de l'entomologie forestière et M. R. J. Bourchier, coordonnateur suppléant en pathologie forestière. Les personnes suivantes faisaient aussi partie du groupe: M. G. H. U. Bayly, sous-ministre du ministère des Terres et Forêts de l'Ontario; M. F. S. McKinnon, sous-ministre des Forêts, du ministère des Terres et Forêts et des Ressources hydrauliques de la C.-B. et M. W. D. Pierce, du Bureau des traducteurs.

La délégation canadienne a passé quatre jours dans la région de Moscou, pour ensuite se rendre à Irkutsk, Bratsk, Listvyanka, Leningrad, Petrozavodsk, Kiev, Kharkov, Tiflis et Sochi.



A delegation of Canadian forestry officials flew to Moscow recently for a month-long tour of Soviet forestry installations. Part of the group, preparing to board their plane are, standing, left to right, W. D. Pierce, interpreter; F. S. McKinnon, B.C.'s Deputy Minister of Forests; G. H. U. Bayly, Ontario's Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests; J. J. Fettes, director of the Department's Chemical Control Research Institute; kneeling, left to right, R. E. Kirkpatrick, Consolidated-Bathurst; and R. J. Bourchier, Coordinator, Forest Pathology for the department.

Une délégation de huit hauts fonctionnaires canadiens du ministère des Forêts ont visité des établissements forestiers de l'URSS. De g. à r., rangée arrière, W. D. Pierce, traducteur, F. S. McKinnon, sous-ministre des Forêts du ministère des Terres et Forêts et des ressources hydrauliques de C.-B., G. H. U. Bayly, sous-ministre du ministère des Terres et Forêts de l'Ontario, J. J. Fettes, directeur de l'Institut de recherches sur la répression chimique. En avant, R. E. Kirkpatrick, de la compagnie Consolidated - Bathurst, et R. J. Bourchier, coordonnateur suppléant en pathologie forestière.

La station de Pétawawa fête ses 50 ans

PETAWAWA — On a fêté en juillet le 50^e anniversaire de fondation de la Station d'expériences forestières de Pétawawa. La première parcelle-échantillon permanente y a été aménagée en 1918 par M. R. H. Cloughton-Willin, le premier agent de recherches permanent au service de la Direction des forêts.

On a décrit comme il suit le travail exécuté sur la première parcelle-échantillon: "... coupe libre, non restreinte à une classe particulière de houpier".

M. W. G. Wright a été chef de la recherche et surveillant en 1919 et 1920. Les autres surveillants et directeurs de la station ont été MM. J. C. Veness, W. M. Robertson, E. G. Saunders, R. H. Candy, Eric Druce, M. B. Morison, H. D. Heaney, A. B. Vincent, C. C. Thomson, I. C. M. Place. Le directeur actuel est M. D. W. Maclean.

Depuis l'aménagement de la première parcelle-échantillon plus de 300 parcelles permanentes de même que 500 parcelles-échantillon provisoires fournissent ou ont fourni la plupart des données pour les différents projets de sylviculture.

Depuis la fin des années 1920 on poursuit à Pétawawa des recherches sur les incendies de forêt. Cette station est dotée d'un laboratoire bien équipé de recherche sur les incendies, permettant aux chercheurs d'étudier des combustibles forestiers spécifiques dans des conditions étroitement contrôlées. En outre, on effectue des expériences en forêt au cours de brûlages expérimentaux ou dirigés. Ce genre de recherche a abouti à l'élaboration du système d'indice du danger d'incendie qui est actuellement utilisé dans l'ensemble du pays.

Depuis bon nombre d'années, cette station poursuit un vaste programme d'hybridation d'arbres ayant pour but l'obtention d'essences supérieures à l'intention des industries usagères de bois. Les études de provenance et les expériences d'hybridation se font sur de longues périodes, mais leurs résultats pourraient s'avérer extrêmement importants pour l'industrie.

La floraison des conifères, et en particulier de l'épicéa, a été l'un des principaux domaines de recherche physiologique à Pétawawa. Une meilleure connaissance de ce phénomène pourrait augmenter de beaucoup la production de graines à des fins de reboisement et d'hybridation.

Les expériences écologiques ont pour but d'étudier les effets de la lumière, de la température et de l'humidité sur la croissance des arbres. La recherche taxonomique a pour but d'accroître notre connaissance de l'habitat et des va-

riétés d'arbres et d'arbustes indigènes du Canada. L'une des applications bien connues de ces recherches est la publication de l'Imprimeur de la Reine intitulée *Arbres indigènes du Canada*, qui se vend toujours bien. Les chercheurs étudient en outre les phénomènes d'appauvrissement du sol et d'absorption d'éléments nutritifs dans la forêt.

La Direction générale des forêts, à laquelle est rattachée la Station d'expériences forestières de Pétawawa, a été incorporée à différents ministères depuis sa création, alors qu'elle faisait partie du ministère de l'Intérieur. Elle a été successivement rattachée aux ministères des Mines et des Ressources, des Ressources et du Développement, du Nord canadien et des Ressources nationales, des Forêts, et des Forêts et du Développement rural. D'ici peu elle sera incorporée au ministère des pêcheries qui formera le nouveau ministère des pêcheries et des forêts.



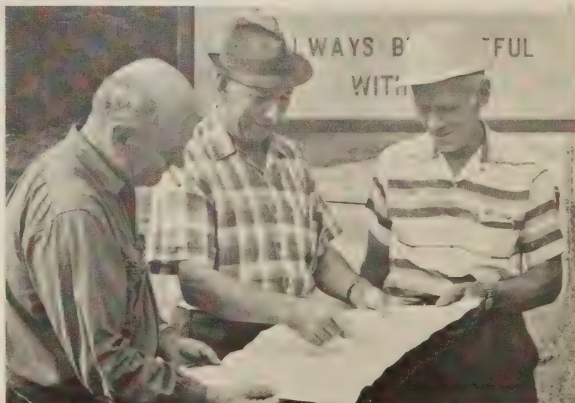
Isadore Clouthier, now retired, was known as one of Canada's top experts in forest fire fighting. He worked at Pétawawa for 35 years, before retiring in 1964.



Trucks are being loaded to answer a forest fire alarm at Pétawawa in 1939 (upper photo). In the lower picture, new enrollees at the Corry Lake centre are undergoing "physical culture", led by a rather portly instructor.



Testing fire pumps at Corry Lake, 1938.



Three of the senior employees at PFES are, left to right, Jack Johnson, Bruno Clouthier and Victor Bedard.

Petawawa marks 50th anniversary

PETAWAWA — The 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station was observed in July. The first permanent sample plot was established here in 1918 by R. H. Cloughton-Wallin, the first full-time forest research officer to be employed by the Forestry Branch.



D. W. MacLean, PFES director.

Treatment on the first sample plot was described as "free thinning not restricted to any one crown class".

W. G. Wright served as chief of research and superintendent from 1919 to 1920. Other superintendents and directors of the station were J. C. Veness, W. M. Robertson, E. G. Saunders, R. H. Candy, Eric Druce, M. B. Morison, H. D. Heaney, A. B. Vincent, C. C. Thomson, I. C. M. Place, and D. W. MacLean, the present director.

Since establishment of the first sample plot, more than 300 permanent plots, as well as 500 plots of a less permanent nature, supply or have supplied most of the data for various silvicultural research projects.

Forest fire research has been conducted at Petawawa since the late 1920s. The station has a well-equipped

fire research laboratory that enables researchers to study specific forest fuels under closely controlled conditions. As well, investigations are carried on in the forest, in test and prescribed fires. This type of research resulted in the fire danger rating system now in use throughout the country.

The station has for many years conducted a large and comprehensive tree-breeding programme aimed at the development of superior races of trees for the benefit of the wood-using industries. Provenance studies and hybridization experiments are long-term programs, but their results could be of extreme importance to industry.

One of the major programs in physiological research at Petawawa has been the study of the flowering process in conifers, particularly spruce. Increased knowledge of this process could have great benefit in seed production for reforestation and in tree breeding.

Ecological experiments are concerned with the effects of light, temperature and moisture on tree growth. Taxonomic research is devoted to increasing our knowledge of the ranges and varieties of trees and shrubs native to Canada. A well-known result of this work is one of the Queen's Printer's perennial best-sellers — *Native Trees of Canada*. Station researchers are also investigating soil depletion and nutrient uptake in the forest.

The forestry branch, including Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, has been incorporated in various government departments since it was originally established under the Department of the Interior. It has successively been included in the Departments of Mines and Resources, Resources and Development, Northern Affairs and National Resources, Forestry, and Forestry and Rural Development. A proposed amalgamation with the Fisheries Department will produce a new department — Fisheries and Forestry.



Here is the University of Toronto forestry class of '32 during a field trip to PFES in the fall of 1931. H. W. Beall, of the Forestry Branch's Senior Advisory Group, can be seen in the right centre background, his jaw partly hidden by the man standing in front of him. Dr. L. T. White, who was in charge of the Maple Laboratory and is now on retirement leave from the Department, is standing directly in front of the post, beside Mr. Beall. Front row, left to right: E. F. Eidt; J. E. Bier; G. F. Meyer; J. C. Jackson. Standing on second step, left to right: W. D. Bennett; J. W. McNutt; F. G. Jackson; C. Cooper. Remainder in background, left to right: G. A. Choate; Dr. C. D. Howe, Dean of Forestry at University of Toronto when picture was taken; D. W. C. Christie; W. M. Robertson (directly behind Christie), who was chief of the Forest Research Division of the Forest Service at the time; R. H. Candy, Superintendent of PFES at the time; H. W. Beall; A. Crealoch; L. T. White; G. Clarkson, senior technician at PFES in 1932, now retired. (See story on page 6).



This group of PFES staff and visitors posed in front of the administration building in 1934. Seated, left to right: D. Roy Cameron, Assistant Dominion Forester in 1934; R. H. Candy; W. M. Robertson. Standing, left to right: H. W. Beall, engaged in fire research at PFES; King Burnett, now deceased, PFES forest technician; Jack Simmons, of Ontario Lands and Forests; L. G. Francis, deceased, PFES admin. officer in 1934; R. W. Pouliotte, supervisor of staff at PFES, now retired in Calgary; Boyd Koepke, seasonal assistant at PFES; A. L. Best, silvicultural researcher at PFES when picture was taken, went with FAO in later years and retired recently; Dr. C. C. Heimbürger, researcher in tree breeding and genetics at PFES, later with Ontario Lands and Forests, now retired; C. J. Lowe, technical assistant to Mr. Beall in fire research.



Petawawa Forest Experiment Station.

THE FIREPLACE

(From page 3)

joys of retirement and good wishes for the future, the young chap offered to help with the packing and casually mentioned that the retiring dignitary would no longer need his desk.

No sooner said than done. A hand-truck and two cohorts appeared and the desk went trundling down the hall. The raiding party was intercepted by a lofty Admin type who proceeded to pontificate on the need for requisitions and completion of proper transfer forms for the removal of furniture. It became obvious that he had indiscreetly promised the desk to someone else, in the name of the Dominion Forester as our chief functionary was called. The sermon ended with the admonition that the desk must not be moved.

Our boy, an expert name dropper and well trained by the Navy, dropped the desk, strode two doors down the hall and into the lofty domain of the Dominion Forester. Loud and clear his voice floated back into the corridor, "Roy, if you don't have any plans for Bill's old desk could I have it?" The reply was inaudible, because, as he well knew, the D.F. was three doors down the hall reminiscing with a crony. Back he strode, picked up the booty, "Roy says O.K.," and trundled it off to his cubicle where it was quickly and safely buried with paper work.

Probably the smoothest switch was pulled by old Kimberley. For some misdemeanour the chap was in disfavour with the powers. In one of the moves he was assigned a dim, dingy office in one of the more inconvenient reaches of the building. However, in the same move, the Lord High Executioner was shifted to larger and more spacious quarters. The rug from his old office would not fit in the new, and a replacement was ordered.

Naturally, there was a gigantic power struggle for the old rug, and of the more obnoxious types in Status Row established a firm claim. However, old Kimberley was no fool and while the minds of all were occupied he managed to swith tags on the rug, consigning it to an obscure storeroom. After the moves were complete, a frantic search took place. Naturally, Kimberley, as a prime suspect, had his quarters searched. No sooner had the Gestapo left than old Q. nipped off to the still-unchecked storeroom and reclaimed his prize. This was spread on the office floor, carefully weighted down with furniture which included a ponderous and ancient office safe which he managed to winch into place and then remove the wheels, providing firm anchorage. The safe had been bequeathed to him a few years previously when old Mortimer in Accounts had retired. It safeguarded no monetary wealth but held a series of document cases containing ancient timber leases. A careful observer might discern that three of the cases bore signs of frequent reference and even more detailed examination would disclose that this was where Mortimer had cached his medicinal or restorative supplies and glasses. All this Kimberley had inherited.

Largely ignored by the Powers That Be, old Kimberley spent his final days in office dwelling in quiet and carpeted luxury. This was before the days of Coffee Breaks, but frequently in the afternoon he would be joined by a group of his true and loyal friends. Behind the discreetly closed door, one could occasionally hear the gentle tinkle of glassware. The legitimate claimant of the rug discovered its whereabouts after several months but, since shortly thereafter he was hospitalized for ulcers, the rug was never moved again.



Crews building roads at PFES in 1939. The work was done under the National Forestry Program, a federal project to provide employment for young men in "necessitous circumstances".



The crew in the upper photo is hauling gravel for road-building in 1936, a relief project. In the lower photo Isadore Clouthier is standing on the tractor of a rig hauling logs to be milled.

1932 forestry classmates recalled by H.W. Beall

The photograph of University of Toronto's 1932 forestry class, appearing in this issue of the Link, was provided by PFES, and the personnel were identified by H. W. Beall, who also gave a wealth of background on his former classmates.

Dr. J. E. Bier, who died in January of 1967 (see March, 1967, Link) served many years with the Forest Biology Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and at the time of his death was professor of forest pathology at UBC. G. F. Meyer, also deceased, worked for the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. J. C. Jackson is with Ontario Lands and Forests, but served with the federal Forest Service during the National Forestry Program in the late 1930s.

W. D. Bennett served with the Forest Service as a student surveyor, and is now a woodlands researcher with the Pulp and Paper Research Institute in Montreal. J. W. McNutt went into industry after graduating, and now is president of William Milne and Sons Limited, North Bay. F. G. Jackson is with the Ontario Government Conservation Authority, and G. A. Choate joined the U.S. Forest Service after leaving university.

C. Cooper followed his forestry degree with a law degree, and now is forest counsel with the B.C. Forest Service. Austin Crealoch is with Ontario Lands and Forests, while D. W. C. Christie is woods manager for William Milne and Sons Limited.



Jack Jarvis, recently-appointed associate director for Newfoundland, holds a briefcase presented as a farewell gift by the staff at the Winnipeg lab where he headed the silviculture section. At the presentation Mr. Jarvis spoke fondly of his ten years in Winnipeg, and of his new activities in St. John's.

Annual picnic draws big crowd



Intense concentration is visible as this young miss strains toward the finish, followed by three more relaxed racers.



Chef Wayne McElary (with cigar) prepares to dispense hot dogs to a line-up of hungry participants at the annual picnic.



Fleet of foot, the young fry show their heels to older generation during a mixed race at the annual picnic.

Attendance was good at the annual departmental picnic, despite adverse weather.

Held at Fitzroy Harbour on July 24, the picnic provided entertainment in the form of swimming, races, horseshoe competitions, volleyball and badminton. In addition, gourmets enjoyed the traditional picnic fare of hot dogs, soft drinks, and ice cream.

The picnic is arranged and sponsored by the Forestry Recreational Association.



Obviously enjoying her ice cream, this young lady seems pleased with the annual departmental picnic, despite adverse weather.

Balloon logging featured at Washington congress

VANCOUVER — A balloon logging operation that many Vancouver residents can see plainly against the backdrop of mountains near Burrard Inlet was the feature topic at the 22nd annual meeting of the Forest Products Research Society in Washington, D.C., June 13 to 18.

James A. McIntosh, logging expert at the Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory, presented his observations of the logging method in a paper entitled *A Production Analysis of Balloon Logging*.

Mr. McIntosh found that balloon logging can reach much farther for logs than conventional high-lead systems using spar trees and cables. It can oper-

ate efficiently in areas of steep, rough terrain, where road costs are prohibitive. The technique, he concluded, has great potential for further development.

Dr. Roger S. Smith, wood mycologist at the Vancouver lab, presented a paper entitled *Wood Preservative Toxicity Evaluation Using Wood Weight Loss and Fungal Respiration Methods*.

Dr. Smith found that he could judge the efficiency of preservatives by measuring the carbon dioxide respiration of wood-destroying fungi, as well as by the traditional method of weighing infected blocks. The respiration method, he concluded, gives results in half the time taken by the weight-loss method.



Rae Grinnell (standing) and Vic Stewart (inverted), display unique form in wheelbarrow race at Departmental annual picnic.



Mexican forestry students recently visited Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, where they were shown various facilities.

Mexican forestry students tour Petawawa station

PETAWAWA — A group of 34 Mexican forestry students travelling across Canada in a chartered bus recently visited Petawawa Forest Experiment Station.

Director D. W. MacLean addressed the group on their arrival July 5, briefly outlining the station's work. M. G. Bowen spoke on forest management and fire protection, and the students, accompanied by W. M. Stiell, toured a plantation stand.

After lunch, J. W. Fraser gave a talk on frost damage to tree seedlings, and explained the climatological station. Later the group toured the station greenhouse, where M. J. Holst spoke on tree breeding.

The students left the following day for a trip through Algonquin Park, arranged by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. They were shown a modern logging camp and a strip-cutting operation.

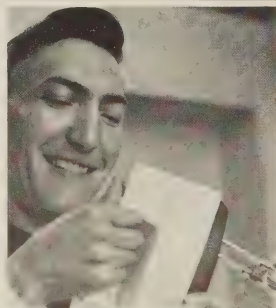
Insect physiologist returns from India

VICTORIA — Dr. D. K. Edwards has just returned from two years in India, where he established teaching and research facilities for insect physiology at Punjab Agriculture University, near Delhi.

An insect physiologist with the Forest Research laboratory here, Dr. Edwards was loaned to the External Aid office in 1966 as part of Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan. He also supervised the thesis research of several postgraduate students.

Dr. Edwards was impressed by the progressive attitude of the Punjab farmers. "The excellent cooperation and communication between the extension department of the University and the farmer was largely responsible for the improvements in farm management and crop yield," commented Dr. Edwards. "In this area, the per-acre productivity of wheat and oil-seed crops has almost trebled during the past four years."

Accompanying the scientist to India were his wife, Heather, and their three children.



Gordon Witzke, technician in the entomology section, Winnipeg, tries out an electric food mixer presented by the Winnipeg staff June 7. He was married June 15.

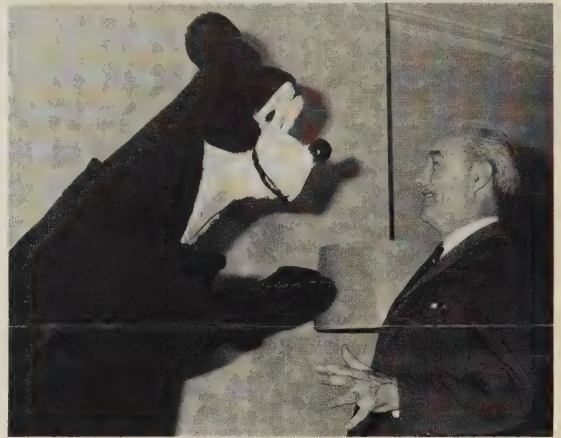
Jasper urges support of United Appeal drive

Jasper the Bear has taken temporary leave of his native habitat, the Canadian Rockies, to become mascot of the Public Service Division United Appeal campaign in Ottawa this year.

He comes with the blessing of his creator, artist Jimmy Simpkins, and distributor, Canada Wide Feature Service Limited. His assignment: to do all he can to urge the public servants in the capital to contribute more than ever

before to United Appeal.

Jasper seems to be relishing his role as campaign mascot. He will visit a variety of government offices, United Appeal agencies and other locations. He had to be restrained from carrying a sign he made, reading "Give All You Can Bear", since it was felt it might detract from the 1968 United Appeal slogan. "Give Once and For All".



Jasper the Bear, mascot of the Public Service Division of the United Appeal for Ottawa-Hull, gleefully greets his creator, artist Jimmy Simpkins, who gave his famous bear permission to help the campaign this year.

Cette année, l'ours "Jasper" est la mascotte de la division de la Fonction Publique pour la campagne de la Plume Rouge à Ottawa. Il pose avec son créateur, l'artiste Jimmy Simpkins.

L'ours "Jasper" lance:

Donnez une fois pour toutes

L'ours "Jasper" a quitté temporairement son domaine dans les Rocheuses pour devenir cette année la mascotte de la division de la Fonction Publique de la campagne de la Plume Rouge à Ottawa.

Son billet d'avion a été payé par son créateur, l'artiste Jimmy Simpkins et son distributeur, Canada Wide Feature Service Limited. Il a comme mission d'inciter les fonctionnaires de la capitale à être plus généreux que jamais

envers la Fédération des oeuvres.

L'ours "Jasper" semble se plaire beaucoup dans son rôle de mascotte de la campagne. Il rendra visite à une gamme d'administrations, d'organismes de la Fédération des oeuvres et d'autres organismes. Il a fallu changer la première pancarte qu'il portait, avec slogan "Donnez pour de bon", pour une autre invitant à "Donner une fois pour toutes", parce que la première lui donnait la fringale.



Bruce Pringle compares his prize-winning CFA poster with bilingual adaptations of previous national contest winners. Bruce and his father were guests of the Canadian Forestry Association, which flew them to Ottawa to receive the \$50 first prize in the annual forest fire prevention poster contest.

Bruce Pringle est fier de son affiche qui lui a valu le premier prix de l'AFC. Bruce et son père furent les invités de l'Association Forestière Canadienne à Ottawa où on lui remit le premier prix de \$50 qu'il s'est mérité.

Nova Scotia youth wins National poster contest

A charred, black tree stub on a flame orange background with the wording — "It Lost — So Did We" — placed first in the eighth national Forest Fire Prevention Poster Contest of the Canadian Forestry Association.

The artist, 14-year-old Bruce Pringle of West Bay, Nova Scotia, was flown with his father to Ottawa where he received the \$50 first prize as well as a two-day, all-expense-paid tour of the capital region.

The Forestry Branch annually underwrites the cost of printing adaptations of the winning poster, and arranges for their distribution to post offices across the country. They are displayed during National Forest Week every spring.

Contests run by the provincial forestry associations this year had about 80,000 entries and the provincial winners qualified for entry in the national contest. This year's winner was submitted by the Nova Scotia Forestry Association. Second prize went to Tom Thompson, 13, of Brandon, Manitoba, and third prize to Terry Hazel, 13, of Three Hills, Alberta. Honorable mention was given to the entry of Sylvain Mongeau of Longueuil, Quebec.

Bruce elected to fly from his home in Cape Breton and return by train in

order to see as much as possible of the country. He was accompanied by his father, who is also his teacher in the composite school where he was a Grade Nine honor student this past year. For Bruce, the trip had a number of firsts. It was his first visit outside the province and the first trip in an airplane. The sights of Ottawa, Parliament Hill, the National Gallery and the capital region made a great impression on him.

As well as being a good student, Bruce has a home environment that helped in composing his winning poster. Bruce has cut pulpwood on their own 300-acre farm, and has trapped and fished in the Bras d'Or Lakes region near his home. He has seen how recent developments in the pulp and paper industry have helped the local economy and how fires have directly affected the income and the outdoor pleasures of the people in his area. His simple, forceful poster is a clear statement on the seriousness of forest fires.

Bruce admired the sights of Ottawa and learned a lot from his trip, but said that "although the people here are really not much different from those back home, it will be good to get back to West Bay where we all know each other, and think of all the things that I saw in Ottawa".

Le gagnant: "Vaincu... par notre faute"

Le dessin d'un chicot d'arbre carbonisé sur un fond orangé, portant la légende "Vaincu... par notre faute", a mérité à son auteur le premier prix du Huitième concours national d'affiches de prévention des incendies de forêt, de l'Association forestière du Canada.

L'artiste gagnant est Bruce Pringle, 14 ans, de West Bay, Nouvelle-Ecosse. Il a profité d'un voyage gratuit à Ottawa avec son père, a reçu un prix de \$50 et a pu visiter, sans frais, pendant deux jours, la région de la capitale.

Tous les ans la Direction générale des forêts assume les frais d'impression d'une reproduction modifiée de l'affiche gagnante et distribue cette dernière dans les bureaux de poste de l'ensemble du pays. On l'affiche ensuite au printemps lors de la Semaine nationale de conservation forestière.

Les concours organisés par les associations forestières provinciales ont attiré cette année environ 80,000 inscriptions et les gagnants des concours provinciaux ont participé au concours national. Cette année la pièce gagnante a été envoyée par l'Association forestière de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Tom Thompson, 13 ans, de Brandon (Manitoba) a gagné le deuxième prix et Terry Hazel, 13 ans, de Three Hills (Alberta), le troisième prix. Sylvain Mongeau, de Longueuil (Québec), a mérité une mention honorable.

Bruce a décidé de faire le voyage à Ottawa en avion et de retourner chez

lui au Cap-Breton en train afin de voir le plus possible de pays. Son père, qui l'accompagnait, est en même temps son instituteur à l'école mixte où il a remporté l'an dernier les honneurs en neuvième année. Pour Bruce le voyage comportait plusieurs nouvelles expériences. C'était son premier voyage à l'extérieur de sa province natale et la première fois qu'il voyageait en avion. La ville d'Ottawa, la colline du Parlement, la Galerie Nationale et la région de l'Outaouais l'ont beaucoup impressionné.

Le fait d'être un bon élève et d'habiter une région boisée a sûrement aidé Bruce à produire une affiche gagnante. Bruce a abattu des arbres sur la ferme paternelle de 300 acres et s'est adonné au piégeage et à la pêche dans la région du lac Bras d'Or près de chez lui. Il s'est rendu compte de la façon dont l'industrie des pâtes et papiers a aidé récemment à relever le niveau économique de la région et dans quelle mesure les incendies ont baissé les revenus et limité les loisirs de la population de la région. Son affiche simple mais saisissante constitue une mise en garde éloquent contre les incendies de forêt.

Bruce a admiré les beautés naturelles de la région de l'Outaouais et a appris une foule de choses pendant son séjour, mais il a ajouté que même si les gens d'ici ne sont pas tellement différents de ceux de son patelin, il a hâte de retourner à West Bay où tout le monde se connaît et où il pourra faire part à ses amis des choses qu'il a vues à Ottawa.



The Winnipeg lab's experimental station at Riding Mountain National Park welcomes many visitors each summer, and this heavy, partly carnivorous, thick-furred, plantigrade quadruped is one of the regulars. Telephoto lens gave the photographer, information officer Frank Nokes, courage as Mr. Bruin strolled by a woodpile.

Four program coordinators appointed

Four program coordinators have been appointed in recent months. They are Dr. P. J. Rennie, Soil Classification; Dr. P. J. B. Duffy, Land Classification; Dr. J. S. Maini, Tree Biology; and Dr. R. J. Bourchier, Acting Coordinator for Forest Pathology.

Dr. Rennie was previously head of the soils section at Petawawa Forest Experiment Station. He has been studying the effects of tree growth on forest soil properties. Dr. Rennie is a native of England, and held research positions with the British Ministry of Agriculture and Oxford University before coming to Canada in 1958 to work with the Department of Forestry. He holds a B.Sc. from Imperial College, London; A.R.C.S., Royal College of Science; D. Phil., University of Oxford; A.R.I.C., Royal Institute of Chemistry.

Dr. Maini comes to Ottawa from Sault Ste. Marie after holding various positions within the Department. Born in Abbottabad, India, he received a B.Sc. from Agre University, India; B.Sc. Honours and M.Sc. Honours, from Punjab University, India; and a Ph.D. from the University of Saskatchewan.

Dr. Duffy joined the Department in 1956. He comes to headquarters from Calgary, after returning recently from a tour of duty with the Division of Land Research in Canberra, Australia. He received a B.S.F. degree from the University of British Columbia; M.F., Yale University; and Ph.D., University of Minnesota.

Dr. R. J. Bourchier is Acting Coordinator, Forest Pathology, replacing Dr. Vidar J. Nordin, who is enrolled in a one-year French course. Dr. Bourchier was previously head of forest

disease research at the Fredericton laboratory. Born in London, Ontario, he received a B.Sc. from the University of Toronto; M.Sc., University of Alberta; and Ph.D., State University of New York. He has been with the Department since 1951.



P. J. B. Duffy



R. J. Bourchier



S. S. Maini



P. J. Rennie

Four officers named for Victoria laboratory

Four new appointments to Victoria's forest research laboratory have been announced by Ray Lejeune, regional director.

Research officers David George W. Edwards, 31, and Richard F. Piesch, 25, will work in the tree biology section, specializing in the physiology of seedling growth in relation to environment.

Research officer Ralph R. Lafferty, 30, will be engaged in fire research, working on the prediction of prescribed fire behaviour, and studies on prescribed fires for silviculture.

Technician Douglas H. Pierce, 26, will be attached to the insect and disease survey section.

Dr. Edwards obtained his professional degree from the University of Washington; Mr. Piesch is a M.S. graduate of the University of Washington; Mr. Lafferty is a M.S.F. graduate of the University of Montana, and Mr. Pierce is a forestry graduate from the B.C. Institute of Technology.



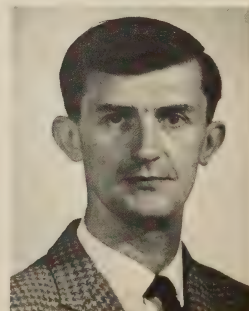
Staff at the Victoria laboratory said farewell to Bill Wellington Friday, June 21 at a coffee party. Regional Director Ray Lejeune presented Bill with a cedar mask — "Wind Woman" — carved by outstanding B.C. Indian craftsman Henry Hunt, and a vase created by Victoria's Jan Groves, which won the Canadian Handicraft Guild award at the 1967 CNE.



Douglas H. Pierce



Richard Piesch



D. George Edwards

New ministers appointed

(From page 1)

After working for Shawinigan Chemicals and A. V. Roe (Canada), he went to Oxford on a Rhodes Scholarship where he majored in Economics and Politics, gaining a B.A. and M.A.

In the early 1950s Dr. Davis was director of the economics branch of Trade and Commerce, and later served as senior economist with the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

Moving back to B.C., Dr. Davis became director of research and planning for the B.C. Electric Co.

He was first elected to Parliament in 1962, and has represented Capilano continuously since then. He was parliamentary secretary to Prime Minister Pearson for three years, and to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources for two years.

On April 28, 1968 he was appointed to the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio and acting Minister of Trade and Commerce. He is married and has three children.

M. Jack Davis

M. Jack Davis, député de Capilano, Colombie-Britannique, a été nommé ministre des Pêcheries le 5 juillet et deviendra ministre des Pêches et Forêts dès que ces deux ministères seront fusionnés.

M. Davis, qui a 51 ans, est né à Kamloops (C.-B.) et a fait ses études élémentaires et secondaires en Colombie-Britannique. Il a obtenu un baccalauréat en sciences en construction mécanique de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique en 1939 et un doctorat de l'Université McGill en 1942 pour des recherches sur les explosifs. Il a été ingénieur pour les Forces aériennes au cours de la seconde guerre mondiale.

Après avoir été au service de Shawinigan Chemicals et de A. V. Roe (Canada), il est allé étudier à Oxford, grâce à une bourse Rhodes, pour y obtenir un baccalauréat et une maîtrise en sciences économiques et politiques.

Au début des années 1950, M. Davis était directeur de la direction de l'économique du ministère du Commerce et par la suite économiste principal auprès de la Commission royale d'enquête sur les perspectives économiques du Canada.

M. Davis est retourné en C.-B., pour devenir directeur de la recherche et de la planification pour la B. C. Electric Co.

Il a été élu député pour la première fois en 1962 et a toujours représenté le comté de Capilano depuis ce temps. Il a été secrétaire parlementaire du premier ministre Pearson pendant trois ans, puis du ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources pendant deux ans.

Le 28 avril 1968, il était nommé ministre sans portefeuille et ministre suppléant du Commerce. Il est marié et a trois enfants.

Department and director of the St. Andrews station.

In 1963, Dr. Needler was appointed chairman of the FAO advisory committee on Marine Resources Research, and chairman of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission. In 1966 he was elected chairman of FAO's new Committee on Fisheries.

He was born at Huntsville, Ontario, in 1906, and attended school in Toronto. He received a B.A. in 1926, M.A., 1927, and Ph.D., 1930, from the University of Toronto. He is married, with six children.

Dr. Needler's work has covered many areas of fisheries research, such as oceanography, the life history, migration and ecology of haddock, biological study of fisheries statistics, and ecology of the oyster in Atlantic waters.

In recognition of his work in fisheries during World War II, Dr. Needler was made an officer, Order of the British Empire. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

M. A.W.H. Needler

M. A. W. H. Needler, qui vient d'être nommé sous-ministre des Pêches et Forêts, est l'un des savants les plus renommés dans le domaine de la pêche. Pendant plus de 35 ans il a étudié la faune des océans Atlantique et Pacifique.

M. Needler était directeur de la Station piscicole de Nanaimo (C.-B.) de 1954 à 1963, lorsqu'il a été nommé sous-ministre des Pêcheries. Auparavant, il avait été directeur de la Station de St. Andrews.

En 1963, M. Needler a été nommé président du comité consultatif de la FAO pour les recherches en ressources marines, et président de la Commission internationale concernant les pêcheries hauturières du Pacifique-Nord. En 1966, il a été élu président de la nouvelle commission de la FAO sur les pêcheries.

Né à Huntsville (Ontario) en 1906, il a fait ses études à Toronto. En 1926, il obtenait son baccalauréat, en 1927, sa maîtrise ès arts et en 1930 un doctorat en philosophie de l'Université de Toronto. Il est marié et a six enfants.

Le travail de M. Needler l'a amené à faire des recherches ichtyologiques dans bon nombre de domaines: par exemple, l'océanographie; le cycle vital, la migration et l'écologie de l'églefin; étude biologique au moyen de statistiques sur les pêches; écologie de l'huître dans l'Atlantique.

En reconnaissance pour ses travaux ichtyologiques au cours de la seconde guerre mondiale, M. Needler a été nommé officier de l'«Order of the British Empire». En outre, il est membre titulaire de la Société Royale du Canada.

Choix des ministres

(suite de la page 1)

entièrement au syndicalisme, soit de 1942 à 1965. Il fut secrétaire général de 1948 à 1962 puis président général de 1962 à 1965 de la Confédération des syndicats nationaux. (CSN).

De 1963 à 1965, il fut membre de la Commission royale d'enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme. Il reçut en 1965 des doctorats honorifiques en relations industrielles de l'Université de Montréal et en sciences sociales de l'Université Laval.

Il fut élu pour la première fois à la Chambre des Communes comme député de Québec-Ouest en 1965. Il fut nommé ministre de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration la même année et fut désigné l'année suivante au poste de premier titulaire du nouveau ministère de la Main-d'œuvre et de l'Immigration. Au début de 1968, il a été réélu à la Chambre des Communes comme député du comté de Langelier.

M. Marchand est un ex-membre du Conseil d'orientation économique du Québec, du Comité national de placement à la Commission d'assurance-emploi, du Comité conjoint canado-américain de la Commission de planification nationale de l'Amérique du Nord, du Bureau international des syndicats chrétiens, ainsi que de plusieurs autres organismes nationaux et internationaux.

Il est marié et père d'une fille.

Jean Marchand

Recently named Minister of Forestry and Rural Development, Jean Marchand will become Minister responsible for regional development in the departmental reorganization.

Born in Champlain, Quebec, in 1918, he was a member of the first graduating class of the social science department at Laval University. He was one of the first Canadian university graduates to devote full time to trade unionism. From 1948 to 1962 he was general secretary of the C.N.T.U., and its president from 1962 to 1965. From 1963 to 1965 he was a member of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

In 1965 he was elected to the House of Commons as MP for Quebec West, and was appointed Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. The following year he became the first minister of the new Department of Manpower and Immigration.

Mr. Marchand was appointed Minister of Forestry and Rural Development in 1968, after being re-elected to the House of Commons as MP for Langelier. He is charged with organizing a new department integrating the federal agencies responsible for regional planning, economic development and elimination of regional disparities.

Mr. Marchand is a former member of the Quebec Economic Advisory Council, the National Employment

avec grande distinction, en philosophie, en sciences politiques et en sciences économiques. Après avoir servi sous les drapeaux auprès du War Office et du Foreign Office, il est devenu éditeur du *Manchester Guardian*, puis rédacteur adjoint du *London Economist*. En 1954, il s'est établi au Canada comme rédacteur en-chef du *Winnipeg Free Press*, pour ensuite aller habiter Montréal où il a occupé le poste de vice-président de *Chemcell Limited*. En 1961, il s'établissait à Ottawa comme membre du personnel de M. Pearson.

M. Kent est marié et a trois fils.

Tom Kent

Tom Kent was appointed Deputy Minister of Forestry and Rural Development — the department to become responsible for regional development — in July 1968.

Mr. Kent had been Deputy Minister of Manpower and Immigration from the formation of that department in January 1966. Previous to that he was Policy Secretary to the Prime Minister and Director of the Special Planning Secretariat of the Privy Council Office.

Mr. Kent was born in England in 1922. He graduated from Oxford with first-class honours in philosophy, politics, and economics. After war-time service with the U.K. War Office and Foreign Office, he became an editorial writer for the *Manchester Guardian* and then assistant editor of the *London Economist*. In 1953 he came to Canada as editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, and later moved to Montreal to become vice-president of *Chemcell Limited*. He came to Ottawa in 1961 as a member of Mr. Pearson's staff.

Mr. Kent is married and has three sons.

Maritimes researcher leaves Department

FREDERICTON — L. J. "Bert" Post, who joined the Department's research program in the Maritimes region in 1960, left September 1 to assume a position with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Mr. Post will become a deer range ecologist, studying forest plant species used by deer for food and shelter, as a means of determining the fluctuations in deer numbers in Ontario.

Committee of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, the Joint Canada-American Committee of the National Planning of North America Commission, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and several other national and international agencies.

He is married, with one daughter.

British Columbia forester passes away September 4

VICTORIA — George S. Allen, 56, well-known British Columbia forester, scientist and educator, passed away September 4. He had been in ill health for more than two years.

Dr. Allen was a tree physiologist at the Forest Research Laboratory in Victoria. He joined the Department in 1966.

Dr. Allen was Dean of the Faculty of Forestry at the University of B.C. from 1953 to 1961, and was known internationally for his work in silviculture and seed research. From 1961 to 1966 he was director of forestry research for Weyerhaeuser Company at Centralia, Washington. He was a member of the British Columbia Forest Service from 1938 to 1945.

A graduate of U.B.C., Dr. Allen received a B.A. Sc. in 1933 and M.A. Sc., 1935. He received his Ph.D. at the University of California, 1945.

A native of Vancouver, he is survived by his parents, his wife Dorothy, one daughter, Mrs. W. Olson and a son, James Allen. Dr. Allen was a member of the Canadian Institute of Forestry, Society of American Foresters and the Association of B.C. Foresters.



Dr. George S. Allen

The following tribute to the late Dr. George S. Allen was prepared by R. R. Lejeune, British Columbia Regional Director.

"On September 4, 1968, death claimed 56-year-old Dr. George S. Allen, honored scientist, personal friend.

"A native of Vancouver, George came to the Canada Department of Forestry as Section Head of the Tree Biology unit in 1966, after serving successively as Dean of the Faculty of Forestry at the University of British Columbia, and Director of Forestry Research with the Weyerhaeuser Company at Centralia, Washington.

"In his short career with the Department, he contributed immeasurably in the development of the regional program. Although death intervened before he completed his report on the review of the Branch's tree breeding and genetics program, he did, however, leave intact his philosophy, ideas and recommendations, giving us a springboard on which to gauge our future planning.

"There was much more to the character of George Allen than "just being" an internationally recognized scientist, forester and educator. He was, this man with the friendly smile, quick to lend a sympathetic ear to the problems of his associates; easily approached, and available always to those seeking advice and consultation on both scientific and personal matters.

"In his passing, the world has lost a leading scientist. We, in the Department of Forestry and Rural Development, have lost an inestimable friend."



Listening intently to a description of the various forest pests found in western Canada are these European forestry graduates who recently took part in a 17-day province-wide tour sponsored by the B.C. Festival of Forestry committee. 33 graduates visited the Victoria Forest Research Laboratory where research technician Dave Ruppel showed a few of the 30,000 specimens catalogued in the lab.

Graduate foresters tour Victoria research lab

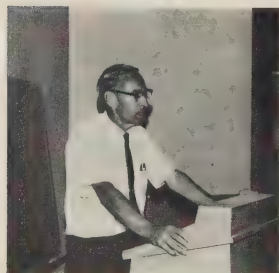
VICTORIA — Thirty-three forestry graduates, mostly from European countries, visited the Forest Research Laboratory here on August 21.

On a 17-day province-wide tour, the group represented more than 15 countries including Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, West Germany, Hungary, Poland, most Scandinavian countries, the U.S.A. and Taiwan, as well as Canadian provinces.

Sponsored by the Festival of Forestry committee, the tour's aim was to foster the exchange of forestry information between B.C. and the rest of the forestry world.

Following their tour of the labor-

atory, the group visited Butchart Gardens before returning to Vancouver.

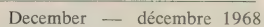


Le Dr. Daniel M. Benjamin

Le Dr. Daniel-M. Benjamin, professeur d'entomologie à l'université du Wisconsin, effectue un séjour d'études et d'observations au Laboratoire de recherches forestières de Sainte-Foy ainsi que dans les stations expérimentales, notamment au Lac Normand. Le 15 juillet dernier, il a fait devant le personnel technique du Laboratoire un exposé sur ses travaux en Afrique orientale, illustrant de diapositives sa conférence qui portait sur les insectes s'attaquant aux plantations de thé.



Glen Davis, superintendent at Gagetown Forestry Station, presents bowling trophies to Tracy Burns, right, a technician in the tree biology section. He won the high average, high single and high triple awards. Presentations took place at the annual banquet for the Maritimes Region bowling league.



the link le lien

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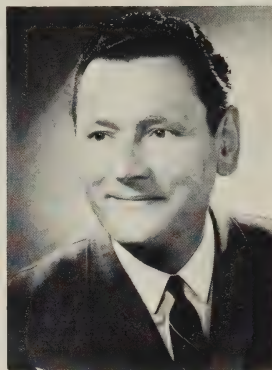
Lors de mes voyages au cours des dernières semaines, j'ai eu des entretiens avec de nombreux membres du personnel de la Direction générale des forêts. Ce numéro de Noël du LIEN me permet pour la première fois de m'adresser à l'ensemble du personnel de la Direction: Je suis heureux d'en avoir l'occasion.

La fusion, en 1960, des différentes sections s'occupant des forêts au sein de l'administration fédérale a été une mesure d'une grande portée. On unissait ainsi logiquement des programmes administratifs et de recherche qui, tout en étant d'origines diverses, tendaient vers le même but: l'utilisation et l'exploitation maximales des forêts du pays.

Le cadre dans lequel fonctionne ce service unifié des forêts s'est modifié depuis 1960, mais ces changements et en particulier la réorganisation de 1965, ont eu peu d'effets sur le programme entièrement coordonné de la Direction générale, tel qu'il avait été conçu en 1960.

La Direction générale des forêts franchit maintenant une autre étape importante dans son existence mouvementée: sa fusion avec le ministère des Pêcheries. Puisque les deux organismes s'occupent de ressources renouvelables, leur fusion sied tout à fait. Dans certains cas, par exemple dans la gestion des forêts et des bassins hydrographiques, les deux domaines se touchent.

Je suis heureux de diriger ce nouveau ministère qui offre un tel défi. J'offre au personnel de la Direction générale des forêts mes meilleurs vœux pour un joyeux Noël et pour une Nouvelle Année heureuse et prospère. Je vous invite à douze mois de progrès dans l'exécution du travail important de notre ministère



In my travels over the past several weeks, I have met and talked with many members of the Forestry Branch staff. This Christmas issue of the Link, however, provides my first chance to address the Branch as a whole; it is an opportunity I warmly welcome.

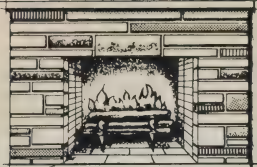
The consolidation, in 1960, of the various forestry elements within the federal government was a move of far-reaching significance. It brought into logical union those research and administrative programs which, if separate or distinct in origin, yet served the same end — maximum development and utilization of Canada's forest resource.

The framework within which this united forestry service operates has altered since 1960, but such changes have had little effect on the Branch's fully coordinated program as projected in 1960, and more particularly by the reorganization of 1965.

Now, the Forestry Branch has entered another significant phase in its eventful life — union with the Department of Fisheries. As both establishments are concerned with renewable resources, their amalgamation is entirely appropriate. In some instances, such as the interplay of forest and watershed management, their areas of concern are closely related.

It is a pleasure and a challenge to serve as Minister of this new Department. In extending to everyone in the Forestry Branch my best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I know we can look forward to twelve months of further progress in carrying out the important work of our Department.

THE FIREPLACE



Up in Smoke

Although these words are penned shortly after Remembrance Day, they will reach you shortly before Christmas. Two different thought patterns merging like this are bound to cause confusion.

The world these days seems full of cares. There are revolts and rebellions, demands for rights without the recognition that for each right there is a corresponding responsibility. Recently there was the crushing news that British heads are shrinking. Researchers at Birmingham University studying the bones of ancient Britons and their successors determined that the head size is getting progressively smaller. This trend seemed to accelerate in the 17th Century and the decline in cranial volume was attributed to the switch from rye to wheat in the bread-making process.

Some faint glimmer of hope for mankind may be garnered from the activities of a group of redundant rye growers in the Highlands. Their salvation arose through the 'discovery of another product which could be made from rye. The cheer that spread from this discovery offers some hope of redemption despite the edicts of Barbara Castle and Le Grand Charles. Indeed, current users of rye by-products frequently report big heads. Thus, a change in the trend may soon be noted by the Birmingham researchers.

Christmas cheer

Fortunately for us, the coming of the Christmas season, with its message of goodwill, provides a chance to turn from the cares of the world. The wine merchants have begun to display their wares in gaily bedecked gift baskets and the sound of Ho, Ho, Ho rings through the emporiums of general merchandise. Despite all the blatant commercialism however, things do have a habit of turning out for the best at this season.

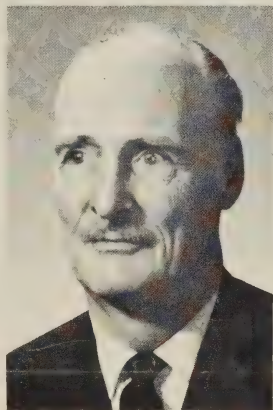
Indeed, the annals of our military history could provide many instances to substantiate this belief, in addition to Yuletide fraternization in the trenches. One such case was that of Private Pottleby, one of those unfortunate individuals with two left feet. For some horrendous misdemeanor (lousing up the RSM's morning parade), he was assigned to KP duty on Christmas Eve. The vindictive NCO who made the assignment, not yet being full of the Yuletide spirit, knew that the Camp Commandant, a giant in appetite as well as in stature, always planned a tremendous bash for Christmas Eve to which members of neighbouring messes were invited. He made his assignment accordingly.

(Turn to Page 8)

Dr. L. T. White retires after long forestry career

MAPLE — Dr. Lewis T. White, officer-in-charge of the Forestry Branch's Forest Pathology Laboratory here, has retired after 32 years of government service.

Born in Pembroke, Ontario, Dr. White received a Bachelor of Science degree in forestry and a doctorate from the University of Toronto. In addition he has an honors arts degree in biology, and a master's degree, both from the University of Western Ontario.



Dr. L. T. White

Dr. White began his professional career in forestry with the Forest Products Laboratory at Ottawa in 1936. From 1937 to 1942 he served as Assistant Entomologist at the Forest Insect Laboratory at Winnipeg.

In 1942 he joined the Royal Canadian Air Force and served in Operational Intelligence with the rank of Flight Lieutenant. Upon his discharge he joined the staff of the Forest Insect Laboratory at Fredericton where he served for one year before being posted to the Forest Pathology Laboratory in Toronto. In 1951 he was appointed officer-in-charge of the laboratory — a post he retained with the move to the new laboratory quarters at Maple in 1953. Between 1951 and 1954 he also served as an assistant professor in the Department of Botany at the University of Toronto. He is the author of several scientific papers and is best known for his contributions in the study of decays in white pine.

He is a member of the Canadian Institute of Forestry, the Ontario Professional Foresters Association and the special sulphur dioxide investigating committee for Ontario. With retirement, Dr. White is pursuing a long-standing interest in education by accepting a teaching post with Atkinson College of York University, Toronto.

Dr. R. M. Belyea, Ontario Regional Director, and Dr. J. T. Basham, acting head of the Pathology Section, made a special presentation to Dr. White on behalf of his many colleagues across Canada.



You will find this on a coniferous tree. If that clue doesn't help, turn to Page Eight for the answer.

Brannen named admin officer

FREDERICTON — Donald H. Brannen, 37, has assumed his duties as administrative officer with the Forestry Branch's Maritimes Region.

Mr. Brannen previously held this post for three years until 1965 when he moved to the Department of National Health and Welfare in Fredericton and later Victoria, B.C. In his new appointment, he succeeds R. L. J. Walsh, who transferred to the Department of National Defence in Fredericton after one and one-half years in this position.

Exposition à Rouyn et à Québec

SAINTÉ-FOY — La participation du Ministère (pour la première fois) à l'Exposition provinciale de Québec et à l'Exposition régionale du nord-ouest du

Québec, à Rouyn, cet automne, aura permis à près de 100,000 personnes de voir un des plus récents étalages montés sous l'égide du ministère des Forêts

et du Développement rural.

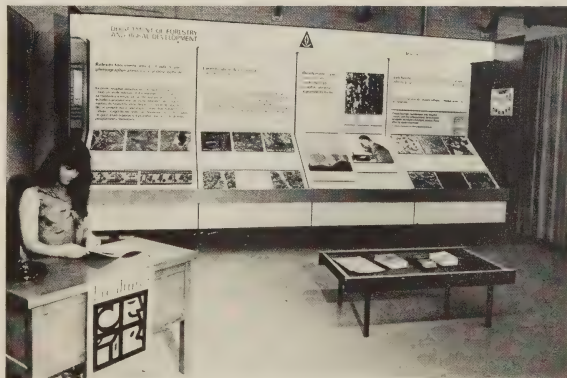
La présentation, on se rappelle, est celle-là même qui mérita au Ministère une mention spéciale à la Conférence mondiale sur la foresterie qui s'est déroulée à Madrid, en 1967.

Quoique passablement technique, l'étalage qui illustre, en couleurs et en blanc et noir, les dernières techniques de la dendrométrie et de la photo aérienne avec lentille traitée à l'infrarouge, a su capter l'intérêt de plusieurs centaines de visiteurs.

A l'Exposition provinciale de Québec, entre autres, les autorités ont considéré que la présentation du Ministère et celle, plus nouvelle encore du Développement régional, se signalaient à coup sûr parmi toutes les autres, par leur sens profond et leur haute portée éducative.

Pendant la durée de ces deux expositions, près de 2,000 publications de toutes sortes ont été distribuées, en grande partie à des instituteurs et institutrices, des forestiers et un très grand nombre d'adolescents.

(suite à la page 8)



Ceux qui ont travaillé à des expositions savent bien qu'on ne peut être là dix heures d'affilée. Il y a repos à prendre, une marche de détente de temps à autre. Alors pourquoi ne pas agrémenter le décor et choisir pour prendre la relève un joli visage féminin? D'aucuns seront d'accord pour dire que ça ne gêne rien!

Lumber harvesting methods under study



Guided tours of forestry research facilities in the Maritimes Region have been made available to groups on appointment. A typical tour in progress is viewed here as G. R. Underwood, right, research officer with the Branch's Insect and Disease Survey, explains some of the mounted forest insect specimens to a group of Teachers' College students in the laboratory in Fredericton.



October 31 saw the official closing of the Branch's Forest Research Laboratory at Maple, Ontario (upper photo). Movement of personnel and equipment to Sault Ste. Marie was completed during the summer and fall. Most of the Ontario Region research and support staff are now located in laboratories built at the Sault during the 1940s and 1950s, and in temporary structures erected during the past year. A complete new research complex to house the entire staff is planned for a large tract of land adjacent to the present headquarters area. The aerial view (below), shows the present headquarters, with land for the new complex on the right.



The Forestry Branch's Forest Management Institute is undertaking an extensive study of the methods of harvesting Canada's forests.

The first program of its type undertaken by the federal government, the investigation will concentrate on methods of reducing wood costs, primarily through the mechanization of forest operations.

Jack Davis, the Forestry Branch's new minister, stated "This is an instance where it should be possible to translate our research findings into practical applications, resulting in improved financial returns to forest operators."

The program will be organized and directed by C. Ross Silversides, who joined the Branch recently. Mr. Silversides was formerly Director of Woodlands Development for Abitibi Paper Co. Ltd., Toronto, and is a past chairman of the Woodlands Executive Council of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

The new research program is designed to fill an important gap in studies of mechanized forest operations, and it is expected that the results will provide valuable assistance in the engineering and design of both new logging systems and new harvesting machinery.

Mr. Silversides, 52, has actively participated in a number of international forestry conferences and symposiums. Born in Winnipeg, he attended the University of Manitoba before receiv-

ing degrees from the University of Toronto as a Bachelor of Science in Forestry, and Forestry Engineer.



C. Ross Silversides

During World War II he served with the Canadian Forestry Corps with the rank of Captain. He was Research Associate with the Pulp and Paper Research Institute, at Montreal, for four years before joining Abitibi Paper Co. Ltd. He was also a director of Logging Development Corp., Montreal, and a member of the management committee of Logging Research Associates, Montreal.

Forest Management Institute reorganized

Activities of the Forest Management Institute have been reorganized recent-

ly, and now cover three broad subject matters — forest appraisal, forest productivity, and logging development.

Under this organization, each program will be under a program chief, with the necessary combination of staff, funds and facilities.

Until the present reorganization, the institute was divided into two sections concentrating on research and services, respectively. The institute was originally formed from two groups — one which had been responsible for forest surveys and management plans for all federal lands — another which had been responsible for forest inventories.

Included in the reorganization is a reallocation of staff. Dr. L. Sayn-Wittgenstein becomes associate director, and acting chief of the forest appraisal program T. G. Honer is chief of the forest productivity program; C. R. Silversides is chief of the logging development program; A. A. Buys is chief of a substantially expanded forestry services unit.

Le temps des Fêtes à Québec

SAINTE-FOY — La Mutuelle des employés du Laboratoire de recherches forestières de la région du Québec a organisé comme à chaque année trois manifestations sociales pour souligner le temps des Fêtes.

D'abord, les employés se rencontreront le soir du 21 décembre au local des Chevaliers de Colomb de Sainte-Foy, pour le traditionnel souper suivi d'une danse. Le lendemain, dépoulement de l'arbre de Noël et distribution de cadeaux à 75 enfants. Et le 24, les employés se retrouveront à la cafétéria du Laboratoire pour l'échange des vœux d'usage et un goûter.

Instauration d'un programme de recherches

L'Institut d'aménagement forestier de la Direction générale des forêts entreprendra un vaste programme de recherches sur l'exploitation des forêts canadiennes.

Le programme est le premier entrepris par le gouvernement fédéral et un tel projet cherchera avant tout à réduire le prix du bois, surtout par la mécanisation des opérations forestières.

M. Jack Davis, nouveau responsable de la Direction générale des forêts, a déclaré: "Voici une excellente occasion de faire fructifier nos recherches afin d'améliorer le revenu des exploitants forestiers."

Le programme sera organisé et dirigé par M. C. Ross Silversides qui vient d'entrer au service du Ministère. Auparavant, il dirigeait la section de la mise en valeur des boisés de l'Abitibi Paper Co. Ltd., à Toronto. Il fut également président du conseil d'administration de la Section des boisées de l'Association canadienne des pâtes et papiers.

Le nouveau programme de recherches comblera une grande lacune dans l'étude de l'économie forestière. On prévoit que grâce à ces recherches, les ingénieurs pourront créer de nouveaux systèmes d'exploitation et de nouvelles machines forestières.

Agé de 52 ans, M. Silversides a participé activement à plusieurs congrès et colloques internationaux sur la foresterie. Natif de Winnipeg, il a fréquenté l'Université du Manitoba, puis celle de Toronto, où il a obtenu un baccalauréat en sciences forestières et un diplôme d'ingénieur forestier.

Au cours de la Deuxième Grande Guerre, il a servi dans le Corps forestier canadien en qualité de capitaine. Il a été chercheur adjoint à l'Institut de recherches sur les pâtes et papiers, de Montréal, pendant quatre ans, avant d'entrer au service de l'Abitibi Paper Co. Ltd., en 1949. Avant de se joindre au ministère des Pêches et des Forêts, il cumulait plusieurs fonctions: il dirigeait la Section de la mise en valeur des boisés de l'Abitibi Paper Co. Ltd. et la Logging Development Corporation, de Montréal, et il faisait également partie du conseil de gestion du Logging Research Associates, à Montréal.



The Branch's new minister, Jack Davis, recently paid an informal visit to the research laboratory in Fredericton. Left to right are Regional Director Dr. I. C. M. Place; Dr. Herman van Groenewoud, section leader for soils and site classification; Deputy Minister Dr. A. W. H. Needler; Mr. Davis. The Ottawa officials were in the area for the official opening of the Mactaquac fish culture station.



Colin Burdall of the Ontario Region recently won a first prize for photography at the 1968 International Biological Photographers Contest. He is seen here with some of his equipment in front of the winning picture, entitled "An Ichneumonid Hyperparasite on Jack Pine". The award was announced at the association's annual convention in Los Angeles.

The symbolic maple leaf in the Canadian flag most closely resembles sugar maple.

The sassafras tree produced the first commercial forest product in North America.

Forest inventory project nears completion in Nfld.

ST. JOHN'S — Favorable progress is being made in the Forest Inventory — Land Capability program in Newfoundland. This program started in 1964 and is scheduled for completion in 1972.

Under the contract, the province is responsible for conducting a forest inventory and a forestry, wildlife and recreational land-use study for both Newfoundland and Labrador, with the federal government contributing 90 per cent of the cost.

The forest inventory plan was designed in conjunction with the Branch's Forest Management Institute. The Island of Newfoundland is divided into seven inventory regions. Within each region, merchantable forest volumes are determined by forest types for individual half-map sheets in the 1: 50,000 National Topographic Series; a similar method will be used for Labrador. This procedure provides areas and volumes for any desired criteria but it does not show boundaries or location of individual forest strata.

Since the province required cover-type maps, especially for the economically important areas, it was agreed that the important forest areas would be stratified according to cover type, age and density. Aerial photos are typed using the inventory photo and ground plots as control points. Type

lines are transferred to 1: 15,840 maps enlarged from 1: 50,000 series, and volumes and areas are computed and summarized on the forest stratum basis.

Two series of new aerial photography are required for this project — one at a scale of 1: 50,000 and the other at 1: 15,840. The former is required primarily for land capability studies while the latter is needed for inventory.

By the beginning of 1968 the whole island of Newfoundland had been photographed at the scale 1: 50,000 with the exception of a 4,000 mile area comprising the northern peninsula. Approximately 14,000 square miles of western Newfoundland are still to be photographed at the scale 1: 15,840. It was planned to finish the photography in 1968 and to make a start in Labrador.

Photo and field-plot establishment has been completed for the three forest regions comprising the eastern half of the Island. Compilation procedures are being developed for these three regions and complete inventory data for the global-type inventory should be available soon. Cover-type mapping on aerial photographs has been completed for one forest region and is in progress for the remaining two in eastern Newfoundland.

Ottawa to host data processors

The Federal Institute of Management is currently publicizing its second Data Processing Conference, to be held February 18 and 19 at the R.A. Centre, Riverside Drive.

The Conference, which will be of interest to many in the Forestry Branch involved directly or indirectly with electronic data processing, will "cater for three distinct groups of data processors: the scientific, the business area and those of more general interest. The overall theme of diversity will enable logical branching among all three areas".

Details of registration will be publicized by means of posters; information may also be obtained by contacting the acting program chairman, J. Martin Eades, at 2-4753.

Christmas celebrated at Sault Ste. Marie

SAULT STE. MARIE — Ticket sales indicated that the Branch's 1968 annual Christmas party in Sault Ste. Marie would be the most successful to date. Last year close to 200 persons filled the Canadian Legion Hall for the event but 1968 might be the last year for this location because of the many new staff additions. The party was slated for December 13.

Maritimers Compete in Annual Field Day

FREDERICTON — A total of 19 fires inside Base Gagetown's boundaries during one of New Brunswick's driest summers on record guaranteed the Branch's four fire crews were in top shape for their eighth annual Field Day. The event was held at Bell Ford on the Nerepis River.

Winners of the top two inter-crew events, the fire pump competition and the fire-line construction contest, were ranger Blaine Hunter's District Four team and ranger Orville Anderson's District Three quintet respectively. Members of Hunter's crew are David Braman, assistant ranger, Ralph Moore, Roy Gillett and Leo Knorr. Fire-line competition winners are: Richard Cochrane, assistant ranger, Kenneth Cheley, Russell Richards, and Ken Cooper.

James Conrad, assistant ranger of District One, won the ocular estimation competition; Sterling Calhoun and George Lunerger, both of Acadia Forest Experiment Station, were the best in the cross-cut sawing contest; James Conrad, District One assistant ranger, demonstrated his superiority in small-bore marksmanship; Harold Harron of District One was best in fire spotting in the towerman's competition; Kenneth Cooper, Headquarters, was the best kettle-boiler.

On hand to present the field day awards were: Dr. R. S. Forbes, Head, Insect and Disease Survey, Maritimes Region; G. V. Moran, chief ranger, Insect and Disease Survey; Barney Wile, superintendent, Acadia Forest Experiment Station; Clarke Dick, forest ranger, Forests Branch, N.B. Department of Natural Resources; Glen Davis, superintendent, John Boynton, forest management officer, and Ray Ivey, head ranger, all of the Branch's Base Gagetown staff.

In 1968, 300 acres of land, including 60 forested acres, were burned by fires

in the Base Gagetown area. This seems to compare unfavorably with the 1967 record of four fires burning 52 acres, including seven forested acres. However, last year's figures were extremely low because of the wet weather. Base firefighting crews also gave assistance in six forest fires outside the Base this year.

New Maritimes personnel officer

FREDERICTON — Stanley I. Raine, a native of Halifax and a federal public servant for the past 28 years, has joined the Forestry Branch as personnel officer for the Maritimes Region.

Mr. Raine's duties include providing advice, guidance, information and assistance on personnel matters for the regional scientific research establishment. He is to perform these duties under the general supervision of the regional administrative officer, and the functional guidance of the Personnel Administration Division.

The appointee has seen 12 years of military service and was honorably discharged with the rank of staff sergeant.

Mr. Raine's career includes clerical and administrative work in the Department of National Defence. He moved into the personnel service in 1961 as assistant to Command Civilian Personnel Officer, Maritime Air Command, Halifax. He has passed examinations following two years of study in personnel administration through adult studies courses at Saint Mary's University, Halifax. He is a member of the Maritime Personnel Association.



Winners of the fire-line construction contest are, left to right: Orville Anderson, Russell Richards, Kenneth Cooper, Kenneth Cheley, Richard Cochrane.



Members of the winning team in the fire-pump competition are, left to right: Blaine Hunter, Leo Knorr, David Braman, Ralph Moore and Roy Gillett.



Quand on est appelé à se tenir dans un kiosque du Ministère pendant une exposition, pour donner des explications de l'étalage à qui en fait la demande, les "visites" sont souvent plus agréables les unes que les autres. A preuve, Jacques Henri, responsable des publications du Ministère, qui prêtait main-forte à l'agent d'information du Laboratoire de Sainte-Foy, apporte ici quelques précisions au profit de deux jolies jeunes filles de Noranda. Comme quoi les expositions ont leur bon côté!



Delegates to the annual meeting of the Maritimes section, CIF, toured forestry operations in the Miramichi area. Here they are examining natural regeneration of spruce and fir in an area that has been clear cut. The location is the Fraser Cos. Sund field tree-processing and tree-length skidding operation.

NOUVELLES

DU PERSONNEL

NEWS

Superannuation Act Changes

The following changes in the Public Service Superannuation Act, as described in administrative circular 1968/18, should be of interest to all members of the Forestry Branch, particularly as they affect both the rate of contributions and benefit calculations.

It has been announced that, as a result of a rise in the pension index, the maximum pensionable earnings will be increased from the present maximum of \$5100 to a new maximum of \$5200, effective January 1, 1969.

Therefore, the rate of contributions to the Public Service Superannuation Account will be 4.7 per cent, or 3.2 per cent, male or female respectively, on that portion of salary between \$600 and \$5200, and 6½ per cent, or 5 per cent on any salary over \$5200. The rate will, of course, continue to be 6½ per cent, or 5 per cent on the first \$600 of salary on which no contributions are payable to the Canada Pension Plan or the Quebec Pension Plan.

This change will also affect benefit calculations for annuitants who are 66 in 1969.

Applications for benefits

The Canada Pension Plan specifies that retirement pensions become payable at the latest of the following times:

- 1) the month after an applicant attains the minimum pensionable age;
- 2) the month after an applicant's application is received by the Canada Pension Plan administration; or
- 3) the month in which the applicant specifies that he wishes to have his pension begin.

In many cases, either through ignorance or misunderstanding, persons entitled to Canada Pension Plan retirement pensions fail to make application until after the date upon which they attain the minimum pensionable age for Canada Pension Plan purposes, for instance not until after the reduction in their P.S.S.A. annuity is made. As the Canada Pension Plan pension is payable only from the month following the receipt of application, the pensioner has lost potential months of payments.

Consequently, the Canada Pension Plan administration has requested that we bring to your attention the fact that persons must apply for the Canada Pension Plan at least a month before the age at which they become eligible to receive a pension.

Applications for benefits and enquiries relating to the Canada Pension Plan should be made to the appropriate district office or to:

The Director,
Canada Pension Plan,
Department of National Health
and Welfare,

Le personnel voudra bien prendre note des nouvelles directives relatives à la loi sur la pension du Service public parues dans la circulaire administrative 1968/18. Il pourra y lire les effets sur la pension de retraite de la hausse du maximum des gains ouvrant droit à pension en vertu du Régime de pensions du Canada et du Régime des rentes du Québec ainsi que la demande de prestations en vertu du Régime de pensions du Canada.

1. "Effets sur la pension de retraite de la hausse du maximum des gains ouvrant droit à pension en vertu du Régime de pensions du Canada et du Régime des rentes du Québec."

"Il a été annoncé que, par suite d'une hausse de l'indice des pensions, le maximum des gains ouvrant droit à pension passera du maximum actuel de \$5100 à un nouveau maximum de \$5200, à compter du 1er janvier 1969."

"Par conséquent, le taux de cotisation au Compte de pension de retraite du service public sera de 4.7 (ou 3.2) p. 100 de la partie du traitement qui se situe entre \$600 et \$5200 et 6½ (ou 5) p. 100 de la partie du traitement qui dépasse \$5200. Bien entendu, le taux restera de 6½ (ou 5) p. 100 sur les premiers \$600 de traitement qui n'appellent aucune cotisation au Régime de pensions du Canada ou au Régime des rentes du Québec."

"Ce changement modifiera également le calcul des prestations pour les pensionnés qui atteindront l'âge de 66 ans en 1969."

2. Demande de prestations en vertu du Régime de pensions du Canada

"Le Régime de pensions du Canada précise que les pensions de retraite deviennent payables à la plus tardive des époques suivantes:

- 1) le mois après que le requérant a atteint l'âge minimum ouvrant droit à pension;
- 2) le mois après que la demande d'un requérant a été reçue par l'administration du Régime de pensions du Canada; ou
- 3) le mois dans lequel le requérant précise qu'il désire voir sa pension commencer."

"Dans bien des cas, par suite d'ignorance ou de malentendu, des personnes admissibles aux pensions de retraite du Régime de pensions du Canada omettent de demander leur pension jusqu'après la date où elles atteignent l'âge

255 Argyle Avenue,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

These provisions also apply to the Quebec Pension Plan and applications and enquiries in this case should be made to the appropriate regional office or to:

The Quebec Pension Board,
2475 Laurier Blvd.,
P.O. Box 5200,
Quebec 2, P.Q.



Fisheries Minister Jack Davis, left, listens as Dr. W. J. Carroll, Newfoundland Regional Director and program committee chairman, welcomes delegates to the Diamond Jubilee annual meeting of the CIF Deputy Minister Dr. A. W. H. Needler and several Forestry Branch personnel accompanied Mr. Davis on his visit to Newfoundland.

Annual CIF convention draws over 400 delegates

ST. JOHN'S — The Newfoundland Section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry hosted approximately 400 delegates to the 1968 annual convention in September. The five-day conference was held in St. John's.

Many Forestry Branch staff took an active part in planning the convention. Regional Director Dr. Carroll arranged the program of speakers, which included prominent experts from the United Kingdom, Sweden and the United States, and from government and industry across Canada.

Associate Director J. M. Jarvis presented a paper at the technical sessions, and the host chairman for the

meeting was W. C. Wilton of the Management-Liaison Section. Also taking part in convention arrangements were G. L. Warren, displays chairman, and R. S. van Nostrand, secretary. Throughout the convention others of the regional staff assisted wherever necessary. Many wives of local CIF members co-operated to arrange an excellent program for the women visitors.

Jack Davis, the Forestry Branch's new minister, visited Newfoundland during conference week and addressed the opening session. He held a press conference and visited several government and industrial agencies to familiarize himself with the fisheries and forestry program in this area.

minimum ouvrant droit à pension, par exemple après que leur pension en vertu de la Loi sur la pension du service public a été réduite. Comme la pension en vertu du Régime de pensions du Canada est payable seulement à partir du mois qui suit la réception de la demande, il s'ensuit que le pensionné perd plusieurs mois de paiements éventuels."

"C'est pourquoi l'administration du Régime de pensions du Canada nous a demandé de signaler à votre attention que la pension en vertu du Régime de pensions du Canada doit être demandée au moins un mois avant l'âge où la personne y devient admissible. Il faut avertir les employés de votre ministère ou département en ce sens quand ils prennent leur retraite ou quand ils approchent leur 70ième anniversaire de naissance, si encore à votre emploi."

"Les demandes de prestations en vertu du Régime de pensions du Canada ainsi que toutes les demandes de renseignements doivent être adressées au bureau de district approprié ou au: Directeur,

Régime de pensions du Canada,
Ministère de la Santé nationale et
du Bien-être social,
255, avenue Argyle,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

"A noter que ces dispositions s'appliquent également au Régime des rentes du Québec, et alors les demandes de prestations ainsi que toutes les demandes de renseignements doivent être adressées au bureau de district approprié ou à:

La Régie des rentes du Québec,
2475, boulevard Laurier,
Casier postal 5200,
Québec 2, Québec."

The Fireplace

(From Page 3)

Thus, in the gray dawn of December 24 Pottleby trudged over to the kitchen of the Officer's Mess. Despite his pedal confusion he was no fool and opted to be put on the pots and pans, knowing that although there would be many used in preparation for the banquet, these would all be used before the banquet, whereas dishes and glassware would be used during and after the banquet and the washing up would go on into the night. Thus, even early morning saw him standing at a sink in a quiet backwater of the kitchen away from the hustle and bustle of ranges and serving tables, surrounded by an ever-growing mound of cauldrons and baking pans, busily scrubbing the ironmongery.

Now it so happened that the Mess Steward was one of those paragons of military folklore who is always able to produce the impossible on demand. Although the official Court of Inquiry into the matter offered no grounds for such a belief, there were many who felt that he was in some way connected with the farmer's steer that somehow found its way onto the rifle range during a period when the meat ration was particularly stringent. During the weeks preceding Christmas, this prudent individual had been engaged in a series of negotiations with the various bartenders in the area. The net result was an excellent horde of sherry for the consommé, red and white wines, and brandy for the plum pudding, carefully cached in a small storeroom at the back of the kitchen.

Frantic exertions

As the day wore on, the exertions of the kitchen staff became more frantic. The Kitchen Sergeant faced the usual frustrations, someone burned a pot of spuds, a cauldron of gravy inexplicably curdled, but through it all he was reassured by the sight of old Pottleby at the back of the kitchen faithfully scrubbing pots and pans. Indeed, his face was becoming scarlet from the exertion and occasionally there would be a commotion as he knocked over a stack of pans.

One particularly horrendous crash which was even audible in the solemnity of the dining hall occurred when the Colonel rose to propose the traditional Toast to the Queen. There was no time then, in the rush of serving the meal, to chastise Pottleby and the Sergeant could only hope that he would be more careful. Fortunately, for the rest of the meal there was comparative silence among the pots and pans and the banquet drew to a successful conclusion as the flaming plum pudding was borne ceremoniously to the table. There were some ungracious souls who later said they thought the plum pudding tasted a little strange and muttered something about lighter fluid and some cads who felt that the after-dinner Drambuie had a slight flavour of sherry. But most, awash with Christmas spirit, sent compliments to the kitchen staff and blessed their hosts for a happy day.

The Mess Steward and Head Cook, exhausted by the ordeal, retired to their rooms to restore their flagging spirits. The little group of kitchen help finished washing the endless plates and glasses, resurrected the prostrate body of old Pottleby from beneath a mound of pots and pans where he lay enveloped in brandy fumes and bore it sadly back to the barracks.

On the way it was noticed that there were two rather peculiar bulges in his legs and some fear was expressed that he may have fractured these in his final collapse. Since Sick Parade was not until morning and it was obvious from the Mona Lisa look on his face that he was feeling no pain he was taken back and dumped into bed. Here it was discovered that the bulges were not caused by broken bones but by two bottles labelled "Sherry" which had somehow found their way into the legs of his battle dress trousers. Despite the label, some of the wine connoisseurs in the barracks claimed the contents tasted like a mixture of Drambuie and brandy.

In any event, as dawn broke on Christmas a happy little group in the barracks were raising their voices in Yuletide song, joined from time to time by Pottleby's fuzzy baritone. Their wish to mankind, including sergeants, was the same as mine — "To all a Merry Christmas".

Research scientist joins Institute

Dr. Peter A. Murtha has recently joined the staff of the Forest Management Institute as a research scientist.

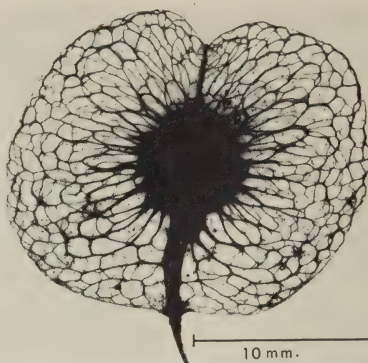
Originally from Warton, Ontario, Dr. Murtha has just completed his Ph. D. studies in conservation of natural resources at Cornell University, where he also worked as a research assistant. He obtained his B. Sc. F. from the University of Toronto in 1961, and his M. S. in wildlife management as Cornell in 1964.

Exposition

(suite de la page 3)

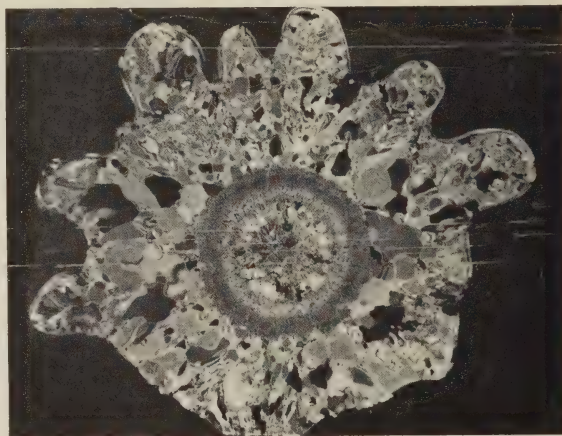
Somme toute, cette première expérience du Ministère s'est révélée concluante, si on se base sur les commentaires recueillis aussi bien pendant qu'après les expositions.

Détail intéressant à relever également: la participation du Ministère aura nécessité la collaboration d'une bonne trentaine de personnes: agent d'information de la région du Québec, responsable des publications du Ministère, ouvriers et techniciens du Laboratoire de recherches forestières de Sainte-Foy. A Québec, par exemple, l'économiste du Laboratoire, le responsable de la section de recherches sur les feux de forêt et quatre techniciens se sont relayés pendant les onze jours qu'a duré l'Exposition afin de prêter main-forte à l'agent d'information et assurer le meilleur service de renseignements possible au public.



What it is

The strange photo on Page Three shows a "tooth", magnified 1200 times, projecting from the side of a white pine needle. Pine needles, like deciduous leaves, often have these serrations. Eastern white pine usually has about a dozen on each side of the needle. The upper photo, if you can't identify it either, shows the seed of a hop tree, magnified six times. Both pictures are examples of the excellent photomicroscopy being done by the photo section of Graphics Services. Regional laboratories can take advantage of these and other services provided by the photo section. Incidentally, the lower photo is a thin-section of a hailstone taken under polarized light, magnified 25 times.



Branch officer assists Laos forestry program

J. M. Robinson, an expert in photogrammetry with the Branch's Forest Management Institute, is in Laos for a six-month period to organize a photogrammetry division in the Forestry Department of the Royal Lao Government.

He has been seconded to the Canadian International Development Agency, which is providing a number of forestry experts to carry out an inventory of the Laotian forests. This pro-

gram is being carried out with the co-operation of US aid in an attempt to increase lumber production in Laos.

George P. Kidd, vice-president of the Canadian agency, describes the inventory as "a very important project for the development of the economy of Laos".

Mr. Robinson will be assisted in Laos by a junior photogrammetrist. He will also be responsible for training inventory crews.



Vol. 5, No. 4

OTTAWA, CANADA

March — mars 1969

Construction begins on Edmonton lab

CALGARY — With spring weather lurking around the corners of the Foot-hills province, construction will soon head into high gear on the new Forest Research Laboratory in Edmonton.

Contract for the \$4.5 million complex, which will house all research and support staff in the Alberta-Territories region, was awarded last November. Construction will culminate several years of planning to locate headquarters nearer major forested areas of the province, and to establish closer liaison with the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests, University of Alberta, Research Council of Alberta, and industrial forest agencies.

Scheduled completion date is July of next year.

New Lab Welcomed

The move is being hailed by provincial government officials, Edmonton civic leaders, University of Alberta officials, and forest products leaders

throughout the province as a logical step in strengthening of communications at all levels of forestry endeavor between federal, provincial and industrial agencies. Edmonton civic leaders welcome the economic aspect of the move, which entails a major annual payroll for the city.

University officials acclaim the move because forestry library facilities at the laboratory will augment present university material, and will also strengthen their opportunities to develop forestry-oriented university programs of various kinds.

Dr. G. P. Thomas, regional director of the Forestry Branch, points out: "The Forestry Branch Research Centre in Edmonton is only part of a comprehensive Federal Government plan to update and expand Canada's capacity to deal effectively with regional



Artist's sketch of the new Edmonton Research Laboratory.

Voici une photo de la maquette du nouveau laboratoire de recherches d'Edmonton.

(Turn to Page 6)

Le laboratoire d'Edmonton en marche



Happiness is a toy truck and a cookie for this young man.

For more photos, see Page 2

CALGARY — Avec l'approche du printemps dans la province de l'Alber-ta, la construction du laboratoire des produits forestiers d'Edmonton battra bientôt son plein.

Le contrat pour le complexe de 4.5 millions de dollars, qui logera tout le personnel de recherches et de soutien de la région de l'Alberta — Territoires, a été adjudgé en novembre dernier. Cette réalisation viendra couronner plusieurs années de planification visant à situer le bureau central près des principales régions boisées de la province, et à resserrer les rapports avec le ministère albertain des Terres et Forêts, l'Université de l'Alberta, le Conseil de recherches de l'Alberta et les organismes forestiers industriels.

Le projet doit être achevé en juillet de l'année prochaine.

Les hauts fonctionnaires du gouver-nement provincial, les autorités municipales d'Edmonton, les directeurs de l'Université de l'Alberta et les têtes de

file de l'industrie forestière partout dans la province considèrent cette réalisation comme une étape logique visant à ren-fortifier les communications entre les or-ganismes fédéraux, provinciaux et in-dustriels. Les autorités municipales d'Edmonton voient d'un bon oeil l'as-pect économique de cette réalisation qui, apportera chaque année des capi-taux à la ville.

Les directeurs de l'université sont en faveur du projet parce que la bibliothè-que du laboratoire complètera celle de l'université, et leur permettra de créer des programmes de foresterie.

M. G. P. Thomas, directeur régional du Service de foresterie, affirme que "le Centre de recherches du service de fo-resterie d'Edmonton ne constitue qu'un aspect du plan global du gouverne-ment fédéral visant à permettre au Ca-nada de traiter plus efficacement les problèmes forestiers régionaux et na-tionaux et de se moderniser dans ce

domaine. En outre, on songe à élabo-rer d'autres projets assez semblables pour répondre aux besoins des autres régions boisées du Canada. Bien que la création d'un centre de recherches forestières vraiment moderne n'est pas un but en lui-même, il fournira assu-rément le milieu rêvé pour résoudre les problèmes forestiers les plus ur-gents. Le nouveau centre de recher-ches offrira aux chercheurs en foreste-rie régionale maintes occasions de com-muniquer entre eux et améliorera les communications avec les organismes provinciaux, universitaires et industriels forestiers.

Le complexe comprendra trois édi-fices: un laboratoire de trois étages, un édifice d'un étage pour l'administration, et un bâtiment d'un étage qui compo-tera une chaufferie et trois serres chau-des ainsi que de la place pour l'expan-sion.

(suite à la page 6)

the link le lien

The Link is the staff publication of the Forestry Branch, Department of Fisheries and Forestry. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, and is produced by the Forestry Information Service.

* * *

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Vol. 5, No. 4

OTTAWA, CANADA

March — mars 1969



Santa lends an attentive ear to children's requests at the annual headquarters Christmas party.

Le bon vieux Père Noël prête une oreille attentive aux demandes des enfants lors du "party" de Noël du Ministère.



Mrs. Julie Murenbeeld gives son Shawn, 2½, an ice cream treat at the headquarters Christmas party.

Mme Julie Murenbeeld fait savourer à son fils Shawn, 2½ ans, de la délicieuse crème glacée offerte aux enfants lors du "party" de Noël.



Miss Margaret McCarney was honored December 27 on her retirement after a remarkable career of 47 years service to the Government of Canada. Miss McCarney had been associated with the Chemical Control Research Institute since its formation in 1950, and before that with the forest biology division of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Prebble offers his congratulations, while Institute director Dr. J. J. Fettes looks on approvingly in the background.

Six new staffers named for Sault

SAULT STE. MARIE — A number of new professional staff have been added to the Forestry Branch's regional establishment at Sault Ste. Marie in recent months. These include Neil Foster, Dr. John Jeglum, Dr. Robert Ellis, Dr. Ian Morrison, Dr. Willard Fogal and Dr. Richard Fisher.

Mr. Foster, a native of Guelph, Ontario, received his B. Sc. in Forestry in 1968 from the University of Toronto. He will be working on the land classification of southern Ontario hardwoods.

Dr. Jeglum was born in Medford, Wisconsin, and received his B. Sc. in Botany in 1960 and his M. Sc. in 1962 from the University of Wisconsin. In 1968 he received his Ph.D. from the University of Saskatchewan. He is currently carrying out autecological studies of black spruce and peatland ecology.

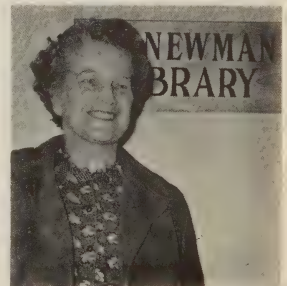
Bristol, England is the birthplace of Dr. Ellis, a research scientist who is specializing in the study of southern Ontario hardwoods. He received his B. Sc. in 1956 from the University of Bangor, Wales, his M. Sc. in 1957 from the University of New Brunswick and his Ph. D. in 1968 from the University of Melbourne, Australia.

A native of Barrie, Ontario, Dr. Morrison received his B. Sc. in Forestry in 1962, his M. Sc. in Forestry in 1964 and his Ph. D. in 1968 — all from the University of Toronto. He will be studying the physiology of fertilized pulpwood stands.

Dr. Fogal was born in Lafleche, Saskatchewan. He received an Honors B. A. in 1963 and his M. A. in 1964 — both from the University of Saskatchewan. In 1968 he received his Ph. D.

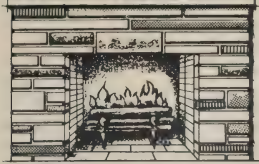
in Entomology from the University of Illinois. He is carrying out physiological and endocrinological studies of gut function in larvae of *Neodiprion sertifer*.

Dr. Fisher, originally from Champaign, Illinois, received his B. Sc. from the University of Illinois in 1964, his M. Sc. from Cornell University in 1967 and his Ph. D. in 1968 — also from Cornell. He is carrying out studies in soil fertility of southern Ontario hardwoods.



Miss Fannie Newman, a woman who spent two decades looking after the library needs of the Department in Sault Ste. Marie, has been given special recognition for her service. The new library has been named the S. F. Newman Library in her honor. The announcement was made by Dr. R. M. Belyea at special dedication ceremonies in December. A smiling Miss Newman is shown in front of the library's name plaque.

THE FIREPLACE



Collective Confusion

Of late our Ivory Towers have been shaken by the reactions to the introduction of collective bargaining for Canada's public servants. Such far-reaching changes are afoot that one must struggle to keep his equilibrium. This sort of thing can get slightly out of hand at times and a recent note in the November 30, 1968, issue of the NEW YORKER illustrates this only too well.

With the kind permission of the editors of the NEW YORKER, we are happy to reprint this for the guidance of our readers.

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Our civilization has a great gift for painting itself into corners. One of the liveliest such corners, just now, is to be found on Long Island, where the jolly troopers of the Parkway police are conducting a campaign for higher wages. Scorning the banality of a strike, the policemen have devised a strategy that is marked by the simplicity of genius and the iridescence of madness. They are working at their jobs. They are doing what they are paid to do. When they see a motorist violating the law, they give him a ticket.

In five days, they have issued about 1,300 summonses (their previous rate being around 40 a day), and traffic accidents have fallen off sharply. Motorists have discovered that it is no longer safe to ignore the signs saying, "Construction 25 M.P.H." and the discovery has angered them, leaving them with the feeling that they are being deprived of a sacred right — one guaranteed by the Constitution. Everyone is agreed that there is something unethical about enforcing the law, but no one has come up with a plausible counter-argument or a reasonable alternative.

THE TIMES has editorially rebuked the conscientious wits among the Parkway police, and the officers have replied by pointing to the distinct improvement in highway safety. A Long Island lawyer has obtained a court order challenging the move, and the troopers' lawyer has answered, with impeccable logic and a perfectly straight face, "I can't see how the Long Island State Park Commission can ask its police authority not to enforce the law." Once again, society finds itself in the familiar corner, with a dripping brush, a tacky floor, and no exit in sight. We are inclined to believe that the police will win their raise, after which they will amiably avert their eyes once more and Long Island motorists, with grunts of pleasure and

Increased use of poplars seen by Branch committee

More than 90 per cent of Canada's poplar resources may be required to meet the world demand for pulp in the 1990s, according to reports at a recent meeting in Ottawa of the Forestry Branch coordinating committee on poplar.

Present world pulp production is about 100 million tons a year. This is expected to increase to 200 million tons in the 1980s, and 400 million tons in the 1990s.

More research is required if poplar is to be utilized to this extent, assuring that Canada retains its share of the world market for pulp and paper products.

Dr. J. S. Maini, coordinator, tree biology for the Forestry Branch, was elected chairman of the committee, and Dr. J. L. Keays was elected secretary. Dr. Keays is in charge of the pulping research program at Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory.

Committee members discussed research programs being carried out by various sections within the branch, and working groups on inventory, tree biology, silviculture, and utilization-marketing were set up. The most critical

nudges of the accelerator, will resume their wonted merry pursuit of injury and death.

But the troopers have uncovered a weapon of incalculable potency. To a surprising extent, our industrial civilization is based upon the solid understanding that no one is going to work very hard at his job. Suppose the automobile workers, for instance, abandoned the strike and the slowdown as instruments of coercion and simply insisted on making the best cars their skill and care would allow, each man fussing over his particular contribution until he had got it exactly right. A factory's production would sink, of course, to something like ten cars a day, but what cars they would be — the finish impeccable, every strip of chrome wedged firmly to the body, every window and door snug and leak-proof, every handle and knob stoutly attached to its spindle! Management would learn to cower among its cost accountants when union stalwarts set up the threatening cry "A decent day's pay OR a decent day's work!"

The civil rights movement might also profit by selective browsing among the tangled laws of city, state, and nation. Perhaps a colossal demonstration of "civil obedience" might prove more effective, more disruptive than — But enough! Our own argument has convinced us that we must abandon this theme, leaving its thought unfinished, its prose unpolished. Who are we, after all, to jeopardize society by the reckless pursuit of completion and excellence?

research areas, it was felt, are inventory, development of a wood quality index, establishment of reference stan-

dards for pulping processes, methods for converting poplar to newsprint, and evaluation of poplar productivity.



Forestry Branch officers responsible for liaison and services across Canada met in Ottawa February 4 to 6. Front row, left to right, are J. M. Kinghorn, Victoria; W. C. Wilton, St. John's; Dr. T. S. McKnight, Ottawa; Jim Cayford, Ottawa; R. M. Waldron, Winnipeg; R. A. Haig, Sault Ste. Marie; H. D. Heaney, Fredericton; H. J. Johnson, Edmonton; back row, left to right, E. N. Doyle, Ottawa, W. Calvert, Ottawa; C. F. McBride, Vancouver; Dr. H. Schwartz, Ottawa; R. J. Mathieu, Quebec; F. D. MacAndrews, Petawawa; A. Buys, Ottawa.

Liaison, services topic at Ottawa conference

Liaison programs in the Forestry Branch's regions were the subject of intensive discussions in Ottawa February 4 to 6.

The liaison and services function was established in 1966, and a major portion of last month's meeting was devoted to reports on the progress achieved since that date. One of the primary purposes of the groups is to broaden communication between Forestry Branch researchers and the organizations and people who benefit from the research. This communication is a two-way process, since it also involves making researchers aware of needs at the operational level.

Since 1966, the section in British Columbia has been closely involved with the development of container planting techniques, assisting in operational trials and economic analysis.

In the Alberta-Territories region one of the important contributions has been evaluation of existing silvicultural practices, as well as management and protection of Kananaskis Research Forest.

In the Manitoba-Saskatchewan region, stress has been placed on liaison work, demonstrations, surveys and ap-

praisals. The Ontario section has been closely involved in assessment of tubeling planting operations, particularly in the White River district. In common with the Quebec region, the section has also been connected with seedbed preparation and aerial seeding methods. Quebec also has responsibility for the Valcartier Forest Experiment Station.

In the Maritimes region, personnel have arranged silvicultural demonstrations, and are responsible for the management and protection of the Base Gagetown forest. The Newfoundland section has conducted demonstrations and operational trials of scarification on burned and cutover land, and the plowing of heath land.

The Petawawa section is responsible for the management and protection of the Base forest. Sections in the Branch's two forest products labs are heavily involved in answering technical enquiries, maintaining contact with the wood-using industries, and the conduct of courses and seminars for industry.

Delegates at the meeting stressed the importance of assuring that research officers become directly involved in liaison work.

Forestry Branch aids Nfld. spray program

By Tony Thomas

ST. JOHN'S — In 1967 the hemlock looper defoliated approximately 162,000 acres of merchantable balsam fir forest and killed or severely damaged an estimated 1,000,000 cords of wood. The Forestry Branch's annual Insect and Disease Survey indicated that even larger areas of fir might be attacked in 1968 unless control measures were applied.

On the basis of the Insect and Disease Survey report, the Newfoundland Government decided that a chemical aerial spray program would be undertaken. This story describes the aerial spraying operation.

The operation took on many of the concepts of modern warfare, and Forest Protection Limited, a New Brunswick-based Crown corporation, was contracted by the provincial government to do the job.

It involved an operations centre, thorough planning, and a smoothly operated air-to-air and ground-to-air communications system. Tough, experienced pilots, flying converted Grumman Avenger aircraft fitted with 600-gallon belly tanks, assembled from points across Canada and the United States. Focal point for the spray program was Stephenville Airport on Newfoundland's west coast.

The "enemy" in this war was the caterpillar stage of the eastern hemlock looper, which was eating its way through some of the province's finest timber.

The organo-phosphate chemicals Phosphamidon and Sumithion were used as ammunition. The liquid chemicals were loaded into the Avengers for spraying at the rate of two ounces per acre.

Typical Scramble

Soon after dawn on a typical day of spraying, a Cessna aircraft rises from the airport to check the weather in the day's operations area. Back on the ground, loaders and pilots wait for the Cessna's radio report.

On reaching the spray zone the spotter finds the wind light and there is an acceptable ceiling. The word is "go".

Aircraft roar into life, then idle as their tanks are filled with chemical. Pilots make their aircraft checks and strap themselves into their tiny compartments fitted with dials, gauges and levers.

They take off in pairs to rendezvous with spotter planes perhaps 50 miles from the airport. The spotter-controllers, high above the ground, direct the Avengers onto mapped flight paths by voice control and guide each flight over the infested stands. The spray pair, operating 50 feet over the tops of the trees, leave two thin white lines of spray that fall slowly and merge over the target. Looper caterpillars, perhaps a few, perhaps a million, are feeding voraciously on the trees. If the spray is effective, most will die. Those escap-

ing will be hit with a second dose a week later so that the forest will be saved for the chain saw and the pulp mill.

"Booms off", calls the spotter from above as the Avengers reach the end of the first line. "Booms off", echo the pilots, as they cut the flow of chemical from the wing nozzles. "New course 264", says the controller, and the Avengers make a climbing turn up the side of a mountain to position themselves for another run. When their belly tanks are empty the Avengers return to base to reload. If the wind rises to more than 12 miles per hour the controller calls off the morning's operation and the pilots return to base.

Tricky Flying

This kind of flying is tricky and dangerous. A mistake or a mechanical failure probably means death, but the pilots are old pros, and they fly for the gravy. Their rescue helicopter, "The Angel", is kept parked on the apron, its rotors turning, ready for action.

The spray offensive is renewed after supper, weather permitting. As dusk approaches on the taxi-way a short, pleasant-faced man thrusts his hands deep into his pockets and paces up and down, scanning the sky. He is the man from Forest Protection Limited and he's responsible for the operation. His face is calm but he worries.

On the horizon dots appear. "Two", says the man. Soon he counts again, "Four," the sky is darker now and he walks farther onto the runway. Two more planes land. "Six." Lights appear in some of the airport buildings. The man walks slowly back. He stops and talks quietly with the man in "The Angel". There is a faint hum and far off two streaks of light in the dusk. The man returns to his car. His birds are safe. The helicopter whines to a stop and the airport falls silent until



One of eight Avenger aircraft used in the aerial spraying operation begins a run over a well-forested area of western Newfoundland.

Voici un des huit appareils Avenger utilisés pour la pulvérisation aérienne d'insecticide chimique commençant sa randonnée au-dessus d'un peuplement situé à l'Est de Terre-Neuve.

the next dawn. In the operations room another map section is coloured and dated. Representatives from the Forestry Branch and the Provincial Forest Service pore over new maps, studying tomorrow's plan.

After the operation is completed the Insect and Disease Survey teams spread out to assess the effectiveness of the spray. Here and there they find pockets of loopers which survived the attack. They know that in some areas the insects are already regrouping, waiting for the defenses to weaken so they can begin a new onslaught.

Intensive patrolling is ordered during the next few months, small sorties are made into looper strongholds, and bits and pieces of information are carefully fitted into the new battle plan.

Turner joins Victoria lab

VICTORIA — A meteorologist, J. A. "Jack" Turner, has joined the staff of the Victoria Forest Research Laboratory.



Jack Turner

Mr. Turner, formerly with the Department of Transport, has extensive experience in forecasting weather for forest fire services, having served with the B.C. Forest Service from 1951-67. While with the forest service, he was chairman of the international working group of the world meteorological organization set up to deal with fire weather forecasting.

In his new position, Mr. Turner will provide meteorological support for various research projects undertaken by the forestry branch. He will also act as a liaison officer between provincial and federal forestry agencies involved in fire weather research.



Fisheries and Forestry Minister Jack Davis discusses fire research with Petawawa staff during a visit February 19. Left to right are John Mullally, Executive Assistant to the Minister, Petawawa Director Don Maclean, fire research officer Charlie Van Wagner, and Len Hopkins, MP for North Renfrew. Mr. Davis toured the station facilities and attended social gatherings at the Director's home, and in Pembroke during the evening.

Guerre aux insectes à Terre-Neuve

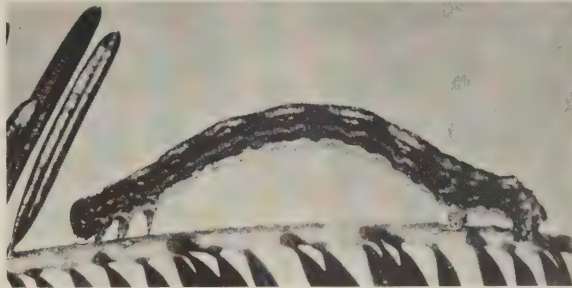
par Tony Thomas

ST-JEAN — En 1967, l'Arpenteuse de la pruche a défolié environ 162,000 acres de forêt de sapin baumier marchant tuant ou endommageant gravement des peuplements contenant près d'un million de cordes. L'Enquête sur les insectes et les maladies des arbres organisée chaque année par la Direction générale des forêts, a révélé que, en 1968, l'infestation pourrait s'étendre à une aire encore plus vaste si on ne prend pas les mesures de répression qui s'imposent.

Après avoir étudié le rapport de l'Enquête sur les insectes et les maladies, le gouvernement de Terre-Neuve a décidé d'entreprendre une campagne de pulvérisation aérienne d'insecticide chimique. Le présent article décrit cette campagne.

Le gouvernement provincial a retenu les services de la *Forest Protection Limited*, société de la Couronne établie au Nouveau-Brunswick, dont les méthodes s'inspirent des techniques de la guerre moderne.

Il faut tout d'abord établir un plan d'action détaillé puis la campagne est menée à partir d'une base d'opérations, exigeant la mise en place d'un réseau de communication efficace air-air et sol-air. Pour les besoins de la cause, on a fait appel à des pilotes expérimentés venus de toutes les parties du Canada et des États-Unis et on leur a confié des appareils *Grumman Avenger* équipés de réservoirs de 600 gallons sous le fuselage. On a choisi l'aéroport de Stephenville, sur la côte ouest de



L'Arpenteuse de la Pruche de l'Est.

The eastern hemlock looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria fiscellaria*).

Terre-Neuve, comme base d'opérations.

L'ennemi à combattre est l'Arpenteuse de la Pruche de l'Est qui, à l'état de chenille, dévaste quelques-uns des plus beaux peuplements de la province.

On a décidé d'utiliser deux insecticides organophosphatés, le Phosphamidon et le Sumithion, dans la proportion de 2 onces à l'acre.

La journée normale de travail commence à l'aube; un appareil Cessna quitte l'aéroport pour aller patrouiller la onze où doivent se dérouler les opérations et d'où il rendra compte des conditions météorologiques. A terre, les préposés au chargement des avions et les pilotes attendent de recevoir le rapport du Cessna par radio.

En arrivant au-dessus de la zone à

traiter, le patrouilleur constate que le vent est léger et la visibilité bonne. Il donne le signal du décollage aux avions pulvérisateurs.

Les pilotes démarrent leurs moteurs et les laissent tourner au ralenti en attendant que l'on remplisse les réservoirs d'insecticide. Ils s'installent dans leur petite carlingue équipée de cadrans, et de leviers commandes et ils font les vérifications préliminaires au décollage et bouclent leurs ceintures.

Les avions décollent par paires et vont rejoindre les avions de contrôle à peut-être 50 milles de l'aéroport. Les avions de contrôle volent haut et dirigent les *Avenger* par radio le long de couloirs aériens au-dessus des peuplements infestés. Les avions pulvérisateurs travaillent par paires à 50 pieds au-dessus des arbres et laissent échapper deux filets blancs d'insecticide pulvérisé qui descendent lentement vers le sol et s'unissent pour former un brouillard qui enveloppe les peuplements. Les chenilles de l'Arpenteuse, il peut n'y en avoir que quelques-unes, mais il peut aussi y en avoir des millions, se nourrissent voracement du feuillage des arbres. Si la pulvérisation est efficace, la plupart meurent. Celles qui en réchappent devront subir une deuxième attaque une semaine plus tard. Ainsi la forêt sera sauvée et con-

tinuera d'alimenter les usines de pâte.

"Coupez" commande le contrôleur lorsque les *Avenger* arrivent au bout de leur premier couloir. "Coupez" répondent les pilotes en coupant l'arrivée d'insecticide aux jets installés sous les ailes. "Nouvelle direction 264" commande le contrôleur et les *Avenger* tournent sur l'aile au flanc d'une montagne et prennent leur position dans le couloir suivant. Lorsque les réservoirs d'insecticide sont vides, les *Avenger* retournent à la base pour les recharger. Si la vélocité du vent dépasse 12 milles à l'heure, le contrôleur commande aux pilotes d'abandonner la partie et de rentrer à la base.

Ce genre de vol est difficile et dangereux. Toute erreur ou toute panne peut entraîner la mort du pilote, mais celui-ci possède une longue expérience et pour lui le jeu en vaut la chandelle. Leur hélicoptère de sauvetage "L'Ange", attend sur son aire de décollage, rotors tournant, prêt à entrer en action.

Les pulvérisations reprennent après le souper, lorsque le temps le permet. A la brunante, un homme au visage sympathique, mains serrées au fond des poches, se promène de long en large, les yeux sur l'horizon. C'est lui qui organise la campagne au nom de la *Forest Protection Limited*. Il garde un visage calme mais il s'inquiète.

Des points apparaissent à l'horizon. "Deux" dit l'homme. Bientôt deux autres apparaissent. Le ciel s'assombrit et l'homme avance sur la piste. Deux autres avions atterrissent. "Six". Quelques bâtiments de l'aéroport s'illuminent. L'homme revient doucement sur ses pas. Il s'arrête et dit quelques mots au pilote de l'hélicoptère. On entend au loin un faible vrombissement et deux points lumineux apparaissent dans le ciel noir. L'homme retourne à son auto. Ses hommes sont rentrés sains et saufs. Un dernier vrombissement de l'hélicoptère et le silence règne sur l'aéroport jusqu'à l'aube prochaine. Dans la salle des opérations une autre section de carte est marquée à l'encre de couleur et datée. Les représentants de la Direction générale des forêts et du Service forestier provincial se penchent sur d'autres cartes, préparent le plan de travail de demain.

La campagne terminée, les équipes de l'Enquête sur les insectes et les maladies se rendent sur place pour apprécier l'efficacité des pulvérisations. Ici et là, ils découvrent des foyers d'infestation de l'Arpenteuse de la pruche qui ont survécu au traitement. Ils savent que dans certaines aires les insectes se rallient et attendent que l'homme baisse sa garde pour reprendre leur activité dévastatrice.

Pendant les quelques mois qui suivent la campagne, les avions effectuent des petites sorties contre les foyers d'infestation de l'Arpenteuse et des observateurs parcourent la forêt et rassemblent petit à petit des renseignements qui permettront d'établir un nouveau plan de bataille.

New headerhouse opened in Victoria

VICTORIA — A new headerhouse building adjoining the Victoria laboratory was officially opened in early January by regional director, Ray Lejeune.

The new facilities will provide accommodation for six fully equipped laboratories and 11 offices for forest insect and disease survey personnel. The building is designed as a preparatory unit for four experimental greenhouses.

"This building", said Mr. Lejeune, "will enable us to supply suitable facilities for the additional staff employed since the erection of the main laboratory in 1965."

Until now, many of the 186 research scientists, technicians, administration and service personnel have been forced to double up on laboratory and office space.

Other than having cold feet because

of Victoria's freezing temperatures, Alex Molnar and the rest of his survey crew are enjoying their new accommodation.



New headerhouse at the Forest Research Laboratory in Victoria.

New quarters in Edmonton

(From Page 1)
and national forestry problems. Additional projects roughly similar in scope are in mind to satisfy the needs of the other forest regions of Canada. While creation of this truly modern forestry research facility is not an end in itself, it will most assuredly provide the much-needed environment for work on urgent forestry problems. Unrestricted opportunities for communication between regional forestry researchers, and vastly improved communication opportunities with provincial, university and industrial forestry interests will be important by-products of the new research centre."

Research Complex

The complex will consist of three buildings: a three-storey laboratory, a one-storey administration building, and a one-storey combination of header-house and three greenhouses, with room provided for expansion.
Construction will be of precast concrete on a concrete foundation. Exposed aggregate finish is to be used as exterior facing, while the interior finish will include tile ceilings, plasterboard walls, and vinyl-asbestos tile flooring.
An interior landscaped court is to be built between the laboratory and administration building. A cafeteria will overlook the courtyard, and a parking area for 163 cars is included in plans.
The location of the laboratory is on university property in southwest Edmonton, on a main thoroughfare two

miles south of the University of Alberta main campus. Building and land space totals ten acres. The grounds are to be landscaped with a profusion of trees and shrubs in keeping with the predominantly residential flavour of the area.
The physical relocation of personnel actually began nearly two years ago, and at present about 30 staff members of various research groups occupy rented quarters in downtown Edmonton. The main body of staff, currently about 150 scientists and support staff, have remained in Calgary quartered in three buildings. Amalgamating all work forces in Edmonton will produce distinct administrative advantages, but most importantly it will expedite inter-research group communications.
As Dr. Thomas points out, opening of the laboratory should prove to be an important milestone for regional forestry research and for the forest products industry in Alberta. The new laboratory will offer wide-ranging, modern facilities to the regional scientists, tightening communication gaps, and offering one major centralized base of operations for departmental and other researchers in Alberta to conduct studies of the unique natural environment.



Forestry Branch experts met recently in Fredericton to discuss a coordinated plan of research on the spruce budworm. Charles A. Miller, Maritimes Region project leader, was appointed coordinator of a working group to propose specific plans that will be submitted to a policy committee headed by Dr. I. C. M. Place, Maritimes director. Left to right are Dr. J. Maini, coordinator, Tree Biology; Dr. J. M. Cameron, director, Insect Pathology Research Institute; R. M. Prentice, coordinator, Forest Insect and Disease Survey; Dr. R. S. Forbes, head, Forest Insect and Disease Survey, Maritimes.

Des femmes dans le monde forestier—pourquoi pas?

STE-FOY — Le chef forestier Carl Simmons, de Prince Rupert, en Colombie britannique, constata l'an dernier

que le travail de mise en terre de jeunes plants d'épinette harrassait les hommes et que, vraiment, le métier de draveur les aurait moins exténués. Plusieurs abandonnaient après deux jours.
Il eut donc l'idée de faire appel à des femmes, dont les âges varieraient entre 19 et 40 ans. Eh bien, le succès de l'idée a dépassé ses espérances.
Pendant la belle saison de 1968, plusieurs jours durant, vingt-huit femmes et jeunes filles se sont embarquées à 7 heures du matin à bord d'un camion et, après un périple de 34 milles qui les a conduites en plein milieu de la forêt, elles ont assuré la pose de 145,000 plants dans un rayon de 220 acres! Payées le même salaire que les hommes, soit \$2.47 l'heure, elles ont tenu le coup avec une vaillance digne d'éloges, demandant qu'on ne leur accorde aucun traitement qu'on n'accorderait pas à l'homme.
"J'ai eu à n'en congédier qu'un petit nombre, affirme Mme Ruth Giddings, surintendante des "travaux". Aucune n'a quitté d'elle-même. Celles que j'ai remerciées ne pouvaient arriver à mettre en terre leur 675 plants quotidiennement.
De fait, ces femmes ont à ce point étonné les forestiers qu'on songe à les embaucher pour la plantation d'arbres dans le reste de la province...

Le laboratoire en marche

(suite de la page 1)
La construction se fera en béton préfabriqué sur des fondations en béton.
L'intérieur de l'édifice sera recouvert d'agréat tandis qu'à l'intérieur il y aura des tuiles au plafond, des murs en panneaux plâtrés et des parquets revêtus de tuiles en vinyle-asbestos.
On aménagera une cour intérieure paysagère entre le laboratoire et l'immeuble de l'administration. Une cafétéria donnera sur la cour.

Le plan prévoit l'aménagement d'un terrain de stationnement de 163 automobiles.
Le laboratoire est situé sur un terrain appartenant à l'université, au sud-ouest d'Edmonton, sur une grande artère à deux milles au sud du campus principal de l'Université de l'Alberta. Les édifices et le terrain auront une superficie de 10 acres. On doit planter des arbres et des arbustes sur le terrain pour garder l'aspect résidentiel du quartier.
Le déplacement du personnel a commencé il y a deux ans, et présentement environ 30 membres de divers groupes de recherche occupent des locaux loués dans le quartier des affaires d'Edmonton. Le gros du personnel, soit environ 150 scientifiques et le personnel de soutien, est demeuré à Calgary, dans trois édifices. La fusion de toute la population active d'Edmonton apportera des avantages administratifs distincts, mais elle facilitera surtout les relations entre les groupes de recherches.

Brash curlers dare foresters

VICTORIA — Winning first prize in the B.C. Civil Service holiday curling bonspiel, December 28, was the Les McMullen rink of the Victoria Research Laboratory. For their efforts Les, Jim Kinghorn, Lew Fiddick and Tegid Jones were presented with beautiful individual serving trays. Flushed with success this rollicking crew was brash enough to issue a challenge to other forestry rinks.

Comme M. Thomas le signale, l'ouverture du laboratoire constituera une étape importante pour la recherche forestière régionale et pour l'industrie des produits forestiers de l'Alberta. Le nouveau laboratoire offrira de vastes et modernes commodités aux scientifiques régionaux, en comblant les lacunes dans les communications et en offrant un grand centre pour les chercheurs du



Dr. D. A. Wilson was honored recently on leaving the Forestry Branch to join the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association as manager of its economics and statistics section. Dr. Wilson joined the Department of Forestry in 1961, and for the last several years served as Economics Adviser to the Deputy Minister. He received several Eskimo soapstone carvings on the occasion of his departure.

Lumber produced in Canada each year would make a boardwalk around the equator 65 feet wide and one inch thick.

Ministère et d'autres chercheurs albertains et il leur permettra d'étudier un milieu naturel vraiment unique. La région offre des prairies, des versants montagneux, des montagnes, des glaciers, des sources de rivières importantes, des changements climatiques, des processus hydrologiques, diverses structures de sols, et tout un éventail de forêts du Sud de l'Alberta à l'Arctique, y compris 117,000 milles carrés de boisés seulement en Alberta.

Le ballon-balai

Sport où l'orgueil joue la vedette

"Un royaume ne peut avoir qu'une couronne; je découronnerai mon rival ou il me découronnera".

(Le pape Innocent III)

STE-FOY — On aurait beau s'enfermer dans un laboratoire et s'entourer d'éprouvettes, d'ordinateurs électroniques et d'électroscryptogrammes (!) pour tenter d'établir à coups de logarithmes ou de géométrie plane (ou dans l'espace) une stratégie du ballon-balai, rien n'y ferait.

Le ballon-balai, ce n'est pas de la scierie pure, mais plutôt une science appliquée... Appliquée à coups de balai, sur le ballon ou sur les rotules indifféremment avec, en passant et mine de rien, un coup d'épaule au plexus ou encore un coup de coude sur la mâchoire, tout ceci évidemment, sans intention maligne aucune.

On l'a dit et redit en maintes occasions: gagner n'est pas tout; il faut savoir perdre. Il faut savoir accepter avec philosophie que la petite lumière rouge s'allume deux... trois et même quatre fois au-dessus des buts.

Confucius n'a-t-il pas laissé à la postérité cette sentence pleine de bon sens: "Celui qui n'établit pas son plan longtemps à l'avance trouvera les difficultés à sa porte". Et devant quelques défaites, somme toutes anodines, il serait bon de se rappeler Tchouang-Tseu qui disait "Vouloir éviter l'inévitable, n'est-ce pas augmenter sa douleur?"

Trêve de commentaires en tout cas, notre équipe de ballon-balai est forte et bien équilibrée. L'ardeur ne manque pas et même dans la défaite, les victoires morales étaient là pour le prou-

ver. Tiens, encore mardi soir le 4 février, nous avons joué par une température de trois degrés sous zéro... eh bien nous l'avons emporté par blanchissage.

Comparativement à la semaine précédente où nous avions perdu par 2 à 0, ceci par une température printanière. Toute la question est là: nous ne pouvons supporter la chaleur, alors que le froid sibérien nous retrouve invincibles. Ce n'est bien entendu qu'une hypothèse, mais il y a peut-être matière à réflexion, car, ceci dit sans sourire, nous avons une équipe du tonnerre et lorsque nous aurons trouvé la voie directe qui mène au fond du filet, les autres équipes n'ont qu'à bien se tenir.



More than 200 persons attended the Branch's annual Christmas party in Sault Ste. Marie. Enjoying the event are (left to right), Ed Pearce and Mr. and Mrs. Dick Soper. In addition to the staff party a special afternoon party was held for the children. This featured a visit by Santa himself, who distributed a gift to each of the 100 children.

On ne laisse aucune chance aux insectes

STE-FOY — Le Bureau des enquêtes sur les insectes forestiers et les maladies des arbres, que dirige M. René Martineau, poursuit en 1969 un travail entrepris depuis la fondation du Laboratoire, et qui consiste en l'identification, la localisation, le degré de dissémination et les dommages causés par les insectes nuisibles.

Au programme: 14 espèces d'insectes-problèmes qui se manifestent dans presque toutes les agglomérations forestières de la province de Québec.

Depuis deux ou trois ans, ce travail en est surtout un de reconnaissance. On mène des enquêtes plus poussées sur les espèces dont les dangers d'invasion sont contrôlés mais qui sont susceptibles de se multiplier avec une grande

aisance et entraîner des défoliations et autres ravages qui mettraient en danger la vie de milliers d'arbres.

De ce nombre, relevons: les arpen-teuses de l'érable — dont l'arpenteuse de Bruce —; le puceron lanigère du sapin dont on a relevé d'importantes colonies aux environs de Mingan, l'automne dernier; la fameuse livrée des forêts; la tordeuse des bourgeons de l'épinette qu'on retrouve encore dans quelques régions du sud-ouest du Québec en populations relativement denses.

Most height growth in trees occurs in late spring. Diameter growth may continue until late summer.



Jim Kinghorn explains the importance of solving mechanical faults in planting guns. Jim is head of the Liaison and Research section in the Victoria lab. More than 60 forestry representatives from industry, B.C. Forest Service and the Forestry Branch took part in the recent C.I.F.-sponsored field trip to container planting sites on Vancouver Island. Although this method of reforestation is still in its early development stages, results appear promising.



Jim Kayll (centre), receives an electric drill set on leaving the Forestry Branch to serve as Director of the Fire Science Centre at University of New Brunswick. Bill Murray makes the presentation, with Adam Berry looking on.



Murray Bowen, one of Petawawa's old reliables gets a brush-off at a going away party on his transfer to the Forest Management Institute in Ottawa. Doing the honors are Dr. Clements and Jim Fraser. They made sure his wishes were fulfilled a few years ago when Murray remarked that he would never wear a white lab coat unless it had red polka dots.

Satellite use predicted in forest fire detection

Weather satellites could soon play an important role in forest fire control, the Associate Committee on Forest Fire Control was told during its recent annual meeting in Ottawa.

Transport Department meteorologists advised that more extensive weather forecasting is possible with satellite-produced information. Satellites can also pinpoint sudden temperature changes on the earth's surface with infrared sensing devices.

Computerized meteorological records maintained by the Met Branch might be used in studies related to fire control — for example, in charting the probable activity and courses of lightning storms, a serious cause of forest fires.

The Forestry Branch hosted the annual meeting, and Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, Hon. Jack Davis, welcomed delegates at the opening session.

Forestry officials brought the com-

mittee up to date on studies of the efficiency of water-bombing aircraft, and their employment for maximum effectiveness.

Main objective of the committee is furtherance of fire control research. The committee was formed in 1953 as an associate committee of the National Research Council. It includes heads of forest protection agencies in nine provinces, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, industry and protective associations, university forestry faculties, federal departments, the National Research Council, and other interested agencies. Chairman is S. R. Hughes, Administrator, Forest Protection, Alberta Department of Lands and Forests.

Knots in wood occur where the branches join the trunk. Early pruning of branches produces knot-free lumber.



Foresters help restore Sault Old Stone House

SAULT STE. MARIE — Over the past few months the Forestry Branch has assisted in a restoration project of Sault Ste. Marie's Old Stone House. The stone structure was built in 1814 as a fur trading centre and is now the oldest standing stone residence in Canada west of Toronto.

The Forest Research Laboratory in the Sault was contacted for help in identifying the various types of wood used inside the house for panelling, joists, staircases, doors and frames.

In some cases the wood samples were passed on to the Forest Products Laboratory in Ottawa for positive identification. The Old Stone House is being restored as a historical site with funds from federal, provincial and civic sources.

Over the years the building served as a residence, church, jail, community centre, miniature golf centre, post office, court house and finally as an apartment house.



Lorne MacDonald, left, and Glen Layman, examine white pine weevil damage in lumber at Petawawa research sawmill. The study was part of a program carried out recently to determine the effect of weevil damage on the quality of white pine lumber.

Program coordinators visit Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S — Program coordinators from Ottawa visited the Newfoundland Region in November to discuss the research program and to meet staff at the regional laboratory.

W. A. Reeks, Dr. P. J. Rennie, Dr. J. S. Maini and J. H. Cayford, were welcomed here by Regional Director Dr. W. J. Carroll and by Associate Director J. M. Jarvis.

During the two-day meeting with the research staff, Mr. Reeks gave the group some idea of the changing attitudes within the department, and men-

tioned a few of the approaches that the Minister, Hon. Jack Davis may take in future forestry planning. He discussed problem-oriented research, the development of the team approach, and the changing philosophy in program development.

Dr. Carroll said that the primary forestry problem in Newfoundland is to ensure that future requirements of the wood-using industry are met, and much of the Region's effort would be concentrated towards this end.

"We trained hard — but it seemed that every time we were beginning to form up into teams, we would be reorganized. I was to learn that later in life we tend to meet any new situation by reorganizing, and a wonderful method it can be for creating the illusion of progress while producing confusion, inefficiency, and demoralization."

— Petronius Arbiter, 66 A.D.

Vancouver lab marks 50th year

VANCOUVER — Since its establishment in 1918, the Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory has made a vital contribution to the development of Canada's great forest resources. Dedicated scientists, technicians, stenos and clerks have participated with industry and government to make a significant impact on the social and economic growth of the nation.

The first problem to confront laboratory personnel was to develop engineering data on Sitka spruce, which was used in aircraft construction during the First World War. At that time, only six persons were on the staff, headed by L. L. Brown, the first Director.

The laboratory moved in 1925 from the Fairview Campus of the University of B.C., now the site of the Vancouver General Hospital, to the new Point Grey Campus. A further change occurred in 1959 when the laboratory moved into its present building on the University Campus.

During the past 50 years, the laboratory's staff has made major contributions in the investigation of plywood quality control, marine piling preservation, waste problems resulting from the introduction of modern equipment in sawmills, testing glues, development of laminated structures, and other problems encountered by the forest industry.

The establishment of a Department of Forestry in 1960 brought together for the first time existing elements in forest products and forestry research from other government departments, coordinating them under a national leadership. This led to new responsibilities for the laboratory in areas of wood anatomy, wood physics, wood entomology and wood pulping.

The Vancouver Laboratory is responsible mainly for the development of forest products research in British Columbia, Alberta, Yukon and the



Dr. Ray Foster



Present home of the staff of Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory.



Technicians Bernie Rovner (left), and Olaf Knesevic, monitor stress factors in glued laminated structures.

sufficient operation of the Laboratory is the liaison and consultative service to industry, the provincial governments and the general public.

At present, there are 125 employees at the Laboratory; 43 professional, 54 involved in research support, and 28 in administration, shops and services.

The forest industry in western Canada has also undergone extensive changes during the past half century. Industry has progressed tremendously as a result of many factors, including contributions made in research and development by the employees of the Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory.

Pieces of wood more than 50,000 years old have been found under glacial soil deposits in Toronto.

Northwest Territories. A Regional Advisory Committee, comprising representatives from industry and government, assists in formulating immediate goals. A seven-man National Advisory

Committee, reporting to the Deputy Minister, deals with longer range trends and developments in the forest products industry in Canada.

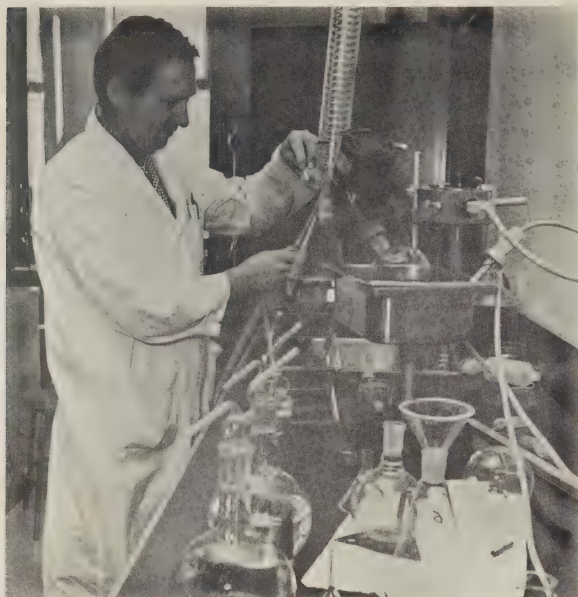
Of particular importance to the ef-



Roy Lincoln (left), and Bill Smith, head of timber engineering, discuss a technique for testing wood. Bill has the honor of being the employee with the greatest number of years of service — 24 years.



A special tour for trade journal editors was arranged to focus attention on the lab's 50th anniversary. Bill McGowan, in white shirt, answers questions dealing with the 200,000 pound testing machine.



Technician Morgan Hildebrand sets up a condenser to prepare samples for gas chromatograph analysis.

Morgan Hildebrand, technicien du laboratoire, installe un condensateur en vue de l'analyse d'un échantillon par chromatographie gazeuse.

Chemical research begins in 1950

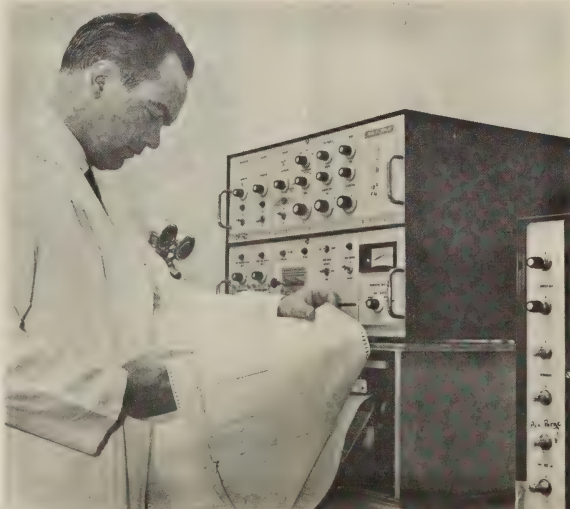
The Chemical Control Research Institute was formed in the 1965 departmental reorganization, but its roots go back much further. The study of chemical control methods began with the development of DDT during World War II.

In 1950, a chemical control section was established within the Department of Agriculture's Forest Biology division. The section then consisted of one man — Dr. J. J. Fettes — present director of the Institute. Later seconded to the Defense Research Board, the section expanded to four people, and operated for three years out of Suffield, Alberta. It became part of the newly-created Department of Forestry in 1960, and achieved Institute status in 1965, expanding to a staff of 20.

Peak summer staff is now about 35 people, and the future objective is a staff of 52, including 16 research officers.

Facilities at the Dustbane Building provide added space for the increased staff, but the Institute will eventually be housed in the Forestry Branch

research complex to be erected on the Mountain Road, in Hull, Quebec.



Dr. W. Yule checks readings of a gas chromatograph analysis, to determine amounts of pesticide residue.

M. W. Yule vérifie le graphique des conclusions d'une analyse par chromatographie gazeuse des résidus de pesticides.

Chemical research group finds new home

The Forestry Branch's Chemical Control Research Institute has moved to a new home near the Ottawa Station, after being quartered in the K. W. Neatby Building for 11 years.

The move took place early this year. Extensive alterations were required to adapt the building to laboratory requirements. With this work nearing completion, Institute director Dr. J. J. Fettes expresses satisfaction with the new facilities, particularly with the increase in usable space — about 50 percent compared to the Neatby Building. Some new equipment was required to replace services which the Institute was able to obtain from the Department of Agriculture in the Neatby Building. The Institute's new home is owned by Dustbane Enterprises Ltd.

During the 11-year period in the Neatby Building, the Institute staff more than doubled, and present plans call for another doubling of staff within the next three years. There are now nine research officers on staff, and projections call for an eventual staff of 52, including 16 research officers.

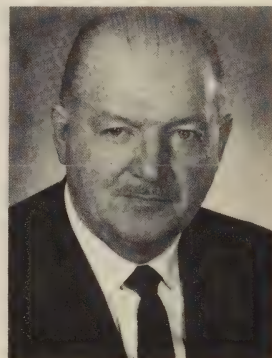
Dr. Fettes notes that the Institute will be united with other research elements in the planned forestry research complex to be erected on the Mountain Road, in Hull, Quebec. These permanent quarters are planned to provide adequate space for the increased Institute staff.

Objectives

Staff expansion is required to keep abreast of new developments in the field of insecticide control of forest pests. Dr. Fettes describes the main function of his Institute as research to provide the Branch with information on the most efficient, and the least hazardous, methods of chemical control.

This research requires insect toxicologists and pesticide chemists as well as research and development work in the field of aircraft spraying techniques. The Institute creates and maintains a working liaison with fisheries and wildlife authorities regarding the presence of pesticides in the total environment.

Dr. Fettes also feels the Institute has a responsibility to inform the general



Dr. J. J. Fettes

public on the use of pesticides for control of forest insects, and to inform other forestry researchers on the legal aspects of pesticide use.

Research Program

One of the most promising developments arising from Institute research is ULV — Ultra-Low Volume Spraying. This system depends upon equipment which can produce extremely fine spray droplets, assuring maximum results with a small amount of chemical.

ULV decreases harmful side-effects on wildlife in the forest environment while increasing the efficiency of the spray operation. Aircraft can spend more time over target areas and less time ferrying back and forth, and thus the payload will cover a much larger area. This is an important factor where the time of application can be critical to the spray program's success.

Regular Testing

The Institute regularly tests new insecticides, with the aim of developing an arsenal of chemicals for use in controlling destructive forest insects.

This year, researchers will test sev-

(Turn to Page 12)

Canada produces enough lumber each year to make a pathway to the moon six feet wide, one inch thick.

Each year, Canada produces enough newsprint to blanket England.

L'Institut hérite de nouveaux locaux

L'Institut de recherches en répression chimique de la Direction générale des forêts s'est installé dans ses nouveaux locaux près de la gare d'Ottawa après avoir passé 11 ans dans l'édifice K. W. Neatby.

Le déménagement eut lieu au début de l'année dernière. Il a fallu entreprendre d'importants travaux de réfection pour aménager des laboratoires dans des locaux qui n'avaient pas été conçus à cette fin. Le travail est maintenant à peu près terminé et M. J. J. Fettes, directeur de l'Institut, s'est déclaré satisfait de ses nouveaux locaux, en particulier en ce qui a trait au supplément d'espace dont il dispose, environ 50 p. 100 de plus qu'il n'en avait dans l'édifice Neatby. On a dû acheter du matériel neuf pour remplacer les services que le ministère de l'Agriculture rendait à l'Institut, à l'édifice Neatby. Les nouveaux locaux de l'Institut appartiennent à la société Dustbane Enterprises Ltd.

Pendant la période de 11 ans où le siège de l'Institut était situé dans l'édifice Neatby, le personnel a plus que doublé et on prévoit qu'il va falloir encore le doubler d'ici trois ans. Le personnel compte actuellement neuf agents de recherche, et on prévoit qu'éventuellement l'Institut emploiera 52 personnes dont 16 agents de recherche.

M. Fettes fait remarquer que l'Institut sera amalgamé à d'autres organismes de recherche dans le nouveau centre de recherches forestières qui sera érigé à Hull. Ces nouveaux locaux seront amplement suffisants pour recevoir le personnel accru de l'Institut.

Objectifs

L'expansion du personnel découle de la nécessité de se tenir à la hauteur des innovations dans le domaine de la répression des insectes forestiers. Selon M. Fettes, la fonction principale de l'Institut est de poursuivre des recherches en vue de fournir à la Direction générale des renseignements sur les techniques de répression chimiques les plus efficaces et les moins dangereuses.

Pour ce travail l'Institut fait appel aux services d'entomologistes toxicologues et de chimistes spécialisés dans l'étude des insecticides. Le programme de l'Institut comprend aussi des travaux de recherche et de développement dans le domaine de la pulvérisation aérienne. L'Institut travaille en collaboration étroite avec les services des pêches et de la faune à minimiser la pollution du milieu forestier par les insecticides.

M. Fettes estime aussi que l'Institut a le devoir de renseigner le grand public sur l'emploi des insecticides dans la répression des insectes forestiers et de renseigner les autres chercheurs travaillant dans le domaine forestier, sur les aspects juridiques de l'emploi des insecticides.

Programme de Recherche

La technique de pulvérisation d'insecticide en faibles volumes est l'une des découvertes les plus prometteuses

de l'Institut. Cette technique exige l'emploi de pulvérisateurs capables de réduire le produit en gouttelettes extrêmement petites de façon à obtenir les meilleurs résultats possibles en n'employant qu'un volume minimal de produit chimique.

Cette technique a l'avantage de minimiser les risques pour la faune forestière tout en augmentant l'efficacité du traitement. Les appareils peuvent consacrer une plus grande partie de leur temps de vol au-dessus des régions à traiter car leur charge utile leur permet de traiter une bien plus grande superficie. C'est là un facteur important dans les cas où le succès des pulvérisations dépend du moment où on les fait.

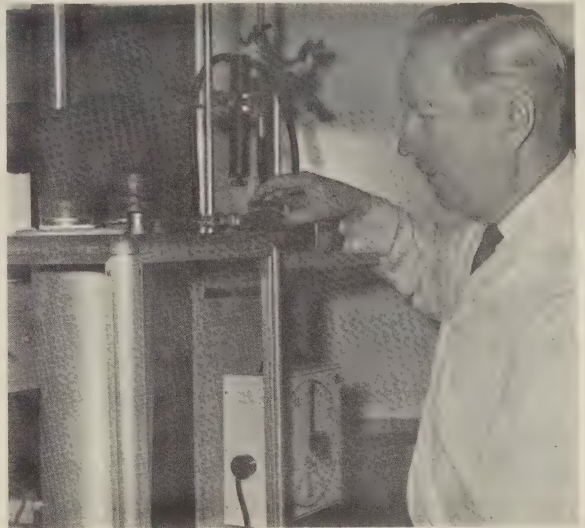
Essais Courants

L'Institut fait subir des essais à tous les nouveaux insecticides, en vue d'accumuler un arsenal de produits chimiques pour la lutte contre les insectes nuisibles des forêts.

Les chercheurs ont mis à l'essai plusieurs insecticides qui pourraient être utilisés dans la répression de la Tordeuse des bourgeons de l'épinette. La Tordeuse compte parmi les insectes forestiers les plus dévastateurs du Canada, et a fait l'objet, au Nouveau-Brunswick, du plus vaste programme de pulvérisation jamais entrepris au pays. Les chercheurs de l'Institut ont collaboré avec le gouvernement provincial et l'industrie à la lutte contre ce fléau. On a réussi à sauver de vastes aires peuplées de riches forêts mais l'insecte a survécu aux pulvérisations.

M. Fettes fait remarquer que les infestations de la Tordeuse se font selon

(suite à la page 12)



Walter Hopewell, chercheur scientifique, règle le mécanisme d'un appareil de pulvérisation.

Research scientist Walter Hopewell adjusts the mechanism on a spray tower.

Locaux spacieux pour l'Institut

L'Institut de recherches en répression chimique fut établi lors de la réor-

ganisation du Ministère de 1965, mais ses origines remontent beaucoup plus loin. L'étude des techniques de répression chimique a commencé à l'époque de l'invention du DDT, au cours de la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

En 1950, on ajouta une Section de la répression chimique à la Division de biologie forestière du ministère de l'Agriculture. La Section ne comptait qu'un homme, M. J. J. Fettes, directeur actuel de l'Institut. Attachée plus tard au Conseil de recherches pour la défense, la Section a vu son personnel augmenter à quatre personnes et, pendant trois ans, elle a travaillé à partir de Suffield (Alb.). On la rattacha au nouveau ministère des Forêts, en 1960, et on en fit un Institut en 1965, avec un personnel de 20 personnes.

En été, saison la plus active, le personnel est maintenant d'environ 35 personnes; on prévoit que ce nombre passera à 52 dans un avenir plus ou moins rapproché, dont 16 agents de recherche.

Les locaux qu'occupe l'Institut dans l'édifice Dustbane sont assez spacieux pour recevoir les nouveaux membres du personnel, mais l'Institut s'installera éventuellement au Centre de recherches de la Direction générale des forêts qui doit être construit chemin de la Montagne, Hull (P.Q.).



Le technicien Gordon Smith pèse un échantillon sur une microbalance.

Weighing a sample on a micro-balance is technician Gordon Smith.

Chemical research expands

(From Page 10)

eral experimental insecticides for use against the spruce budworm. The budworm is one of Canada's most destructive forest pests, and in New Brunswick has been the subject of the largest spray program ever undertaken in this country. Institute researchers have cooperated with the provincial government and industry in attempting to control the insect. While large areas of valuable forest have been saved, the insect has not been eliminated.

Dr. Fettes points out that budworm outbreaks follow a cyclical pattern, but hesitates to predict whether the insect has yet reached the high point in its cycle. He feels that more research is needed before this question can be answered. In the meantime, chemicals offer the only effective means to save the forest.

On this subject, he noted that there are many insecticides available which will destroy the budworm, but only a very few are acceptable. Others have too many undesirable side-effects on the forest environment, particularly to wildlife. The aim of researchers is to develop a non-persistent insecticide specific to one pest, such as the budworm, and harmless to others. "I think we have come fairly close," Dr. Fettes says.

Institute personnel will also be involved in testing a new spray plane equipped with the most recent "turbair" spinning nozzles. This type of nozzle creates a spray cloud composed of uniformly minute droplets, which are essential in a ULV system.

The Chemical Control Research Institute is also interested in another aspect of forest spraying — measuring the amount of insecticide remaining in the forest environment. Sophisticated equipment is required to measure off-target drift, which can become a problem with the spray clouds produced by ULV equipment. In cooperation with fisheries and wildlife officials,

Institute personnel are attempting to determine the effects of spraying on the entire forest eco-system.

Institute programs have always taken into account the effect on other elements in the forest. At the moment, wood is the most important product of the forest, but in future, recreation could become more important, says Dr. Fettes. This must be considered in any control program.

Other Research Areas

The Institute carries out research in many other areas. Personnel have acted on a consulting basis for aerial forest fertilization studies, and in the study of herbicides and silviculture that could be applied in the forest.

The study of spray influences has involved research into contamination of the total environment, contamination of wildlife in the forest and in forest streams.

Researchers have also studied methods of controlling various tree diseases through the use of chemicals.

For the future, Institute plans call for more work in the area of the physical chemistry of pesticide formulations, deposits and residues.

One of the important functions of the Institute, and one which Dr. Fettes feels should receive increased attention in future, is the provision of information to researchers within the Forestry Branch, to related industries, and to the general public.

On doublera le personnel

(suite de la page 11)

un cycle bien défini mais il n'ose dire si l'infestation actuelle a déjà atteint le point culminant de son cycle. Il estime qu'il faudra faire bien d'autres recherches avant d'être à même de répondre à cette question. Entre temps, les produits chimiques sont la seule arme efficace dont nous disposons pour sauver la forêt.

Cayford named Coordinator

James H. Cayford has been named Program Coordinator in charge of Silviculture, after serving as Acting Coordinator in the same field since 1967.

Mr. Cayford graduated from the University of New Brunswick in 1952, receiving a B.Sc. F. degree. He received a Masters degree in forestry from Yale University in 1956. He joined the Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources as a research officer in 1953, transferring to the Forestry Department later the same year. In 1963 he moved to Ottawa, and in 1965 was named assistant coordinator, silviculture.

As well as his responsibilities in silviculture, Mr. Cayford is in charge of management services, and liaison and development services, on an interim basis.

A ce sujet, il fait remarquer qu'il existe de nombreux insecticides capables de détruire la Tordeuse mais que très peu d'entre eux sont acceptables, les autres ayant des effets néfastes sur le milieu forestier, particulièrement sur la faune. Les chercheurs s'efforcent de découvrir un insecticide sélectif sans effet permanent qui permettrait de détruire les colonies de tordeuses sans atteindre les autres espèces. "Je pense que nous sommes près de réussir", a déclaré M. Fettes.

Le personnel de l'Institut va aussi participer aux essais d'un nouveau pulvérisateur aéroporté équipé des nouveaux jets à tourniquets "turbair". Ces jets pulvérisent l'insecticide en un nuage de gouttelettes minuscules et uniformes. C'est là le principe fondamental de la technique de pulvérisation en faibles volumes.

L'Institut de recherches en répression chimique s'intéresse aussi à un autre aspect de la pulvérisation, celui de l'évaluation de la quantité d'insecticide qui persiste dans le milieu forestier. Le calcul de la dérive des nuages d'insecticide, problème possible lorsqu'on utilise le matériel de pulvérisation en faible volume exige des instruments compliqués. En collaboration avec les fonctionnaires des pêches et de la faune, le personnel de l'Institut s'efforce de déterminer les effets des pulvérisations sur l'ensemble de l'écosystème forestier.

Les programmes de l'Institut ont toujours tenu compte des répercussions sur les autres aspects de la forêt. C'est le bois qui, actuellement, est le produit le plus important de la forêt, mais, à l'avenir, la récréation pourrait dépasser la production du bois en importance, a déclaré M. Fettes. C'est un aspect de l'économie forestière dont tout programme de répression doit tenir compte.

Autres Domaines de recherche

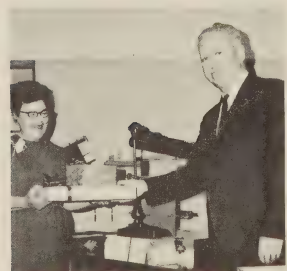
L'Institut exécute des recherches dans bien d'autres domaines. Son personnel a agi à titre de conseiller lors d'études sur la fertilisation des forêts du haut des airs et de l'étude des herbicides et arboricides utilisables dans le traitement des forêts.

L'étude des effets des pulvérisations a nécessité des recherches sur la contamination de l'ensemble du milieu, de la faune des forêts et des cours d'eau qui les traversent.

Les chercheurs ont aussi étudié les techniques de répression chimique des maladies des arbres.

L'Institut a l'intention de consacrer plus de temps à l'avenir à l'étude de la chimie physique des formules d'insecticides, des dépôts et des résidus.

L'information des chercheurs scientifiques de la Direction générale des forêts, des industries connexes et du grand public est une autre fonction importante de l'Institut qui, de l'avis de M. Fettes, devrait prendre encore plus d'importance à l'avenir.

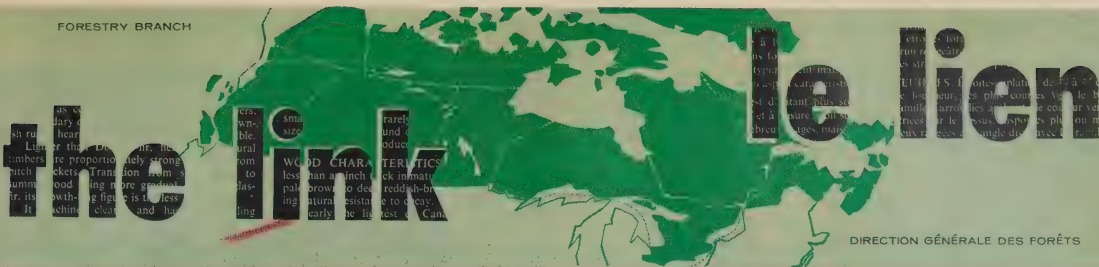


Various sections within the Forestry Branch held staff Christmas parties. Two such groups are the library staff, above, and the Fire Research Institute. Chief librarian Miss Emily Keeley is doing the honors over the festive board.



J. O. Foster, financial and material officer for the Maritimes Region, presents Mrs. Florence Mann with a few of the many gifts she received during her retirement party. Mrs. Mann was for a number of years a stenographer in the Forest Research Laboratory.

FORESTRY BRANCH



Vol. 6, No. 1

OTTAWA, CANADA

June — juin 1969



Miss Fisheries and Forestry, Colette Leonard of the Forest Management Institute, was chosen April 17 over seven other contestants from the department. Runners-up were Susan Hebert of Program Coordination and Liz Pilatzke of Engineering Services. For more photos and story, see Page 7.

Organization approved

A re-organization within the Department of Fisheries and Forestry was approved recently, incorporating a number of changes in the research and administrative sides of the former Forestry Branch. All research activities are now included in the Forestry Research Service under an Assistant Deputy Minister — Dr. M. L. Prebble — and the support services for both the forestry and fisheries services are grouped in a Planning and Administration Service, also responsible to an Assistant Deputy Minister, yet to be named. Further consideration is being given to the name, Forestry Research Service.

Nouvel organigramme

Un nouvel organigramme du ministère des Pêches et des Forêts vient d'être approuvé, qui tient compte d'un certain nombre de changements dans les services de recherche et d'administration de l'ancienne Direction générale des Forêts. Toutes les sphères de la recherche sont amalgamées au Service de recherches forestières sous la direction du sous-ministre adjoint, M. M. L. Prebble, et les services de soutien, aussi bien du Service des Forêts que de celui des Pêches, sont groupés au sein d'un Service de Planification et d'Administration, que dirigera également un sous-ministre adjoint, qui n'a pas encore été nommé. (On reconsidère présentement le nom de Service de recherches forestières).

Research managers named

Research Managers have been appointed for the Forestry Branch's two forest products laboratories, and in five of the seven regions across Canada.

The positions are part of the new organizational arrangement for institutes and regional establishments. Under this system, the managers will be responsible to the Regional Director and Associate Director for planning, implementing and directing a group approach for their sections in the development of an overall forestry research program at the regional level.

Four managers have been named for the Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory. Dr. Murray N. Carroll is Research Manager, Wood Products Division; Dr. T. Gillespie, Wood Protection Division; Dorwin E. Kennedy, Wood Engineering; and I. B. Flann,

Wood Production. The new managers were previously section heads in their respective fields.

At the Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory, Harold MacLean has been named Research Manager for the Wood Engineering and Wood Products sec-

tion, and Dr. Robert W. Kennedy for the Wood Production section.

In Newfoundland, G. L. Warren is Program Manager, Forest Protection, which includes forest entomology and pathology, and the forest insect and

(Turn to Page 2)

Nouveaux gestionnaires

On vient de nommer des gestionnaires en matière de recherche dans les deux laboratoires de produits forestiers et dans cinq des sept bureaux régionaux de la Direction générale des Forêts.

Ces postes furent créés dans le cadre de la réorganisation des instituts

et des établissements régionaux. Les gestionnaires seront comptables au directeur régional et au directeur associé, de la planification, de l'exécution et de la direction des travaux d'approche en groupe, au sein de leur section, en vue de la formulation d'un programme

(Suite à la page 2)



Ken Leach receives his trophy as the high average male bowler in the departmental league, from Forestry RA president Larry Dufour, right. For more pictures, see page 6.

Mackenzie forest area surveyed

Les Wallace and Jim Peaker of the Forest Management Institute have just returned from a two-week field trip to update and augment previous forest inventory data — a approximately 1,000 square miles along the Lower Liard and La Biche Rivers in the Mackenzie District, N.W.T.

A more accurate estimate of timber values in the area is urgently required by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to enable them to assess several proposals to establish long-term forest industries there.

Two members of the Mackenzie Forest Service — Dave Morgan, Assistant Superintendent and Bernie Gauthier, Forest Officer at Fort Simpson — assisted in the fieldwork. A helicopter, chartered by I.A.N.D. enabled the field party to sample and ground-check previously inaccessible forest types in this large block.

During their stay at Fort Liard they were treated to a total of 2½ feet of new snow, saw the spring breakup of the Liard River and got some much needed snowshoeing practice.

Wallace and Peaker returned to Ottawa via Calgary, Denver, Chicago and Montreal — the most direct air route possible during the Air Canada strike.

the link le lien

The Link is the staff publication of the Forestry Branch, Department of Fisheries and Forestry. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, and is produced by the Forestry Information Service.

"Le Lien" est publié à l'intention du personnel de la Direction générale des forêts du ministère des Pêches et des Forêts, avec l'autorisation du Ministre. Le Service de l'information sur les forêts se charge de la rédaction et de la publication de ce bulletin trimestriel.

Vol. 6, No. 1

OTTAWA, CANADA

June - juin 1969



Lyle Cameron

Départ de Lyle Cameron pour l'ACDI

Lyle D. Cameron, chef du Service de l'information sur les forêts depuis le mois de juillet 1966, deviendra à compter du 23 juin directeur-adjoint de la Direction de l'information de l'Agence canadienne de développement international.

M. Cameron s'est joint au ministère des Forêts en novembre 1964 à titre d'agent d'information de la région des Maritimes à Fredericton, Nouveau-Brunswick. Il a été permuté à Ottawa, en 1966, comme chef du Service de l'information sur les forêts. Il a également rempli le poste de directeur-intérimaire de la Division de l'Information et des Renseignements techniques de février 1967 à janvier 1968.

Avant de se joindre au Ministère, il a été chef des nouvelles pour plusieurs postes de radio et de télévision et directeur des postes de Calgary, Alberta, St. Thomas et St. Catharines, en Ontario.

Il est né à Kearney, Ontario et il a reçu son diplôme en radio, télévision et arts, en 1953 du Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, de Toronto. Il est marié et père d'un fils, Curtis, âgé de 6 ans.

Forestry Info chief leaves

Lyle D. Cameron, chief of the Forestry Information Service since July, 1966, has accepted a posting with the Canadian International Development Agency, as Deputy Director of the Information Division, effective June 23.

Mr. Cameron joined the Department of Forestry in November, 1964 as Maritimes Region information officer, operating out of Fredericton, N.B. He transferred to Ottawa as chief of the Forestry Information Service in 1966, and was acting director of the department's Information and Technical Services Division from Feb. 1967 to January 1968.

Before joining the department, he was a radio and television news editor and director for stations in Calgary, Alberta, and St. Thomas and St. Catharines in Ontario. He was born in Kearney, Ontario and graduated from Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto, in radio and television arts, in 1953. He is married, with a son, Curtis, six.

Managers are named

(From Page 1)

disease survey, as well as prevention and suppression aspects of forest fire research.

M. M. Neilsen is Program Manager, Forest Protection in the Maritimes Region. He was formerly section leader, entomology.

In the Ontario Region, Dr. George W. Green is Program Manager, Forest Protection, including fire, entomology and pathology research, and the insect and disease survey. Dr. Kjeld Heiberg-Iurgensen is Program Manager for the Forest Resources and Management section, which takes in land classification and soils research, inventory and mensuration, silviculture, tree biology, economics and liaison and development.

R. W. Reid is Program Manager in charge of Forest Protection, and R. F. Ackerman, Forest Resources and Man-



George W. McGuire, who served as Assistant Personnel Director and Chief of Staff Relations with the Forestry Branch from 1961 to March, 1969, has joined the Department of Veterans Affairs. In his new posting he is Chief of the DVA Staff Relations Division. Mr. McGuire came to the Forestry Branch from Secretary of State. A well-known figure in this branch, he was honored by friends and fellow workers at a reception and presentation ceremony March 31 in the Tupper Building, and is seen here admiring one of the gifts presented to him.

Nouveaux gestionnaires

(Suite de la page 1)

d'ensemble de recherches forestières au niveau régional.

On a nommé quatre gestionnaires au Laboratoire des produits forestiers d'Ottawa. M. Murray N. Carroll s'occupera de la division des produits du bois; M. T. Gillespie, de la division de la protection du bois; M. Dorwin E. Kennedy, de la division du génie; et M. I. B. Flann, de la production du bois.

Les nouveaux gestionnaires dirigeront auparavant les recherches dans leur domaine d'intérêt respectif.

Au Laboratoire des produits forestiers de Vancouver, M. Harold MacLean, a été nommé gestionnaire en matière de recherche de la section du génie et des produits du bois. M. Robert W. Kennedy occupera le même poste dans la section de la production du bois.

A Terre-Neuve, M. G. L. Warren est maintenant gérant du programme de protection forestière qui comprend

agement for the Alberta-Territories Region.

In British Columbia, Brian Armitage is the Program Manager for the Resources and Management section, covering soils, land classification, tree biology and silviculture. Ross Macdonald is Program Manager for the Forest Protection section, which takes in fire research, meteorology, pathology, entomology and the insect and disease survey.

Forest tent caterpillars normally do not kill healthy trees.

There is no cure for trees infected with Dutch elm disease.

l'entomologie et la pathologie forestières, le relevé des insectes forestiers et les maladies des arbres, ainsi que la recherche sur la prévention et la suppression des feux de forêt.

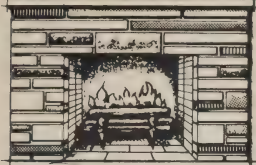
M. M. N. Neilson est gérant du programme de protection forestière dans la région des Maritimes. Il occupait autrefois le poste de chef de la section de l'entomologie.

Dans la région de l'Ontario, M. George W. Green devient gérant du programme de protection forestière, comprenant la recherche sur le feu, en entomologie et en pathologie, ainsi que le relevé des insectes forestiers et des maladies des arbres. M. Kjeld Heiberg-Iurgensen est maintenant gérant du programme de la section des ressources et de l'aménagement forestier; cette section s'occupe de la classification des terres, de la recherche sur les sols, des questions d'inventaire et dendrométrie, de sylviculture, de biologie des arbres, d'économie, de liaison et de développement.

M. R. W. Reid est gérant du programme de protection forestière et M. R. F. Ackerman s'occupera des ressources et de l'aménagement forestier dans la région de l'Alberta et des Territoires.

En Colombie-Britannique, M. Brian Armitage est gérant du programme de la section des ressources et de l'aménagement forestier; ses fonctions l'amèneront à s'occuper des recherches sur les sols, de la classification des terres, de la biologie des arbres et de la sylviculture. M. Ross Macdonald devient gérant du programme de la section de la protection forestière qui comprend la recherche sur le feu, la météorologie, la pathologie, l'entomologie et le relevé des insectes forestiers et des maladies des arbres.

THE FIREPLACE



Spinning Tops

Life for those who inhabit the Department's Ivory Towers becomes daily more complex and frustrating. The machinations of the BCR supply the impetus for several spilled coffee cups a day as little groups become agitated during discussions of the latest word from up the line.

Recently we all received another batch of amendments to the Government's loose-leaf Telephone Directory. The brave ones consigned these immediately to the waste basket unread. Other conscientious types began inserting the amendments in their books only to find that some amendments amend other amendments and the whole thing can become a nightmare. To top it all off it was found that our listing which has been wrong for months was still unchanged. Those who dial our number as listed in the directory get nowhere. A recorded message comes on which says "the number you have dialed is incorrect, please consult your directory for the correct number". A little sheet with the amendments said if your listing is not correct please call the number shown on P. 26. The number listed for Forestry is wrong!

Now that the benevolent government has decided to pay us every two weeks the opportunities for civilization to balk our efforts are increased. One dashes to the bank only to find a line-up of eight or ten people at each teller. Once and a while, a stroke of sheer luck, one line will have only five people in it. Leap into that line, the first person gets his money and departs, you grin smugly at number 12 in the lines on both sides as you move up to the number four position. Four other people fall into line behind you. The next one up to the wicket is a meek little female who opens a huge purse, takes out ten cheques for the girls in the steno-pool. Each one wishes to deposit from two to ten dollars in her savings account but has not made out a deposit slip. By the time you realize what has happened each of the other lines are up to 19 people and your own is up to 17. The two right behind you have already switched.

Mental strain sets in about here but you manage to calculate 19 minus ten equals nine. You are still ahead, so stay where you are. Surreptitious over-the-shoulder peeking reveals that the next one up has only one cheque and a deposit slip made out. The quiet chap ahead of you has nothing in his hand but looks business-like — he may only want to change a twenty. Stay where you are; the ten deposit slips are made

Chemical research head gets international post

Dr. J. J. Fettes, Director of the Chemical Control Research Institute, has been elected president of the International Agricultural Aviation Council, which has its headquarters at The Hague, in the Netherlands.

The Council is the governing body of the International Agricultural Aviation Centre, a non-profit organization involving 19 countries, which seeks to develop and promote all aspects of the use of aviation in agriculture. The centre acts as a clearing house for information on aerial spraying, chemical requirements in various countries, availability of aircraft and pilots, and developments in research work. It will hold its annual conference in Kingston, Ontario, August 25 to 29.

The Chemical Control Research Institute is closely involved with development of new aerial spraying techniques, to increase efficiency and reduce hazard to other forms of life in control of forest insects. Dr. Fettes has been Director of the Institute since it was formed in 1965. Previously he headed chemical control sections in the departments of Forestry and Agriculture.

Referring to his Institute's work, Dr. Fettes recently told the Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada, "The improvements are, by design, advancing in two seemingly incompatible directions — less material to do more work, and more potent chemicals to do less harm. The expectation is the achievement of better, more economical insect control, while decreasing the hazard to fish and wildlife to nearly zero. We look forward to electronically-guided aircraft, applying minuscule amounts of material per acre, controlling the pest population while creating no real hazard to fish or birds or other forms of life."



Dr. J. J. Fettes

M. Fettes nommé président du CIAA

M. J. J. Fettes, directeur de l'Institut de recherches en répression chimique, a été élu président du Conseil International d'Aviation Agricole, dont le siège social est à La Haye, aux Pays-Bas.

Le Conseil est l'organisme directeur du Centre International d'Aviation Agricole, organisation à but non-lucratif dont font partie 19 pays, et qui cherche à développer et à promouvoir par tous les moyens possibles l'usage de l'aviation dans l'agriculture. Le centre agit comme bureau central d'information sur la pulvérisation aérienne, les besoins en produits chimiques dans divers pays, la disponibilité des avions et des pilotes et les résultats des travaux de recherche. Le Conseil tiendra sa conférence annuelle à Kingston, Ontario, du 25 au 29 août.

La fonction principale de l'Institut de recherches en répression chimique est de poursuivre des recherches dans le domaine de la répression des insectes forestiers par des techniques de répression chimiques les plus efficaces et les moins dangereuses, principalement par pulvérisation aérienne. M. Fettes occupe le poste de directeur de l'Institut depuis sa création en 1965. Auparavant, il était responsable des divisions de répression chimique des ministères des Forêts et de l'Agriculture.

S'adressant au "Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada", M. Fettes a décrit récemment en ces termes le travail de l'Institut: "Les innovations sont orientées dans deux directions qui semblent incompatibles, la création de produits chimiques plus efficaces et plus puissants qui soient moins dangereux. On espère en arriver à une répression plus totale et plus économique des insectes, tout en supprimant virtuellement tout risque pour les poissons et la faune forestière. Nous anticipons l'emploi d'aéronefs télécommandés, qui pulvériseront des quantités infimes de produits à l'acre permettant de réprimer efficacement les populations d'insectes nuisibles sans faire courir de risques véritables aux poissons, aux oiseaux ou à toutes autres formes de vie."

out, the cheques cashed, all the people who came in with you have now left and all lines are down to eight people. Still no point in switching as the next one in line whistles through the teller. The chap ahead of you steps up, presents a draft on the Bank of Spain in U.S. dollars from a Cuban account. He wishes to have part of the change in Japanese yen. He and the teller discuss his upcoming trip to Japan and Hong Kong. He would also like some in U.S. dollars and the balance transferred to his aunt's account in Van-

couver. Some would rather right than switch.

It's really not a conspiracy — it's just that life is more complex these days. In the U.S. there are now more than 5800 separate local governments all busily making bylaws, raising taxes, and spending money. The New York Metropolitan area has 1,400 different jurisdictions. A plumber on Long Island must now pay \$1,100 in license fees to all the different local governments just to be able to fix faucets in two counties.



Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, was elected chairman of the FAO ad hoc committee on Forestry at a meeting held in Rome March 25-31. Left to right are E. A. Takacs, Director, Natural Resources Department, Argentina; Dr. Needler; Jim Dosne, FAO Forestry Division, Rome; and R. W. Potter, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Other members of the Canadian delegation were H. W. Beall, Special Adviser, Forestry, Dr. D. R. Redmond, Scientific Adviser, Forestry, and John Bene of the Canadian International Development Agency. Dr. Needler has also been named chairman of the North American Forestry Commission, one of FAO's regional commissions, that will hold its biennial meeting in Ottawa this September.

H. W. Beall retires

40 years' service in forestry

The Forestry Branch this month loses one of its senior officials and pioneer researchers. H. W. Beall, Special Adviser, Forestry, retires at the end of June, ending a distinguished 40-year career in federal forest research, policy-making and administration.

Herb Beall, an Ottawa native, had his first taste of forest research in 1928, when he signed on for the summer as a student employee at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station. Thereafter he spent each summer with the Forestry Branch — known then as the Dominion Forest Service — until his graduation from the University of Toronto Forestry School in 1932, receiving a B.Sc.F with first-class honors. He then joined the Forest Service as assistant to J. G. Wright, who at that time was pioneering forest-fire research in this country.

War-time Service

From 1932 to the present time, Herb Beall has pursued a career in federal forestry that was interrupted only by the war years, when he served with distinction in the RCAF from 1941 to 1945. War-time service as a radar officer took him to Britain, Egypt and the Middle East. He was mentioned in dispatches, and retired with the rank of squadron leader.

On his return to the Forest Service from war-time duty he was appointed Chief of the Forest Protection Division, and resumed his work in fire research. In 1949, when the Canada Forestry Act was passed, he was given the task of developing the terms under which federal financial assistance was to be made available to the provinces for certain forestry programs. This led to his appointment in 1952 as Chief of the Forestry Operations Division of the Forestry Branch, where he was primarily responsible for developing the organization and procedures under which the federal-provincial forestry agreements were administered.

He was also responsible for the Branch's public education program, and in 1957 was placed in charge of its forest management functions as well. The latter included direction of forest inventory surveys on federal lands, and the provision of forest management advice and assistance to other federal departments and agencies. He also organized and established the federal forestry unit at Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick, which opened in 1954.

When the establishment of a Department of Forestry was announced in 1960, Mr. Beall was appointed chairman of an ad hoc committee to consider and make recommendations on the administrative organization of the new department. This committee's report was the basis on which the Department of Forestry's Administration Branch was established, and in January,

1961, Herb Beall was appointed Director of this Branch. In 1965, when the Department was reorganized, he was appointed to his present post.

Total Dedication

From the beginning of his research years in 1928 to his present role as a senior adviser on federal forest policy, Herb Beall's career has been characterized by one outstanding trait — total dedication to the job that lay before him. Added to dedication was a real genius for research that was rooted in a keenly logical and enquiring mind — Herb Beall is regarded as perhaps the most outstanding research officer in the history of the Branch and, as his subsequent career indicates, these brilliant characteristics served the federal forestry establishment far beyond the area of research. His outstanding contribution was recognized when he received a 1967 Centennial Medal.

Discussing his retirement recently, Mr. Beall recalled memories of his early days with the Forest Service. "My involvement in forest-fire research was really accidental," he said. "I had finished my first year of Arts at Queen's University — I was going to be a lawyer — and was simply looking for a summer job. I ended up at Petawawa. That first summer of fire research had a great impact on me and I enrolled in the University of Toronto Forestry School that fall."

Starts Fire Research

Fire research was in its infancy in those days; that summer of 1928

marked the first time instruments were used in this work at PFES. Herb Beall started his career under J. G. Wright, who had been conducting fire research for several seasons, and whom Mr. Beall has described as "the father of forest-fire research in Canada". Officers in the Forest Fire Research Institute today have amended this description slightly — they will tell you that "J. G. Wright is the grand-father of fire research in Canada — and Herb Beall is the father."

These two men developed at Petawawa, in the early 1930's, basic methods of fuel moisture measurement that are still in use, and the principles upon which Canada's modern national fire danger rating system is founded. The equipment they had to work with was in many cases improvised by the researchers themselves, sometimes because no commercially available equipment existed to do the desired job, and sometimes because of a budget which if not nonexistent, was pitifully small.

In addition to Mr. Wright, Herb Beall recalls two other persons who were directly related to his early research work — R. H. Candy, PFES Superintendent at the time, and the late C. J. Lowe. Mr. Beall describes Mr. Candy as having had "a great influence" on his early career as a fire researcher, and also paid tribute to Mr. Lowe, who was his technical assistant for several years. Lowe was, in effect, Canada's first fire research technician.

A distinguished career

H. W. Beall is the author or joint author of more than 30 publications, mostly in the field of forest-fire research. His work has appeared in the *American Journal of Botany, Ecology, the American Journal of Forestry, the Forestry Chronicle, the Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada*, and a great number of federal bulletins and technical notes.

Several national and international scientific organizations have benefited from his experience and knowledge in forest research and management matters. In 1947, he was appointed to the federal Forest Insect Control Board; in 1949 he was a member of the Canadian delegation to the U.N. Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, in New York; he attended the sixth and seventh British Commonwealth Forestry Conferences (Canada in 1952, and Australia and New Zealand in 1957). He has attended every biennial conference of the North American Forestry Commission since its establish-

ment in 1961; these meetings are held in rotation between Mexico City, Washington, D.C. and Ottawa. At the present time, he is chairman of the Commission's Committee of Alternates.

Mr. Beall is a member of the Canadian Lumber Standards Administration Board. He also is a member of the federal Interdepartmental Panel, ECE (Economic Council for Europe), and has been a member of the Interdepartmental Committee on Forest Spraying since its inception. He has attended, as an observer, several meetings of the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers. Until he became excluded from collective bargaining because of his senior position, he was a long-time member and a director of the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada.

As a professional forester, Herb Beall has been very active throughout his career in the Ontario Forestry Association, the Ontario Professional Foresters' Association, and the Canadian Institute of Forestry.



Herb Beall

Early Years

When he started at PFES, the Station consisted of three wooden buildings; most of the workers slept in tents. One piece of early equipment that Herb Beall recalls with pleasure was a still, erected in connection with the measurement of moisture content in fresh foliage. The management at PFES was somewhat doubtful of the safety of such equipment, and it was installed in a tarpaper shack, well away from the office building.

When the installation was completed, it was decided that the operation of the still should be tested. Somebody produced two bottles of dandelion wine; the contents of one bottle were put into the still, the final product was added to the remaining bottle of dandelion wine, and the results evaluated in the most appropriate manner. It was unanimously agreed that the still was in fine working order.

Mr. Beall has fond memories of the first lab that was made for him at PFES. "A small lab was set up in the basement of the office building," he reports, "and the first thing I noticed was that the ceiling had been sheathed with asbestos." Apparently, fire researchers were viewed with some suspicion in those days.

In the spring of 1935, Herb Beall started the Forest Service's first fire research operations at Valcartier, Quebec. It was here that he conducted Canada's first test fires in logging slash — at that time, by far the most hazardous type of test fire to have been attempted.

Mr. Beall also started the Service's first fire research program in New Brunswick — on the UNB Forestry School woodlot — in 1937. In 1939, he established yet another fire research station, this one at Kananaskis, Alberta.

Looking back on his career, Herb Beall had words of praise for his wife, whom he described as "an unpaid but very faithful assistant from the very beginning". The Bealls have one son and one daughter, and one grandson.

In retirement, Mr. Beall plans to devote more time to his two principal hobbies, photography and target shooting, as well as do a bit of fishing. The Bealls are also planning to do some leisurely travelling, while continuing to live in Ottawa.

Après 40 ans Herb Beall prend sa retraite

La Direction générale des Forêts perd ce mois-ci un de ses fonctionnaires supérieurs qui s'est distingué comme un pionnier dans le domaine des recherches. H. W. Beall, conseiller spécial en foresterie, prend sa retraite à la fin juin, après 40 ans de services distingués auprès du gouvernement fédéral dans les domaines de la recherche forestière, de la formulation des politiques et de l'administration.

Herb Beall, né à Ottawa, a connu sa première expérience en recherche forestière en 1928 lorsqu'il accepta pour l'été, alors qu'il était encore étudiant, un poste à la Station d'expérimentation forestière de Petawawa. À partir de cette année-là, il a passé chacun de ses étés au service de la Direction générale des Forêts, connue alors sous le nom de Service forestier du Canada jusqu'à ce qu'il ait obtenu son diplôme de bachelier es sciences forestières avec très grande distinction de l'École de foresterie de l'Université de Toronto. Il entra alors au Service forestier à titre d'adjoint de J. G. Wright qui, à cette époque, était déjà à l'avant-garde de la recherche sur les feux de forêt au Canada.

Service militaire

De 1932 à ce jour, Herb Beall n'a cessé de travailler pour les services forestiers fédéraux, sauf pendant la guerre alors qu'il a servi avec distinction dans l'Aviation royale du Canada de 1941 à 1945 en tant qu'officier radariste en Grande-Bretagne, en Égypte et au Moyen-Orient. Il fit l'objet d'une citation et à la fin de la guerre il portait le grade de commandant.

À son retour de la guerre, on le nomma au poste de chef de la Division de la protection forestière, du Service forestier et il reprit son travail de recherche sur les feux de forêt. Lorsque fut passé la Loi sur les forêts du Canada, en 1949, on lui a confié la tâche de délimiter les conditions qui devaient présider à l'octroi de l'aide financière fédérale aux provinces en vue de l'exécution de certains programmes forestiers. Son travail dans ce domaine a mené à sa nomination comme chef de la Division des opérations forestières, en 1952, avec pour fonction principale de mettre en place les rouages de l'administration des accords forestiers fédéraux-provinciaux et de définir les règles auxquelles ces accords allaient être soumis.

Son travail comportait aussi l'organisation du programme d'éducation publique de la Direction et, en 1957, on lui a confié en plus l'administration du service d'aménagement forestier. Ces dernières fonctions consistaient à diriger les inventaires forestiers des terres fédérales et à donner conseils et aide en matière d'aménagement forestier aux autres ministères et organismes fédéraux. C'est lui également qui a fondé et organisé la section des forêts du

camp de Gagetown, au Nouveau-Brunswick, qui a commencé à fonctionner en 1954.

Lorsque l'on a annoncé la création d'un ministère des Forêts, en 1960, M. Beall fut nommé président d'un comité spécial chargé d'étudier l'organisation administrative du nouveau ministère et de faire des recommandations à ce sujet. La Direction de l'administration du ministère des Forêts fut organisée conformément aux recommandations contenues dans le rapport de ce comité et, en janvier 1961, on a nommé Herb Beall au poste de directeur de cette Direction. Il occupe son poste actuel depuis la réorganisation du Ministère, en 1965.

Travailleur infatigable

Depuis ses débuts comme chercheur scientifique, en 1928, jusqu'à ce jour, alors qu'il remplit le rôle de conseiller principal en matière de politique forestière fédérale, Herb Beall s'est distingué par un trait de caractère tout à son honneur, une dévotion totale au travail qu'on lui confie. Il possède de plus un talent inné pour la recherche, un esprit incisif, logique et inquiet, qualités qui en ont fait un chercheur scientifique de grande classe que l'on considère comme peut-être le plus brillant des chercheurs de la Direction depuis sa création. Comme l'a démontré le reste de sa carrière, ses qualités exceptionnelles ont été mises à contri-

butions par les services forestiers fédéraux dans d'autres domaines que celui de la recherche. Son dévouement inlassable a été reconnu en 1967 alors qu'il a reçu la Médaille du Centenaire.

Au cours d'une récente conversation, M. Beall a rappelé les circonstances qui l'ont amené à travailler pour le Service forestier. "C'est vraiment par accident que je me suis embarqué dans la recherche sur les feux de forêts. Je venais de terminer ma première année à la faculté des arts, je me destinais au droit, et me cherchais un emploi d'été. Je me suis retrouvé à Petawawa. Ce premier été comme agent de recherche sur les feux de forêt m'a fortement influencé dans le choix de ma carrière et, à l'automne suivant, je me suis inscrit à l'École de foresterie de l'Université de Toronto."

Ses débuts

La recherche sur les feux de forêt n'en était encore qu'à ses débuts, à cette époque; c'est en 1928 que l'on a acheté les premiers appareils destinés à ce travail à la Station de Petawawa. Herb Beall commença sa carrière sous la direction de J. G. Wright, qui poursuivait des recherches sur les feux de forêt depuis déjà plusieurs années et que M. Beall décrit comme "le père de la recherche sur les feux de forêt au Canada." Les chercheurs de l'Institut de recherche sur les feux de forêt ont légèrement modifié cette description; ils



The use of photography and other visual aids by government personnel is not new; however it has been used a great deal more in recent years to prove and support certain scientific criteria. Photographer Ed Chatelle and technician Glenn Mathews of the Victoria Research Laboratory use time-lapse photography to assist in a thesis that a specific fungicide has an adverse effect when applied prior to seed germination in a container planting project.

vous diront que "J. G. Wright est le grand-père de la recherche sur les feux de forêt au Canada, et Herb Beall en est le père."

Dès les premières années de 1930, ces deux hommes avaient conçu des techniques de détermination de la teneur en eau des matières combustibles qui sont encore utilisées de nos jours, et les principes sur lesquels se fonde le système d'indice du danger de feu utilisé actuellement au Canada. Le matériel dont ils se servaient était bien souvent de leur propre invention, parfois parce qu'il n'existait pas dans le commerce de ce matériel adapté à ce genre de travail, parfois parce que leur budget, lorsqu'ils en avaient un, était ridiculement minime.

En plus de M. Wright, Herb Beall se souvient de deux personnes qui ont joué un rôle actif dans ses premiers travaux de recherche: R. H. Candy, surintendant de la Station de Petawawa à cette époque, et feu C. J. Lowe. M. Beall dit de M. Candy qu'il a eu une grande influence sur sa carrière à ses débuts comme chercheur sur les feux de forêt. Il fait aussi l'éloge de M. Lowe qui fut son adjoint technique pendant plusieurs années. Lowe fut en fait le premier technicien en recherche sur les feux de forêt au Canada.

A Petawawa

Lorsqu'il a commencé à travailler à la Station de Petawawa, les bâtiments consistaient en trois baraquas de bois; la plupart des employés dormaient sous la tente. Le souvenir d'une pièce d'équipement ramène encore un sourire chez Herb Beall. Il s'agit d'un alambic qui servait à mesurer la teneur en humidité des feuilles vertes. La direction de la Station doutait de la sécurité de cet appareil et l'avait fait installer dans une barrique recouverte de papier goudronné, loin du bâtiment qui abritait les bureaux.

(Suite à la page 8)

Carrière bien remplie

H. W. Beall est l'auteur ou le co-auteur de plus de 30 publications traitant surtout de recherche sur les incendies de forêt. Ses travaux ont été publiés dans l'*American Journal of Botany*, *Ecology*, l'*American Journal of Forestry*, le *Forestry Chronicle*, le *Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada* et dans un grand nombre de bulletins et de rapports techniques du gouvernement fédéral.

Il a fait profiter plusieurs organismes scientifiques nationaux et internationaux de son expérience et de ses connaissances en matière de recherche et d'aménagement forestiers. En 1947, il fut nommé membre de l'Office de la suppression des insectes nuisibles aux forêts; en 1949, il était membre de la délégation canadienne à la Conférence scientifique de l'ONU sur la conservation et l'utilisation des ressources, à New York; il a assisté aux sixième et septième Congrès forestier du Commonwealth britannique (Canada en 1952, Australie et Nouvelle-Zélande en 1957), ainsi qu'à toutes les conférences biennales de la Commission des forêts pour l'Amérique du Nord,

depuis sa fondation en 1961. Ces conférences ont eu lieu tour à tour à Mexico, Washington et Ottawa. A l'heure actuelle, il est président du Comité des remplaçants de la Commission.

M. Beall est membre du Conseil d'administration des Normes des bois canadiens. Il est aussi membre du Comité interministériel fédéral auprès de la CEE (Commission économique pour l'Europe) et du Comité interministériel des travaux de pulvérisation en forêt depuis sa fondation. Il a assisté à titre d'observateur à plusieurs assemblées du Conseil des ministres des Ressources. Jusqu'à ce qu'il soit exclus des négociations collectives à la suite de sa nomination à un poste supérieur, il a été membre de longue date et directeur de l'Institut professionnel de la Fonction publique du Canada.

Alors qu'il était forestier, Herb Beall s'est montré très actif au sein de l'Association forestière de l'Ontario, de l'Association forestière du Canada, de l'Association des forestiers professionnels de l'Ontario et de l'Institut forestier du Canada.

Newfie bowlers receive trophies

ST. JOHN'S — Bowlers of the Forestry Research Service's Regional Laboratory treated themselves to a dance May 9 at the Shriners' Club in St. John's to mark the end of another successful five-pin bowling tournament.

Trophies were presented at the dance and, to liven up the evening even more, a number of bottles of champagne were won, and suitably disposed of, by the lucky recipients.

The winning team this season were Maple, made up of Leo and Hersy Clarke, Edgar and Joan Banfield, Fred and Rosalind Connors.

Winners of the Knockout Trophy were Birch: George and Liz Quick, John and Paula Marshall, Doreen Butt and Ed Dawe.

In the Christmas Turkey-Roll-off Vince Chaffey won among the men with a 333. Jean Carmichael took the ladies roll-off with a 190.

Male High Single award went to Vince Chaffey (333); Marie Warren

and Sandra Oldford tied for the Ladies High Single (249); the Male High Double went to John Carter (550) and the Ladies High Double to Margie Jeans (439). Male High Average winner was Ed Dawe (238) with Ladies High Average going to Jean Salter (188).

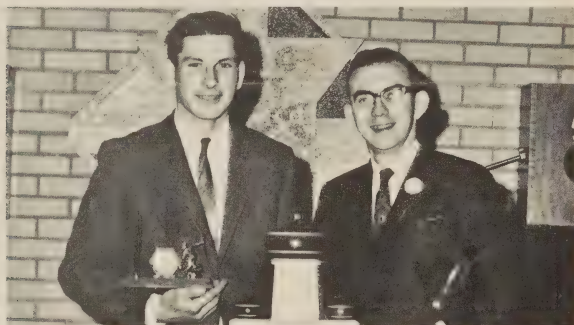
As an added inducement to attain higher scores this year the League awarded silver coffee spoons to the high single, men and women, for each night's play. Winners with number of silver spoons won in brackets were: Jean and Eric Salter (9), Ed Dawe (8), Jean Carmichael (5), George and Liz Quick (3), Bill and Margie Jeans, John and Joan Carter, Sandra Oldford, Marie Warren and Fred Connors (2), Jack Jarvis, Paul Tricco, Ivy Fudge, Gerry Carroll, Vince Chaffey, Jim Bouzane, Derek Rowe, Denes Bajzak, Dave Bryant (1).



The bowling league championship and the Molson Trophy this year went to the Alexander team. Accepting the trophy are, left to right, Carl Peterkin, captain Alex Alexander, and Ross Ficht. Missing is Jim Reeves.



High average bowlers in the departmental league were Ken Leach, 240, and Mary Peterkin, 199.



Don Huffman's rink won the departmental curling league championship, and received the "Happy" Bilodeau trophy. Captain Huffman, left, and his lead Wayne McElary accept the trophy. Other members were B. Dingle and J. MacKenzie.



Captain Fern Aubé, centre, holds the Hon. Maurice Sauvé trophy as captain of the team winning section A in the departmental bowling league. With him are team members Mary Peterkin and Igor Maysrenko. Missing is Don Harper.



Men's and ladies high single winners in departmental bowling were Don Huffman, 340, and Iris Gott, 292.



Section B champs, the Ken Leach team, won the Gibson Trophy. Left to right are Elizabeth Stafford, Igor Maystrenko, Captain Ken Leach and Mary Smith.



Colette Leonard

Miss Fisheries and Forestry

Eight candidates were nominated for Queen of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry, and Mrs. Colette Leonard of the Forest Management Institute was chosen after voting April 17 by all members of the Department.

Princesses were Mrs. Susan Hebert of Program Coordination and Mrs. Liz Pilatzke of Engineering Services. Other nominees in the beauty contest were Miss Cathy Greer of Information, Miss Linda Thomas of Economics, Miss Jocelyne Denis of Information, Miss Louise Rowe of Program Coordination and Miss Donna Henry of Central Registry.

The Queen officiated at the Fisheries and Forestry bowling and curling banquets May 8 and April 18.

Mme Colette Léonard, de l'Institut d'Aménagement forestier, a été élue reine du ministère des Pêches et des Forêts à la suite du vote fait par les employés le 17 avril dernier. Colette l'a emporté sur sept autres candidates.

Les princesses désignées furent Mme Susan Hébert, de la Direction de la Coordination des Programmes, et Mme Liz Pilatzke, du Service de génie. Les autres candidates étaient Mlle Cathy Greer, du Service de l'Information,

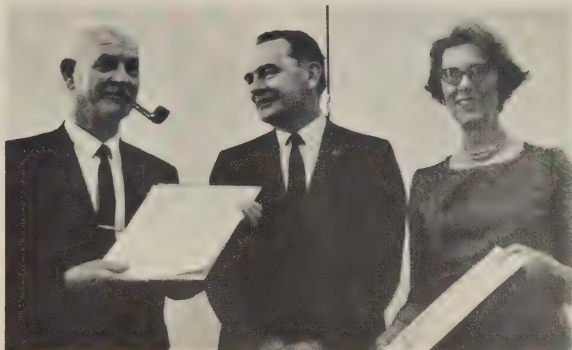
Mlle Linda Thomas, de l'Institut de Recherches en Economie forestière, Mlle Jocelyne Denis, du Service de l'Information, Mlle Louise Rowe, de la Direction de la Coordination des Programmes et Mlle Donna Henry, du Service central d'enregistrement du courrier.

La Reine a déjà présidé le 18 avril et le 8 mai derniers aux banquets de curling et de bowling du Ministère.



Suzanne Hébert

Vancouver lab staff get 25-year awards



Dr. R. E. Foster, centre, Director of the Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory, presents 25-year service certificates to Dorothy Birrell and Bill Smith.

VANCOUVER — Recently, the Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory marked the 25th service anniversary of W. J. (Bill) Smith, Special Adviser in Engineering, and Mrs. P. D. (Dorothy) Birrell, Research Technician, Timber Engineering.

Bill Smith is a graduate mining engineer, who was "drafted" by the 1944 Director of Wartime Technical Personnel for testing structural timbers for export to the United Kingdom. He was summoned to Vancouver and the laboratory from the wilderness of northern British Columbia, from a mine roughly 100 miles north of the town of Fort St. James, and expected to remain only "for the duration". Instead he has had a satisfying career as a timber engineer at the Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory, for many years as Head of the Timber Engineering Section.

Bill Smith for years has represented the laboratory on the Canadian Standards Association, American Society for Testing and Materials, and other organizations which bridge the gap between the findings of research and every-day practice.

Dorothy Birrell in 1944 started handling computations for the same timber-testing project and also tests of plywood for use in Mosquito bombers. Her service to the laboratory has been one month longer than Bill Smith's service — the longest record of anyone still on the staff of the laboratory. During the period, she and Bill Smith have seen laboratory personnel increase from 16 in 1944 to 130 today.

Sees forestry "down under"

C. R. Silversides, Chief of the Logging Development Program in the Forest Management Institute, has been invited to spend three weeks with the Forestry and Timber Bureau of the Department of National Development, Australia.

In the course of an itinerary that will begin at Canberra and include East Victoria and Queensland, he will have an opportunity to study the harvesting techniques being used on some 300,000 acres of softwood plantations. He has also been asked to lecture at the Australian National University, Canberra.

Mr. Silversides will return via New Zealand where he will stop over for two weeks to consult with the New Zealand Forest Service and the Kain-garoo Logging Co. Ltd., which produces wood for the Tasman Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.



Liz Pilatzke



Annual Ring Trophy winners are: left to right, seated, L. G. Howard and R. R. Murray, Scott Maritimes Pulp Ltd., F. G. Cumming and R. E. Bailey of the Forestry Branch at Truro; standing, F. V. Clark, Scott Maritimes Pulp Ltd., D. L. Eldridge, N.S. Forest Products Assoc., R. M. Bulmer, N.S. Land and Forests, and W. I. Miller, forester of Truro.

Nova Scotia retains trophy

FREDERICTON — Professional foresters from Nova Scotia have retained the Annual Ring Trophy by defeating their New Brunswick counterparts by a total score of 33 to 24 points. Site of the seventh Annual Ring Bonselpiel was the Capital Winter Club.

Winners of the trophy, emblematic of forestry curling supremacy in the Maritimes Region, emerged from morning sessions with an 11-4 win and 6-6

tie. Afternoon competitions saw an 11-4 win and 10-5 loss for the "bluenosers".

This marks the fourth time the Nova Scotia foresters have captured top curling honors in the competition since the trophy was put up for competition in 1962. New Brunswick won in 1964 and 1967, and no bonselpiel was held in 1965.

H. Beall prend sa retraite

(Suite de la page 5)

L'installation faite, on a décidé d'essayer l'alambic, quelqu'un apporta deux bouteilles de vin de pissenlit; on versa la première bouteille dans l'alambic puis on mélangea le produit de sa distillation à la deuxième bouteille, après quoi on put apprécier le produit de façon appropriée. Chacun fut d'accord pour dire que l'alambic fonctionnait à merveille.

M. Beall a de chers souvenirs du premier laboratoire qu'on aménagea pour lui à la Station de Petawawa. "On m'avait installé un petit laboratoire dans la cave du bâtiment qui abritait les bureaux et la première chose qui me sauta aux yeux fut le plafond qu'on avait recouvert d'amiante." Il semble que les chercheurs qui vouaient leur vie à la recherche sur les feux de forêt étaient regardés avec quelque méfiance en ce temps-là.

Au printemps 1935, Herb Beall dirigea les premiers travaux de recherche sur le feu de la Station de Valcartier, au Québec. C'est là qu'il a entrepris les premières expériences de brûlage des rémanents; c'était à cette époque que l'expérience la plus dangereuse jamais exécutée.

C'est M. Beall qui, en 1937, lança aussi le premier programme de recherche sur les feux de forêt organisé par le Service, au Nouveau-Brunswick, dans

un boisé de l'École de foresterie de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick. En 1939, on le chargea d'établir une autre station de recherche sur le feu, à Kananaskis, en Alberta.

Passant en revue sa carrière, Herb Beall a des paroles élogieuses pour sa femme qui, dit-il, fut pour lui une aide bénévole mais très fidèle depuis le début de sa carrière. M. et Mme Beall ont un fils et une fille, ainsi qu'un petit-fils.

Lorsqu'il aura pris sa retraite, M. Beall a l'intention de s'adonner à ses deux passe-temps favoris, la photographie et le tir; il compte aussi faire un peu de pêche. Les Beall font des projets de voyage d'agrément, mais ils continueront à habiter à Ottawa.

New survey supervisor

SAULT STE. MARIE — A new supervisor has been appointed in the Ontario Region's Insect and Disease Survey Unit. Charles A. Barnes has been appointed Supervisor of the Western Region, taking in the districts of Sioux Lookout, Fort Frances and Kenora. Mr. Barnes, a native of Fredericton, graduated from the Maritime Forest Ranger School in 1946 and has been at the Sault since 1955.

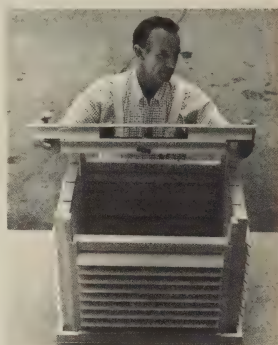
Carpenter designs instrument shelter

VICTORIA — The ingenuity of Bill Pearce, head carpenter at the Victoria Forest Research Laboratory is responsible for easing the burden of many field officers within the B.C. region.

Bill has developed a collapsible instrument shelter, replacing the cumbersome Stevenson type shelter which was extremely difficult to transport through the woods. The new model can be carried like a suitcase and has already proven highly successful after one year of field use.

Sides, top and bottom are constructed separately and are easily put together because of the specially designed interlocking joints. No bolts, nails or tools are required for assembly. When broken-down it measures approximately 12" by 28" and can be carried or stored with ease.

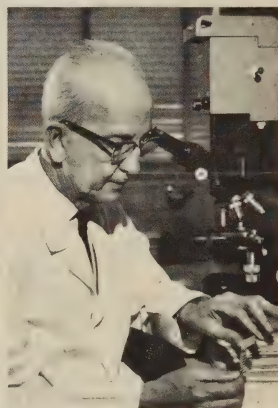
To date more than 50 units have been constructed at an estimated cost of \$60.00 per unit, including materials and labour. The standard commercial instrument shelter costs more than \$175.00.



Bill Pearce demonstrates his collapsible instrument shelter.



Jim Arnott



Rene Pomerleau

Prix à des chercheurs

SAINTE-FOY — M. René Pomerleau qui effectue, depuis des années, des recherches sur les maladies des arbres, particulièrement sur la maladie hollandaise de l'orme, et le chercheur Jim Arnott qui, dans la section "Sylviculture", étudie l'influence des méthodes de coupe du bois sur le comportement des futurs peuplements, ont été tous deux les récipiendaires de prix pour leur apport aux sciences forestières.

Au cours du congrès de l'Association internationale d'arboriculture ornementale (International Shade Tree Conference) qui s'est déroulé à la mi-février à Montréal, M. Pomerleau a reçu une plaque sur laquelle on peut lire "... for his dedication and leadership, and for his outstanding contribution to Forest Research in Canada ... this Award of Merit".

Quelques jours plus tard, la Société du Québec pour la protection des plantes élisait M. Pomerleau membre ho-

noraire de l'organisme. Il est également détenteur d'une médaille Marie-Victorin (1968), un hommage de la Fondation Marie-Victorin pour sa contribution à la botanique dans la province de Québec.

Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada presented an award this year — for the best paper of the year by a junior or student member of the Woodlands Section. It went to J. T. Arnott, Canada Department of Fisheries and Forestry, Sainte-Foy. His paper was entitled "Tree-Length — Wheeled Skidder Logging and its Effects in Certain Black Spruce Forests Types in Quebec".

(L'exploitation du bois en longueur au moyen de débussieurs sur roues — et ses effets dans certains peuplements d'épinette noire du Québec).

Le prix a été présenté à M. Jim Arnott à l'occasion du banquet annuel de l'Association canadienne des pâtes et papiers.

Seven researchers join Ontario region



The staff team from the Ontario Region Headquarters in Sault Ste. Marie has won the 1968-69 broomball championship in the local house league. The team beat out some stiff competition from other teams of the Forest Research Laboratory and the Insect Pathology Research Institute. The trophy, which will be presented to the winning team annually, is shown being held by team goalie Joe Ramakers. The broomball executive is already working on the 1969-70 schedule of games beginning this September.

Will study hemlock looper

ST. JOHN'S — Imre S. Otvos, 30, born in Debrecen, Hungary, has joined the staff of the regional Research Laboratory in St. John's. He will work with the Forest Protection Group and his initial program will emphasize research studies on the biology and control of the hemlock looper.

Dr. Otvos holds a Ph. D. in Forest Entomology from the University of California, 1969, an M.Sc. from the same institution, and a B.Sc.F. from the University of British Columbia. He spent a summer with the University of Costa Rica, specializing in tropical entomology.

He is a member of the Entomological Society of Canada, the Entomological Society of America, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Forestry Association and the Cooper Ornithological Society.

SAULT STE. MARIE — This issue introduces a group of seven new professional staff who have joined the Ontario Region in recent months. These include: John A. Christensen, Edward S. Kondo, Dr. Bijan P. Payandeh, Lorne F. Riley, Brian J. Stocks, John D. Walker and D. Paul Webb.

Mr. Christensen, the new regional librarian, was born in Trout Lake, Wisconsin. In 1951 he obtained his L.L.B. from John B. Stetson University in Deland, Florida. He received his B.Sc. from Northern Michigan University in 1959 and his M.L.S. in 1965 from the University of Washington at Seattle. Prior to joining the Forestry Research Service he was on the staff of the Seattle Public Library.

Mr. Kondo will be doing research on Dutch elm disease in Ontario. He was born in Victoria, B.C., received his B.Sc. in 1964 and his M.Sc. in 1966 — both from the University of Toronto. His Ph.D. from the same University is now pending.

Dr. Payandeh came to the Forestry Research Service from the Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Portland, Oregon. He was born in Kerman, Iran, received his first degree in forestry in 1960 from Karadj Iran Agricultural College, his masters degree in 1963 from Oregon State University and his Ph.D. from the same school in 1967. He is currently carrying out mensuration studies on spruce-fir types in the region.

Before joining the Forestry Research Service Mr. Riley was a management director with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests at North Bay. He is now a forestry officer with Liaison and Development in the Forest Resources and Management Research Section. A native of Toronto, he received his B.Sc. from the University of Toronto in 1962.

Mr. Stocks, originally from Niagara Falls, Ontario, received his B.Sc. in 1967 from the University of Toronto and his M.Sc. in 1968 from the University of California. He will be doing fire research in the Ontario Region.

Another Research Officer who will be doing fire research is Mr. Walker. He was born in Parry Sound, Ontario and received his B.Sc. in 1967 from the University of New Brunswick and his M.Sc. is now pending from the same school.

Mr. Webb completes the list of new staff. Woodstock, Ontario is his birthplace and he received his B.Sc. in 1965 and his M.Sc. in 1968 — both from the University of Waterloo. His research field is tree biology, he will be doing environmental physiology of southern Ontario hardwoods.

Logs submerged for more than 50 years have been salvaged and sawn into good lumber.



Recently appointed program managers Brian Armitage, left, and Ross Macdonald discuss the container planting project in the Victoria laboratory with Regional Director Ray Lejeune and Associate Director Tom Silver.



Spring cruising along the Lower Liard is a strenuous occupation, as Jim Peaker discovered recently.



Miss Outdoors of 1969, Carol Ann Latimer, was a special visitor to the federal forestry exhibit this year at the Canadian National Sportsmen's Show. Miss Latimer, a native of Calcutta, India, was just one of over 340,000 visitors to this year's show. The forestry exhibit, which featured six facets of the Forestry Branch programs, will be shown at various other fairs and exhibitions across Canada during the coming year. The exhibit was staffed by Information Officers Phil Norton of Ottawa Headquarters and Bob Diotte of the Ontario Region.

Winnipeg lab has new quarters

WINNIPEG — A new wing added last winter to the Food Science building on the University of Manitoba campus now quarters 58 members of the Winnipeg staff, mostly scientists and technicians requiring laboratory facilities.

Sections making the move were: Entomology, Pathology, Land Classification, Silviculture, Landscape Ecology, Vertebrate Biology, Laboratory Services and the Library.

The new quarters are located a half mile from the lab's main building but twice-a-day pick-up and delivery service ensures that work flows smoothly between the two sections with little delay.

Main reason for the move was crowding in the Dafoe Road headquarters. With the pressure now off — the move was completed last February — working conditions at the lab are much improved. The three economists, for example, are now settled in

individual offices where their work can be carried out in relatively quiet surroundings. Previously the three shared one small office — and one phone.

The Winnipeg lab has a history of moves dating back to 1961. In that year the Forest Biology division of the Department of Agriculture was united with the Forest Research branch of the Northern Affairs to form the Department of Forestry. At the time a new wing was being added to the agriculture building at 25 Dafoe Road, and over the winter of 1961-62 this was occupied by the Winnipeg members of the new department. Four years later, in 1965, the Department welcomed the Forest Pathology section of the Department of Agriculture in Saskatoon who moved into the Dafoe Road building during the summer.

There are now 128 full-time employees at the Winnipeg lab including 39 research officers and 68 technicians. Field stations are located in the Riding Mountain National Park and at White-



Main headquarters for the Winnipeg lab is the Department of Agriculture building at 25 Dafoe Road. Until February, Forestry personnel occupied most of the offices and laboratories in the west (left) wing of the building.

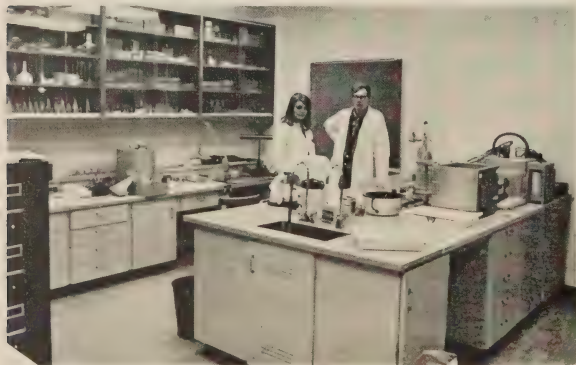
shell Provincial Park, both in Manitoba; and at Candle Lake in Saskatchewan.

Mail for those in the new quarters

should continue to be addressed to 25 Dafoe Road, but telephone calls may be made directly by dialing 269-1440 (area code 204).



New quarters for almost one half the Winnipeg laboratory staff are located in this new wing added recently to the Food Science building. The Freshwater Institute of the Fisheries Research Board is located next door.



A portion of the Entomology laboratory in the new Food Science building. Technicians Casey Sparks and John Kruizenga work chiefly in larch sawfly research.



Miles for Millions — Forestry walkers again contributed substantially to the success of Ottawa's Miles for Millions walk. One of the groups, seen here before their departure from Parliament Hill included: Helmut Schade of the Photo section, Mrs. Schade, Miss Donna Hegge and Gilles Amyot of the Forest Products Lab, and Liz Pilatzke of engineering; front, Andrea Schade holding the department sign, and her friends Andrew German, left, and Bruce Cockburn.



Vol. 6, Nos. 2-3

OTTAWA, CANADA

December-décembre 1969

**Merry
Christmas
Joyeux
Noël**

the link le lien

The Link is the staff publication of the Canadian Forestry Service, Department of Fisheries and Forestry. It is published quarterly under the authority of the Minister, and is produced by the Forestry Information Section.

« Le Lien » est publié à l'intention du personnel du Service canadien des forêts du ministère des Pêches et des Forêts, avec l'autorisation du Ministre. La Section de l'information (forêts) se charge de la rédaction et de la publication de ce bulletin trimestriel.

Vol. 6, Nos. 2-3

OTTAWA, CANADA

December—décembre 1969

My first wish in this message, as we enter the Christmas season, is to thank all members in the Department of Fisheries and Forestry for their contribution to our work in the past year.

At this time we try to transcend work-a-day concerns and take stock of our larger relationship within our government and nation.

In the past the main purpose of both branches of our department has been conservation. Now a much larger role beckons.

Science and technology are altering our world with unprecedented speed. And in the process there has been a sad neglect of the effects of excellent exploitation of our resources on the balance of nature. More and more people are becoming aware of man's real place in nature. They have begun to realize that natural laws can no longer be ignored. Nature is a total of the principles and conditions which influence the welfare of all living things.

Conservationists are suddenly upgraded. They are the true custodians. They must correct the mistakes. Ours has become a key role in efforts that must now be made to restore natural balances and thus preserve our Canadian heritage.

As we enter the second year of our reorganized department, we can certainly clear our minds of any doubts about the significance of the role we must assume in the future. Already, in one short year, we have taken important steps.

Thanks to all members, the Fisheries and Forestry Department is becoming known as the source of effective ideas and action to safeguard our resources.

As your Minister I can report that you are serving Canada well, and I know you will continue to do so.

Canadians are blessed. Our country is large and rich and good to us and in return, we must all do our part to develop and protect it.

In this department prospects of even wider and more important service renews our interest and satisfaction in our jobs.

I am proud of each of you and proud to work with you.

It is with these thoughts that I want to extend to every member of this department my most sincere good wishes for the Christmas Season.

En ce temps de Noël, je veux avant tout adresser mes remerciements à tout le personnel du ministère des Pêches et des Forêts pour la part prise à notre travail au cours de l'année qui se termine.

C'est le moment d'essayer de dépasser nos soucis professionnels de chaque jour et de nous rendre compte, d'un point de vue plus général, de notre place dans le gouvernement et dans le pays.

Dans le passé, le but principal des deux services de notre Ministère a été la conservation. Un rôle plus important nous attend maintenant.

La science et la technologie changent notre monde à une vitesse sans précédent. Et pendant ce temps, on a malheureusement négligé de s'intéresser aux effets de l'exploitation poussée de nos ressources, sur l'équilibre de la nature. On se rend compte de plus en plus de la vraie place de l'homme dans la nature. On commence à s'apercevoir qu'il est impossible d'ignorer plus longtemps les lois de la nature. La nature est un ensemble de principes et de conditions dont l'influence se fait sentir sur le bien-être de tous les êtres vivants.

Les défenseurs de la nature prennent tout-à-coup une plus grande importance. Ce sont les vrais gardiens. Ils doivent corriger les erreurs. Notre participation est devenue essentielle, à ces efforts qu'il faut faire à présent pour restaurer l'équilibre naturel et ainsi sauvegarder notre patrimoine.

Au début de cette deuxième année de réorganisation de notre Ministère, il est possible de dissiper tous les doutes que l'on pouvait avoir sur le sens de notre rôle dans l'avenir. Déjà, dans le court espace d'une année, nous avons franchi des étapes importantes.

Grâce à tout son personnel, le ministère des Pêches et des Forêts est reconnu comme la source d'idées et d'action efficaces pour la sauvegarde de nos ressources.

En tant que votre Ministre, je peux dire que vous servez bien le Canada, et je sais que vous continuerez à le faire.

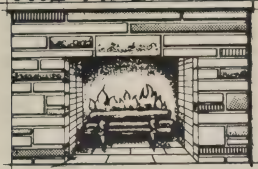
Les Canadiens ont de la chance. Notre pays est grand, riche et bon pour nous, en retour nous devons tous contribuer à son amélioration et à sa protection.

Dans notre Ministère, la perspective de services encore plus grands et plus importants renouvelle sans cesse l'intérêt que nous prenons à notre travail et la satisfaction que nous en tirons.

Je suis fier de chacun de vous et c'est aussi ma fierté de travailler avec vous.

C'est dans ses sentiments que je veux offrir à chacun des membres du Ministère, mes meilleurs vœux à l'occasion de Noël et du Nouvel An.

THE FIREPLACE



Green Grows the Holly

In the uproar over the current government economy drive, many editorial writers, forgetting that their family allowance or old age pension cheques will be prepared and promptly sent out by public servants, make rather unfavourable references to our efficiency in relation to that of the commercial world. As anyone who has worked or dealt with large organizations, either business or government, is aware, efficiency is never found in either. Efficiency is an inverse function of size. Thus the ancient Law of Squares, "The more boxes appear on your organization chart the less will be your net output", still holds.

Large commercial organizations often have economy drives. These are sometimes disguised as price increases but sometimes heads must roll to avoid bankruptcy. As might be expected such an approach leads to low morale and often to disastrous inefficiency.

The "Jensen Case" is an example and still brings a shudder in the corporate structure of one firm whenever it is mentioned. The company is a model corporate giant, efficient, well-managed. Its tastefully furnished board room, opulent executive offices, the large well-groomed head office staff and the quiet, clean efficiency of its plants all attest to the eagerness with which its shares are snapped up on the market.

However, like all organizations things come unstuck at times. The customary dividend was missed and the shareholders insisted on management changes. The old manager was made chairman of the board and a bright young executive brought in to take over. The new man rapidly assembled a task force of more bright young men to review the situation and get things organized.

This little group was unfamiliar with the inner workings of the company but felt sure it would respond to the Y management technique, linear programming and a bit of OR. After all, it was relatively simple — throw some grain in a vat, let it stew, distill, age and bottle. All that was required was a bit of automation and a stepped-up PR campaign stressing the company's contribution to culture and sales would rise.

Cutting Costs

Naturally, money for these programs would be found by cutting current costs. Organization charts were drawn up, reviewed, and many positions dropped off the bottom. It was obvious

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Nouveau Directeur

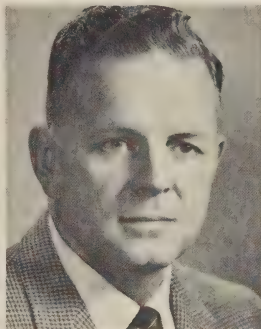
M. R. M. Belyea a été nommé directeur de l'Exploitation, au Service canadien des forêts.

M. Belyea, âgé de 49 ans, était auparavant directeur régional pour l'Ontario, avec siège à Sault Ste-Marie. Comme directeur de l'Exploitation, il va remplir un nouveau poste à l'échelon supérieur de l'administration centrale du Service canadien des forêts, à Ottawa.

M. Belyea est entré dans la fonction publique en 1946 comme agent de recherche, et a obtenu son doctorat en entomologie forestière à l'Université de Toronto en 1951. De 1952 à 1960, il a été directeur du Laboratoire d'entomologie forestière à Sault Ste-Marie, et de 1960 à 1965 il a dirigé le Laboratoire de biologie forestière à Frédéricton (N.-B.). Il fut nommé directeur de la région de l'Ontario du Ministère à Sault Ste-Marie, en 1965.

M. L. A. Smithers, âgé de 48 ans, directeur associé de la région de l'Ontario, a été nommé directeur-intérimaire.

Dr. Belyea is named Operations Director



Dr. R. M. Belyea

re. Diplômé de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick, M. Smithers a reçu sa maîtrise ès sciences de l'Université de Toronto en 1947. Il est entré au Ministère en 1947.

Dr. R. M. Belyea has been appointed Director of Operations for the Canadian Forestry Service.

Dr. Belyea, 49, was formerly Regional Director for Ontario, based at Sault Ste. Marie. As Director of Operations he assumes a new position at the senior management level at the Canadian Forestry Service headquarters in Ottawa.

Dr. Belyea joined the federal public service as a research officer in 1946, and received his PhD in Forest Entomology from the University of Toronto in 1951. From 1952 to 1960 he was in charge of the Forest Insect Laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie, and from 1960 to 1965 was officer-in-charge of the Forest Biology Laboratory at Fredericton, N.B. He was appointed Director of the Ontario regional establishment at Sault Ste. Marie in 1965.

L. A. Smithers, 48, Associate Director of the Ontario Region, has been named Acting Director. A graduate of the University of New Brunswick, Mr. Smithers received his MSc from the University of Toronto in 1947. He joined the Department in 1947.

R.R. Lejeune moves to department task force



R. R. Lejeune

R. R. Lejeune, director of the Forest Research Laboratory at Victoria, B.C., has been transferred to Ottawa to become forestry member of a task force which is to make a thorough review of the organization of renewable resource research within the ministry of Fisheries and Forestry.

The task force is being assembled by Dr. J. R. Weir, adviser on renewable resource development to the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry.

Mr. Lejeune has had extensive experience in the organization and direction of forestry research in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. He joined the Department in 1939, after receiving an MSc from the Uni-



L. A. Smithers

R.R. Lejeune à Ottawa

M. R. R. Lejeune, directeur du Laboratoire de recherches forestières à Victoria (C.-B.) a été muté à Ottawa et devient membre, à titre d'expert en foresterie, d'une équipe qui doit faire une revue complète de l'organisation de la recherche en ressources renouvelables, dans le cadre du ministère des Pêches et des Forêts.

L'équipe est dirigée par M. J. R. Weir dont la nomination comme conseiller du Ministre des Pêches et des Forêts sur l'exploitation des ressources

(suite à la page 4)



Dr. G. P. Thomas

versity of Manitoba. From 1945 to 1955 he was in charge of the forest insect laboratory in Winnipeg, and from 1955 to 1965 was head of entomology and pathology in the British Columbia region. He was appointed Regional Director for the federal forestry research program in British Columbia in 1965.

Dr. G. P. Thomas, who succeeds Mr. Lejeune as Director of the Victoria laboratory, had extensive forest research experience in British Columbia before assuming senior managerial functions in the Canadian Forestry Service program in Alberta in 1958. He is a forestry graduate of the University of British Columbia, received his Master's degree in forestry at Yale University in 1949, and secured a PhD in forest pathology at UBC in 1956. For the past four years he has been Director of the Alberta-Territories Re-

(Turn to page 7)



Dr. Murray M. Neilson has been appointed Program Manager, Forest Protection Research, in the Maritimes Region of the Canadian Forestry Service. Dr. Neilson is responsible for the development of research in entomology and pathology, and for the insect and disease survey. A native of Winnipeg who joined the Canadian Forestry Service in 1953, Dr. Neilson was Section Leader, Entomology, in the Maritimes Region at the time of his appointment.

R. R. LEJEUNE...

(suite de la page 3)

renouvelables a été annoncée récemment.

M. Lejeune a une longue expérience de l'organisation et de la direction des recherches forestières dans les provinces des Prairies et en Colombie-Britannique. Il est entré au Ministère en 1939, après avoir obtenu une maîtrise en sciences à l'Université du Manitoba. De 1945 à 1955, il a été directeur du Laboratoire d'entomologie forestière à Winnipeg, et de 1955 à 1965, chargé des programmes d'entomologie et de pathologie forestières en Colombie-Britannique. Il fut nommé directeur régional du programme fédéral de recherches forestières en Colombie-Britannique en 1965.

M. G. P. Thomas, qui succède à M. Lejeune comme directeur du Laboratoire de Victoria, a acquis une grande expérience dans la recherche forestière en Colombie-Britannique, avant d'assumer des fonctions de direction au sein du programme du Service canadien des forêts, dans l'Alberta, en 1958. Il est diplômé en foresterie de l'Université de Colombie-Britannique, a reçu son diplôme de maître ès sciences forestières à l'Université Yale en 1949 et obtenu un doctorat en pathologie forestière à l'Université de Colombie-Britannique, en 1956. Au cours des quatre dernières années, il a été directeur de la région Alberta-Territoires, avec siège à Calgary.

M. H. Drinkwater, âgé de 46 ans, directeur adjoint du Laboratoire de recherches forestières de Calgary depuis

Many groups enjoy Alberta field tour

Representatives from interested organizations in the three Prairie Provinces recently toured silvicultural operations in Alberta under the auspices of the Liaison and Development Service for the Alberta-Territories Region.

Organized by H. J. Johnson and J. Soos of Liaison and Development, in cooperation with the Alberta Forest Service, the tour ran from June 22 to 28. Participants came from the Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Alberta Forest Service, and Manitoba Mines and Natural Resources. The Canadian Forestry Service delegation included E. Van Eerden, B.C. Region; R. M. Waldron, Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region; R. Haig, Ontario Region, and J. H. Cayford, Ottawa.

The area inspected runs from Calgary to Edmonton, including Kananaskis Research Forest where the

members saw research areas such as Marmot Creek Watershed. A forest management area, the Bow River Provincial Forest, provided examples of operational silviculture carried out by Alberta Forest Service. Here the tour saw examples of thinning of lodgepole pine, scarification, and conventional and container planting operations.

Other stops included Crimson Lake Provincial Park, the Big Horn dam site on the North Saskatchewan River where 15,000 acres are being cleared prior to flooding, and the North West Pulp and Power Limited limits near Hinton, Alberta. D. I. Crossley of North West Pulp and Power, a past president of the Canadian Institute of Forestry, guided the tour at Hinton, visiting a container planting production greenhouse, operational silviculture projects, and federal research projects. The tour also included a visit to the Forest Technology School at Hinton.



Joseph A. Baranyay's appointment as regional forest disease survey officer for British Columbia has been announced. A former professor of silviculture at the University of Sopron, Hungary, and district forester with the Hungarian Forest Service, Mr. Baranyay is responsible for the appraisal and survey of special forest disease problems in the B.C. Region. He succeeds Dr. Jim Ginns, now with the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa. Mr. Baranyay spent three years with the Sopron Division of the UBC forestry faculty before joining the Canadian Forestry Service in 1960. For the past nine years he has been a research officer with the Service in Calgary.

Forestry Service film wins Totem Award



VICTORIA — The Totem Award, for the top television spot announcement dealing with forest fire prevention in Canada, was won by the Canadian Forestry Service at the annual Forestry Film Festival conducted by the Federation of Canadian Forestry Associations.

The winning subject is a 60-second colour film clip entitled "Catch a Fisherman". It was produced by the National Film Board for the Canadian Forestry Service, under the guidance

1965, a été nommé directeur suppléant de ce laboratoire. Diplômé en sciences forestières de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick, il a œuvré dans la région des Maritimes du Ministère de 1948 à 1960; il fut alors muté en Alberta.

a public service project for use by tele- of the Forestry Information Section, as vision stations throughout Canada.

The film clip later shared top honours with a United States entry in the same category at the International Forestry Film Awards, presented during the Fifth Session of North American Forestry Commission, held in Ottawa in September.

Accepting the Totem Award on behalf of the Canadian Forestry Service is Phil Northcott, Associate Director, Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory, and Phil Norton, Audio-Visual Officer with the Forestry Information Section, Ottawa. The presentation is made by Mrs. Cam Fleming, a Festival judge.

Nomination de Armstrong

M. W. Evan Armstrong, âgé de 39 ans, a été nommé sous-ministre adjoint, chargé de la Planification et de l'Administration, du ministère des Pêches et des Forêts, à compter du 2 septembre 1969.

M. Armstrong est chargé de coordonner la mise en œuvre des politiques, de la planification et de l'évaluation des programmes; il sera aussi chargé d'un certain nombre de secteurs du Ministère, dont la division de la biométrie et de l'informatique, la direction de l'information et de la consommation, la gestion foncière, le personnel, et les finances et l'administration.

Né à Ottawa, M. Armstrong a reçu son diplôme de bachelier en commerce à l'Université Carleton, en 1952. Il a ensuite occupé des hautes fonctions de direction dans la société Canadian General Electric. En 1960, il s'est joint à une société nationale d'experts-conseils, à la tête de leur section de l'Atlantique, avec siège à Halifax (N.E.).

M. Armstrong est entré dans la fonction publique en avril 1965, et à cette époque fut nommé conseiller financier et en gestion au Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien. En juin 1968, on lui confia la direction des Régions septentrionales de ce Ministère, et en novembre 1968, la direction de l'Exploitation et des Programmes sociaux.

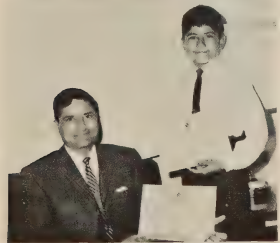
Ottawa hosts 5th NAFC session



Three prominent delegates to the Fifth Session of the North American Forestry Commission engage in an informal chat between meetings. Left to right: José M. de la Puente E., head of the Mexican delegation; Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, head of the Canadian delegation and Chairman of the Session; Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service and head of the United States delegation.

Délégués de la FAO reçus à Ottawa

Ottawa a été l'hôte de la cinquième session de la Commission des forêts pour l'Amérique du Nord, une agence des Nations Unies, composée de hauts fonctionnaires des services forestiers du Canada, des Etats-Unis et du Mexique, du 15 au 20 septembre. M. A. W. H. Needler, sous-ministre des Pêches et des Forêts, était à la tête de la délégation canadienne et a rempli les fonctions de président de la session.



A proud moment in the life of a research scientist — or for many others living in this country — occurred recently for Dr. Sardar Sohi of the Insect Pathology Research Institute at Sault Ste. Marie. Both Dr. Sohi and his 10-year-old son Paul were awarded their certificates of Canadian citizenship. Dr. Sohi was born in Dhanauri, India.

La Commission a été établie en 1959, sous l'égide de l'Organisation pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture des Nations Unies en vue d'encourager l'examen des problèmes forestiers intéressant tous les Etats membres ainsi que d'obtenir la collaboration de ces mêmes Etats.

L'ordre du jour de la cinquième session comprenait l'étude de méthodes d'établissement d'inventaires forestiers, l'aménagement de terres forestières à divers usages, l'éducation forestière de l'aide extérieure sous la forme de programmes d'assistance technique bilatérale. La Commission a entendu aussi des rapports de ses comités de travail sur les insectes et les maladies des arbres, sur la lutte contre les incendies de forêt, sur la faune et les loisirs de plein air, sur l'amélioration des arbres et sur le génie forestier.

Les délégués ont eu l'occasion de visiter l'exposition de matériel forestier qui avait lieu la même semaine à Ottawa, et ont visité la forêt Larose, au sud-est d'Ottawa, administrée par le ministère ontarien des Terres et Forêts.

De concert avec la session de la Commission, eut lieu un festival de films et d'affiches au sujet de la forêt. C'est la deuxième fois que le Canada était l'hôte de la Commission des forêts pour l'Amérique du Nord, dont la seconde session eut lieu à Ottawa en 1963.

Ottawa hosted the fifth session of the North American Forestry Commission, a UN agency composed of senior forestry officials from Canada, the U.S. and Mexico, September 15 to 20. Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, headed the Canadian delegation and acted as chairman of the session.

Sponsored by the UN's Food and Agricultural Organization, the Commission was established in 1959 to encourage discussion and cooperation on forestry problems of common concern to the member countries.

Included on the agenda for the fifth session were consideration of forest inventory methods, multiple-use management of forest lands, forestry education, and external aid in the form

of bilateral technical assistance programs. The Commission also heard reports on the activities of its working committees on forest insects and diseases, forest fire control, wildlife and outdoor recreation, tree improvement and forest engineering.

Delegates also visited the Forest Industries Equipment Exhibition, which took place during the same week at Ottawa, and toured the Larose Forest southeast of Ottawa, which is administered by Ontario Lands and Forests.

An international festival of forestry films and posters was held in conjunction with the session. This was the second occasion on which Canada hosted the NAFC; its second session was held at Ottawa in 1963. The meetings were held in the Centennial Centre in downtown Ottawa.

E. Armstrong new ADM

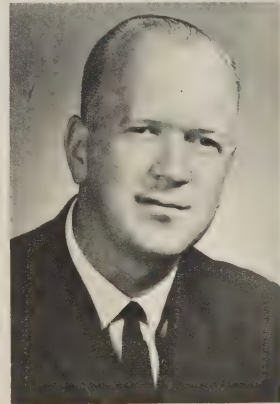
W. Evan Armstrong, 39, was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister, Planning and Administration for the Department of Fisheries and Forestry, effective September 2, 1969.

Mr. Armstrong is responsible for the integrated development of policy, plan-

ning and program evaluation and as well will be responsible for a number of organizational components including the Biometrics and Computer Division, Public Information and Consumer Branch, Property Management, Personnel, and Finance and Administration.

Born in Ottawa, Mr. Armstrong received his Bachelor of Commerce degree from Carleton University in 1952. Following graduation he held senior executive positions with Canadian General Electric. In 1960, he joined a national consulting firm as Atlantic Manager and was located in Halifax, N.S.

Mr. Armstrong joined the Public Service in April 1965, and at that time was appointed Financial and Management Adviser for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. In June 1968, he was appointed Director of the Northern Administration Branch of that Department and in November 1968, Director — Operations, Social Programs.



E. Armstrong

T.G. Honer receives PhD

Dr. Terence G. Honer, Chief, Forest Productivity Program in the Forest Management Institute, received his PhD in June 1969 from the College of Forestry, State University of New York, Syracuse.

His thesis, under the direction of Professor C. Allan Bickford, concerned the development of a mathematical model relating individual tree dimensions of balsam fir to a measure of spatial utilization and was carried out at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, Chalk River, Ontario. The results will be published in four papers now being prepared.

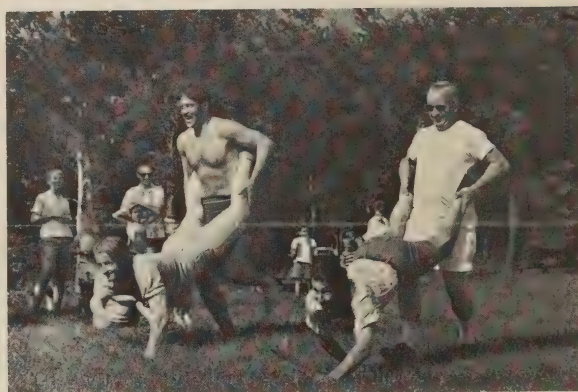
H.W. Eades dies in B.C.

Herbert William Eades, former head pathologist of the Forest Products Laboratory in Vancouver, died September 14 from a heart condition. An authority on wood, he is best known for his book "Decays and Natural Defects of B.C. Woods", and for his contribution to the establishment of lumber grading rules and to understanding decay problems of aircraft spruce during World War II.

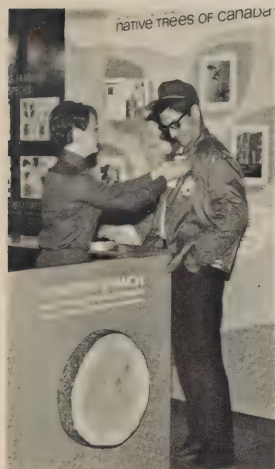
Family fun at annual staff picnic



Members of the Canadian Forestry Service, Fisheries Service and Fisheries Research Board got together for an afternoon of family fun last June at the first staff picnic to be held since the formation of the new Department. More than 100 attended the outing, held this year at the Rideau River Provincial Park, near Kemptville. Activities included swimming, sunning, games for kids and adults — and, of course, girl-watching. The day was topped off with ice cream and soft drinks.



Contest feature of Red River show



Young man from Winnipeg has Amateur Forester ribbon pinned on his shirt by forestry lass for scoring 75 per cent in tree-identifying test. The test, participated in by thousands of Manitobans, highlighted the Canadian Forestry Service display during the nine-day annual Red River Exhibition.

by Paul CARDENAS

Editor's note — Mr. Cardenas, who heads the information office of the Forest Products Research Commission, Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines, is currently training with the Forestry Information Section under the sponsorship of the Colombo Plan.

Trees, softwoods or not, are all about Canada. Indeed they have been since time immemorial, but how much really does the average Canadian know about them?

The theme, therefore, of the Canadian Forestry Service exhibit in Winnipeg's annual Red River Exhibition was designed to arouse the interest of the public in the native trees that are found on the prairies.

Thus the forestry exhibit featured specimen collections of native prairie trees, 24 in all, which included the bark, flower, fruit, foliage and winter twig of most trees, together with corresponding photographs and maps showing their ranges. Important characteristics of each tree were described, then placed altogether in glass Ryker mounts.

To arouse public involvement in the display, a contest was held in which adults and children alike were challenged to correctly identify the trees. Those achieving a pass mark of 50 per cent were awarded an Amateur Forester wallet card and ribbon.

95 Per Cent Pass

The result: about 95 per cent of those who took the rather unique "challenge" hurdled the pass mark and deservedly were given their wallet cards and ribbons (the latter, pinned on their shirts or jackets, served effectively as mobile exhibit advertisements). Significantly, too, nearly 6,000 Manitobans turned in their score cards, and hundreds more saw the display.

Results of the nine-day show (June 20-28) revealed some interesting facts. Of the 24 prairie tree species, the three least-known species — in order of wrong guesswork — were white cedar, largetooth aspen and white elm (note that 95 per cent of all Winnipeg trees are elms!). On the other hand, the best-known species were white birch, bur oak and Manitoba maple.

Attendance records showed that the great majority of those participating in the exhibit were children — 60 per cent; the 17 to 25 age group, 20 per cent; 30 years and over, 20 per cent.

Additionally, the record attendance in a single day was on the ninth or last day of the exhibition (a Saturday), 921 to be exact, followed by the second day's (also a Saturday) for 774. The sparsest day fell on opening day — 386.

And due to the versatile design of the display, it may be noted that it was



Dr. D. R. Redmond, second from right, discusses the tree-breeding program at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station with Dr. A. Carlisle, right, Head of the Tree Biology Program at PFES, and research officers Ben Wang and Kris Morgenstern. Dr. Redmond is now Director of the Canadian Forestry Service's Office of Forestry Relations.

The Fireplace

(From page 3)

that these lowly people were not productive or they would have been paid more.

One to go was old Jensen. For years he had served faithfully as an assistant to the engineers in the boiler room. He spent his time in white coveralls quietly moving among the machines, polishing, dusting, oiling motors and contributing to the overall air of clean-cut efficiency. It was obvious to the task force that an automatic oiling system could be installed for 1/3 of Jensen's annual salary. The engineers could find time for the polishing and anyway the place was spotless and shouldn't require so much cleaning.

Now the original proprietor of this organization had had no use for bright young men unless they had strong backs and could shovel grain or load firewood in the still. Despite this quaint and inefficient outlook he soon discovered when he drew his liquid sunshine from the aging casks that it was pretty potent stuff. It was possible to dilute it with a few pails of water from the well before bottling and still have something to stir up the troops on a Saturday night.

Indeed as the organization grew and business increased it was possible to absorb the cost of the increasing bureaucracy by discreetly increasing the proportion of water. Naturally as the enterprise progressed the old well could not supply enough water. It was

exhibited at the five-day Prince Albert exhibition last August, where nearly 3,000 saw it. At this writing, it was scheduled for exhibition at the Conservation Training area of the Prairie Provinces Forestry Association this Autumn, then in schools under the Manitoba Department of Education during winter.

Finally, the forestry display won an Honorable Mention during the annual Exhibitors' Awards presentations at the Red River Exhibition.

R. R. Lejeune

(From page 3)

gion with headquarters in Calgary.

M. H. Drinkwater, Associate Director of the Calgary Forest Research Laboratory since 1965, has been named Acting Director of that laboratory. A forestry graduate of the University of New Brunswick, he worked in the Department's Maritimes Region from 1948 until 1960, when he was transferred to Alberta.

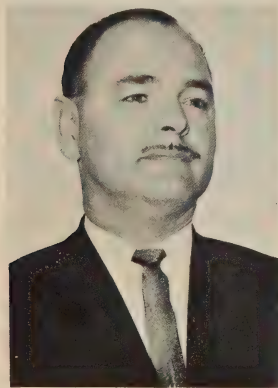
proposed that a pipe be laid to the river and an elaborate water purification system installed to ensure that the firm's product would retain its unadulterated purity.

Vital Task

When the system was being installed one of the contractor's workmen showed Jensen, then a young assistant to the assistant, how to turn some small valves to purge and recycle the system. Each weekend, as a loyal employee, Jensen faithfully turned the valves and re-set them each Monday morning. This went on for years and the pure, sparkling water that everyone took for granted flowed into the blending tanks in the bottling room.

Jensen got his notice Wednesday night, left the plant and was never seen again. In a few weeks the water still ran clear but no longer pure, in fact it had a decided taste of algae.

Despite the refurbished PR image and extensive advertising campaigns, sales slumped. The economy drive continued to gain momentum and moved up the scale, eliminating the task force on the way, along with much of the staff. Finally one of the older and experienced staff remembered that to make good whisky requires good workers. He checked around, found the trouble, hired some new distillery workers and the bottled sunshine began to flow again, and a Merry Christmas to all.



R. C. Clark, research scientist with the Maritimes Region in Fredericton, has been named assistant survey head — a new position established within the Maritimes Region Forest Insect and Disease Survey. He will assist in coordinating the detection and damage appraisal survey, and sampling programs, in the Region. He also will collaborate on liaison functions and extension problems. Mr. Clark holds BScF and MScF degrees from UNB, and has been with the Forest Research Laboratory in Fredericton since 1950.

Annual Field Day at Gagetown



Winners of the Forest Fire Pump Contest were the members of District No. 1 crew. Left to right: Edward H. Smith, Coburn T. Carr, Arthur J. Barrieau, ranger; Merlyn L. Scott and assistant ranger James A. Conrad.



Forest worker George Lunegan, left, receives Kettle Boiling Trophy from H. D. Heaney, Forest Management and Liaison Section and Base Gagetown Section Head.



Timing and appraisal of one of the competitions is carried out by Base Gagetown forestry officials. Left to right: L. H. Davis, superintendent; G. R. Ivey, head ranger; John Boynton, forest management officer. Watching the event is Maritimes Region Director Dr. I. C. M. Place, extreme right.

FREDERICTON — Forest fire fighters in the Department's Maritimes Region vied for top honors in the ninth annual Base Gagetown Headquarters Forestry Field Day in late September.

Events and winners are:

Forest fire pump contest: Merlyn L. Scott, ranger; James A. Conrad, assistant ranger; Arthur J. Barrieau, Coburn T. Carr, Edward H. Smith — all members of District No. 1, Ormoco crew.

Fire line building: Blaine A. Hunter, ranger; Dave A. Braman, assistant ranger; Leo E. Knorr, Ralph M. Moore — members of District No. 4, Hoyt.

Insect and disease recognition: William J. Evans, general foreman, Acadia Forest Experiment Station.

Ocular estimation: G. Richard Cochran, assistant ranger District No. 3, Brown's Flat.

Marksmanship: Glen T. Bacon, tractor operator, Base Gagetown Road Crew, District No. 1, Gagetown.

Crosscut sawing: Scott and Conrad. Kettle boiling: George Lunegan, forest worker, Acadia Forest Experiment Station.

Field Day Awards were presented by the following: R. C. Clark, assistant survey head, G. V. Moran, chief ranger, both with the Forest Insect and Disease Survey; B. C. Wile, superintendent, Acadia Forest Experiment Station; H. D. Heaney, head, forest management and liaison section; L. G. Davis, superintendent, J. C. Boynton, forest management officer, and G. R. Ivey, head ranger, all of the Department's Base Gagetown Headquarters; Clarke Dick, forest ranger, N.B. Department of Natural Resources.

P N E Exhibit huge success

VICTORIA — Drawing crowds in the thousands, the Canadian Forestry Service's exhibit proved a major attraction at this year's Festival of Forestry display at the Pacific National Exhibition in Vancouver.

The exhibit, which drew more than 10,000 spectators during the first four days, carries the theme "Forest Research in Canada" and is part of the Canadian Government's contribution to special forestry celebrations held in British Columbia August 8 to September 1.

In addition to the logging sports and exhibits at the PNE, the Festival of Forestry Committee sponsors the Forestry Graduate Congress which brings university students from 12 foreign countries for a two-week tour of forestry operations in the province. The Hon. Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries and Forestry was the main speaker at the opening of the Congress on August 15.



G. R. Cochran, assistant ranger, District No. 3, receives Ocular Estimate Trophy from John Boynton, forest management officer, Base Gagetown.



Unidentified crew member struggles against gushing water to connect Siamese coupling.



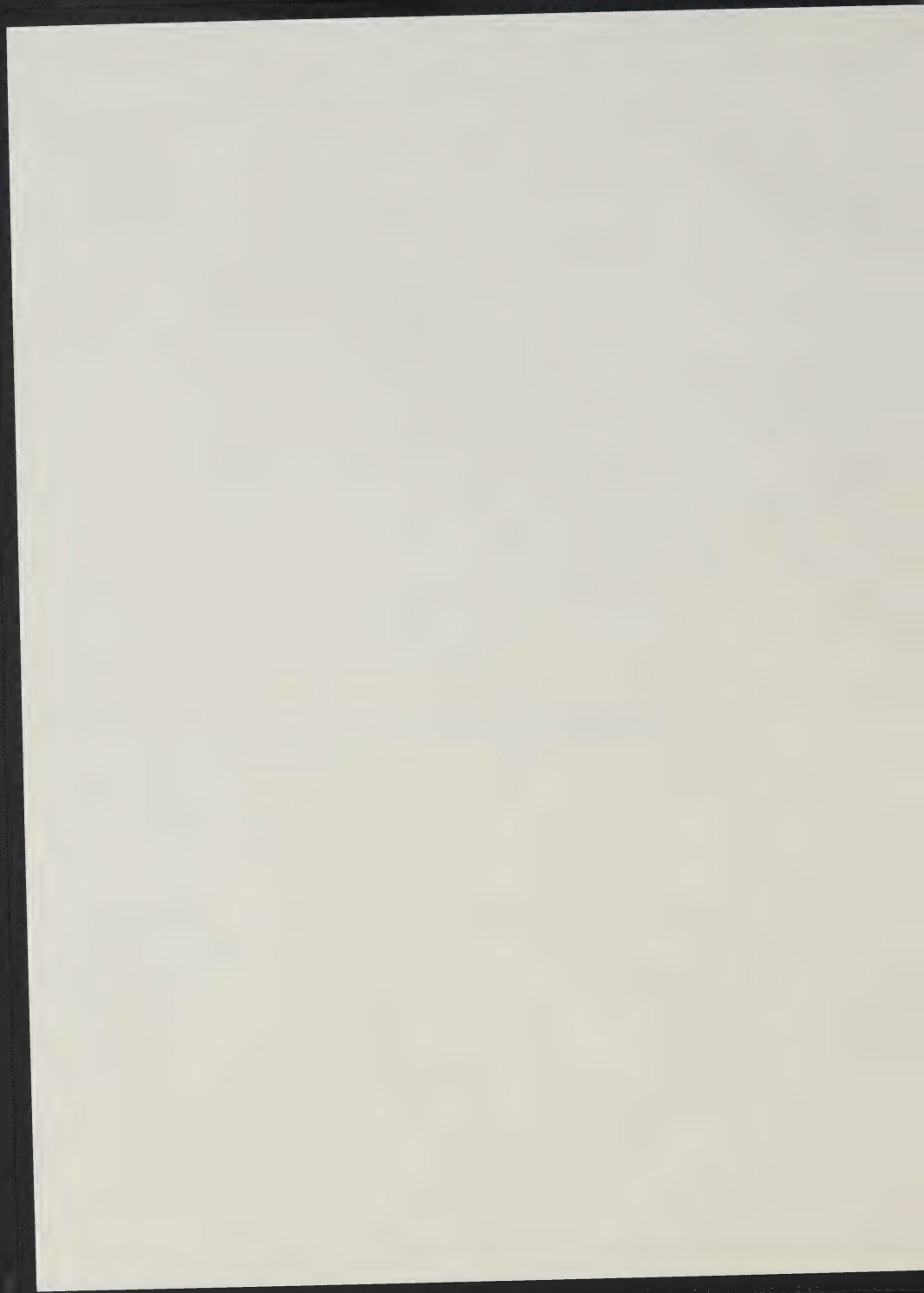
In a cloud of exhaust smoke, Kenneth Cheley starts up District No. 3 pump.

New officer is appointed

FREDERICTON — Mrs. Lee Wilson, a native of Saint John, is the new personnel officer in the Department's Maritimes Region. Her appointment was made by the Department on transfer from the Regional Office, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mrs. Wilson's duties include providing advice, guidance, information and assistance on personnel matters to the officers and staff of the regional scientific research establishment, under the general supervision of the Regional administrative officer and the functional guidance of the departmental Personnel Administration Division.

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Monique Marchand, Miss Fisheries and Forestry, is flanked by her princesses, Dorothy Headley, left, and Dale Burn, right. (More pictures on page 5.)

Winners take trophies

A number of trophies for prowess in bowling and curling were handed out at the annual DOFFRA Awards Night



Will Stiell of the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, and daughter Jennifer, do their share in the Deep River Miles for Millions walk, held in early May. Will completed the full distance of 25½ miles.

dinner and dance, held at the Pineview Golf and Country Club May 8. A special highlight of the evening consisted of presentations to this year's Miss Fisheries and Forestry and her princesses. The 1970 Department Queen is Monique Marchand of Library Services; runners-up are Mrs. Dorothy Headley of the Forest Management Institute, and Dale Burn of the Fisheries Economic Branch.

Special guest at the dinner was Deputy Minister Dr. A. W. H. Needler, who made the presentations.

The Davis Trophy, donated by the Minister and emblematic of bowling league supremacy over the regular season of play, was won by the team of Ozzie Linton (captain), Betty Rycroft, Nick Lopoukhine, Doug Gerrie and Jacqueline Connon. Top team in the bowling playoffs was captained by Elinor Linton and included Bob Day, Sereif Alemdag, Bonnie Fetterley and H. Alexander.

Individual award winners were: Men — high average, Walter Harris, 206; high cross, John Seguin, 751; high single, Les Proctor, 319. Women — high average, Anita Clement, 182; high cross, Donna Elford, 715; high single, Edith Denbigh, 346.

(Turn to page 2)

Deputy Minister to head new lab

Deputy Minister Dr. A. W. H. Needler will become the first resident director of the Huntsman Marine Laboratory at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on his retirement next March.

The Huntsman Marine Laboratory is a non-profit corporation whose aim is to promote teaching and research in the marine sciences. The corporation has a current membership of 19 eastern Canadian universities and the Fisheries Research Board. The laboratory will be operated in close cooperation with the FRB Station at St. Andrews, and research facilities and residence accommodations will be developed on a 20-acre site adjacent to the Station.

Dr. Needler will act as chairman of a marine pollution symposium when the laboratory is officially opened August 24. It is named in honor of retired University of Toronto professor A. G. Huntsman, renowned marine biologist who was first full-time director of the FRB St. Andrews station from 1920 to 1934. Dr. Needler served as Station director from 1941 to 1954.



Dr. A. W. H. Needler

Premier résidant à St. Andrews

Le sous-ministre, M. A. W. H. Needler, deviendra le premier directeur résidant du laboratoire marin Huntsman, à St. Andrews, au Nouveau-Brunswick, dès qu'il prendra sa retraite en mars prochain.

Le laboratoire Huntsman est un organisme à but non lucratif, dont l'objectif est d'encourager l'enseignement et la recherche dans les sciences marines. Dix-neuf universités de l'est du Canada et l'Office de recherches sur les pêcheries du Canada en font partie. Le laboratoire collaborera étroitement avec la station de l'O.R.P.C. à St. Andrews, et on construira des locaux pour le laboratoire et des logements pour les résidents sur un emplacement de 20 acres adjacent à la station.

M. Needler présidera un colloque sur la pollution marine, lors de l'ouverture du laboratoire le 24 août 1970. Le centre sera nommé en l'honneur d'un professeur à la retraite de l'université de Toronto, M. A. G. Huntsman, biologiste marin bien connu, qui a été le premier directeur, de 1920 à 1924, à la station de l'O.R.P.C. de St. Andrews. M. Needler a occupé le poste de directeur de la station de 1941 à 1954.

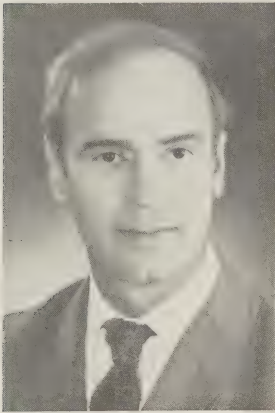
J.A. Chapman goes to U.S.

VICTORIA — Dr. John A. Chapman, a senior scientist at the Victoria Forest Research Laboratory, is spending four months studying forest beetles at the Boyce Thompson Institute in Beaumont, Texas.

A specialist in forest insect research, Dr. Chapman is investigating the response of bark beetles to special chemical attractants. The results of this study will assist in developing synthetic material for use in attracting insect populations away from valuable timber stands, and in establishing principles for the most effective use of chemicals.

In Texas the bark beetle has seven flight patterns for sampling, compared to one in British Columbia. This work transfer also provides Dr. Chapman with an opportunity to study with researchers who are pioneers in the separation of attraction exchange.

Dr. J.E. Stone named Program Coordinator



Dr. John Stone

Nouveau coordonnateur

M. John Ernest Stone, a été nommé coordonnateur du programme des produits forestiers, poste détenu auparavant par M. Harry Schwartz, directeur de la coordination des programmes.

Avant de se joindre au Service canadien des forêts, monsieur Stone était chef de la section de la chimie des fibres à l'Institut de recherche sur les pâtes et papiers du Canada, à Pointe-Claire. A ce titre, il était appelé à surveiller les groupes du génie chimique et de la chimie physique. Il s'est particulièrement distingué par des travaux de recherche sur l'enraiment de la pollution de l'air et de l'eau, les modifications chimiques de la cellulose, la structure de la paroi cellulaire des plantes, et la mesure et l'amélioration de la résistance des fibres à l'encollage. Son expérience dans le domaine du bois se rattache aussi à la fabrication de panneaux à partir de paille de blé (Conseil national des recherches); à la fabrication industrielle de panneaux de construction à partir de pâte de bois (Fibreboard Manufacturing Limited) et à la recherche sur la pulpe (The Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wisconsin).

Après avoir obtenu un baccalauréat de l'Université de Londres en 1942, monsieur Stone s'engageait comme pilote dans la 6^e division aéroportée. Dès son licenciement, il retournait à l'Université de Londres qui lui conférait en 1948, un doctorat en chimie physique.

Monsieur Stone jouit d'une renommée nationale et internationale, du fait d'avoir présenté des communications à l'occasion de colloques au Canada, aux États-Unis, en Suède et en Russie et d'être l'auteur d'une cinquantaine d'ouvrages d'ordre scientifique et technique.

Dr. John E. Stone has been appointed Forest Products Program Coordinator, a position previously filled in an acting capacity by Dr. Harry Schwartz, Director of Program Coordination.

Before joining the Canadian Forestry Service, Dr. Stone was head of the fibre chemistry section, Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, Pointe Claire, where he supervised the activities of both the chemical engineering and physical chemistry groups.

His career in research has included studies of air and water pollution abatement, chemical modifications of cellulose, the structure of the plant cell wall, the measurement and improvement of inter-fibre bond strength, and the biosynthesis of lignin. Other pertinent experience includes research on the production of board from wheat straw (National Research Council), industrial manufacturing of building board from poplar groundwood (Fibreboard Manufacturing Limited), and pulping research (The Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wisconsin).

Dr. Stone received his B.Sc. from London University in 1942, and following service with the Sixth Airborne Division, returned to London University to obtain his Ph.D. in 1948. He is the author of some 50 scientific and technical papers, and enjoys an international reputation for his work.

Darrell Eagles heads Info & Consumer Branch

Darrell Eagles, 38, has been appointed Director of the Department's Information and Consumer Branch, replacing T. H. Turner, who has assumed new duties in connection with program evaluation.

Mr. Eagles was formerly with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, where he was responsible for information services for the Canadian Wildlife Service and the National and Historic Parks Branch.

A member of the public relations staff of the Resources For Tomorrow Conference in 1961 and the National Pollution Conference in 1965, Mr. Eagles is the author of a number of nationally-published articles on wildlife, and papers on conservation education. He developed the Canadian Wildlife Service's award-winning scientific and interpretive publishing program and was also responsible for developing a new technique for teaching waterfowl identification to hunters.

A native of New Brunswick, Mr. Eagles was educated in Montreal and at Carleton University, Ottawa. From 1954 to 1957 he was with the public relations branch of the RCAF and later was assistant publicity director for the Air Cadet League of Canada. After a period as scientific editor with this Department's Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory, he moved to the Canadian



Darrell Eagles

Wildlife Service, and was appointed head of its information service in 1964.

Mr. Eagles has received the Public Service Commission's Merit Award for "an exceptional and distinguished contribution to the effectiveness and efficiency of the Public Service", and is an accredited member of the Canadian Public Relations Society.

D. Eagles nouveau directeur

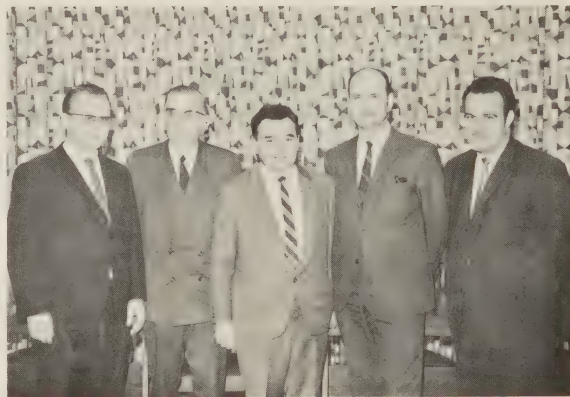
M. Darrell Eagles, 38 ans, a été nommé au poste de directeur de la Direction de l'information et de la consommation du Ministère en remplacement de M. T. H. Turner, qui passe à un nouveau poste où il devra s'occuper de l'évaluation des programmes.

Avant sa nomination, M. Eagles était chargé des services d'information du Service canadien de la faune, des parcs nationaux et des lieux historiques, au ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien.

Membre du personnel chargé des relations publiques de la Conférence sur les ressources et notre avenir, en 1961, et de la Conférence nationale sur la pollution, en 1965, M. Eagles est l'auteur de nombreux articles sur la faune publiés dans tout le pays, et de travaux de vulgarisation en matière de conservation. Il a mis en œuvre le programme de publications scientifiques et de vulgarisation du Service canadien de la faune, programme qui a remporté plusieurs prix, et il a réussi également à mettre au point une nouvelle technique pour enseigner aux chasseurs à identifier le gibier d'eau.

Né à Salisbury, au Nouveau-Brunswick, M. Eagles a étudié à Montréal et à l'université Carleton, à Ottawa. De 1954 à 1957, il a occupé un poste à la direction des relations publiques de l'Aviation royale canadienne et fut plus

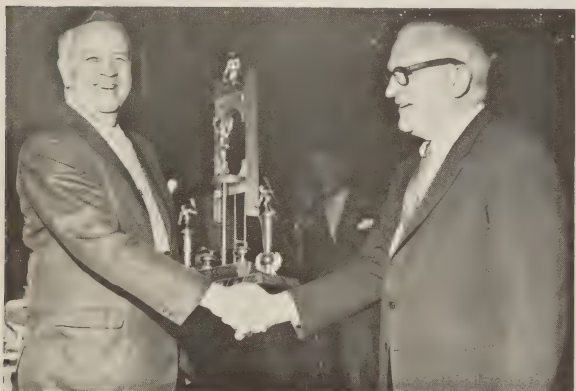
(Suite à la page 5)



Dr. M. Y. Cech, leader of the wood seasoning research program at the Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory, was recently awarded his Doctor of Science degree, magna cum laude, by the University of Laval. Dr. Cech's thesis project was the investigation and development of dynamic transverse compression as a cheap and very effective process to increase permeability of yellow birch lumber and thereby decrease both drying time and seasoning degrade. His advisor was Dr. Marcel Goulet, professor of wood science at Laval. Dr. Cech is seen here with the defence-of-thesis committee. Left to right: Dr. J. Poliquin of Laval, Dr. André Villière of the Ecole Supérieure du Bois de Paris, Dr. Cech, Dr. J. W. Ker, Dean of Forestry, University of New Brunswick, and Dr. Goulet. Missing from the picture is committee member Dean E. Porter of Laval.



Representing the winning rink in the curling group's third draw, Evan Armstrong accepts the Fishermen's Council of Canada Trophy from Dr. Needle.



Dr. Bob Martin obviously enjoys receiving the Directors' Trophy from the Deputy Minister. Dr. Martin skipped his rink to victory in the curling club's first draw of the 1969-70 season.



Dr. Needle presents the Davis Trophy to Ozzie Linton, captain of the bowling club's winning team during seasonal play.



Elinor Linton, captain of top team in the bowling playoffs, accepts trophy from Dr. Needle.

Deux nominations à Fredericton

FREDERICTON — Deux nominations à des postes supérieures, dans la région des Maritimes, ont été annoncées récemment dans le cadre de la réorganisation des programmes de la recherche et des services dans cette région.

M. Gordon L. Baskerville est le nouveau directeur des programmes, recherches sur les ressources forestières, tandis que M. E. L. Hughes, est nommé chef de la section de liaison et du développement.

M. Baskerville est responsable de l'exploitation et de la direction de la recherche intégrale en sylviculture, inventaire et mensuration, classification des terres, recherche sur les sols, régénération de la forêt et reproduction et physiologie des arbres. Le personnel présentement engagé dans la région des Maritimes comprend 14 scientifiques et agents de recherche ainsi que 21 techniciens en recherche forestière.

L'objectif principal de la Section de la liaison et du développement est d'assurer un lien entre les responsables de la recherche du Service canadien des forêts et ceux de la recherche forestière dans les Maritimes en donnant des conseils techniques aux directeurs forestiers provinciaux et industriels et en leur aidant à solutionner des problèmes forestiers et en collaborant avec ces agences par des essais et des démonstrations des résultats des recherches. Cette Section a aussi une large part dans la diffusion de l'information technique sur les forêts. Le bulletin « Pith to Periderm » publié par cette Section a une vaste distribution dans les Maritimes.

Les associés de M. Hughes dans cette Section sont : John C. Boynton, spécialiste en exploitation forestière; Alexander Jablanczy, officier de liaison scientifique et J. H. Johnson, officier de liaison industrielle.

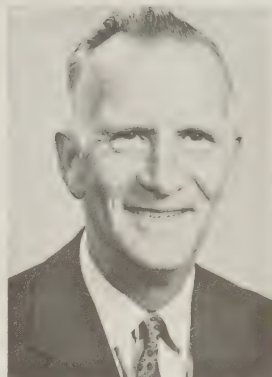
La Section est également responsable du fonctionnement d'un bureau auxiliaire du Service canadien des forêts à Truro sous la direction de l'officier responsable F. G. Cuming. Les responsabilités de ce bureau ont récemment été accrues pour inclure l'administration du Service de prévision des dangers de feux de forêt, maintenant en opération à l'aéroport de Halifax.

DARRELL EAGLES...

(Suite de la page 4)

tail directeur adjoint de la publicité à la Ligue des cadets de l'air du Canada. Après quelque temps passé comme rédacteur scientifique au laboratoire des produits forestiers d'Ottawa et au Service canadien de la faune, il fut nommé chef des services d'information du Service canadien de la faune, en 1965.

M. Eagles a reçu la prime au mérite de la Commission de la fonction publique pour « sa contribution exceptionnelle et distinguée et au bon fonctionnement et à l'efficacité de la Fonction publique ». Il est, en outre, membre agréé de la Société canadienne des relations publiques.



Jim MacDonald

Jim MacDonald survey pioneer

SAULT STE. MARIE — James E. MacDonald, nationally known field specialist in insect and disease surveys, has retired from the Canadian Forestry Service after more than 25 years of service. In 1944 he and his brother, Jack, were the first men to be hired for the Service's insect and disease survey for Northern Ontario.

Jim MacDonald took charge of the survey staff in 1945, when there were only three persons to cover Northern Ontario, and has supervised its growth to a current staff of 23, covering all 21 forest districts in the province.

Before joining the federal forestry service, he was at various times a school teacher, an art instructor, and a tower instructor with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Over the years, he has received many awards for his work in forestry, notably the Centennial Medal and the Barney Smith Forestry Award, the latter presented in 1960 by the Canadian Institute of Forestry.

While making his mark with the insect and disease survey, Jim was also establishing himself as an author and painter. His first book, *Shantymen and Sodbusters*, a history of logging and early settlement of the north shore area east of Sault Ste. Marie, is in its third printing and still selling well. He now has two more books in progress — a history of logging along the north shore of Lake Huron, and an historical novel based on early logging and settlement in Canada. Jim's contemporary landscape paintings are prized possessions for many people in Canada, the United States, England and South Africa.

Jim and his wife Betty were honored recently by the Sault Ste. Marie staff at a retirement dinner-dance, and presented with a number of gifts. Special guest was Dr. M. L. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister, Forestry, who was officer-in-charge of the Sault's Forest Research Laboratory from 1954 to 1952.



Miss Elma I. Kennedy is presented with a Certificate of Service on behalf of the Department by Dr. H. Schwartz, Director of Program Coordination, at presentation ceremony held on the occasion of her retirement from the Forest Products Laboratory, Ottawa, after 30 years of government service. Miss Kennedy is the author of several publications, dealing primarily with the strength of wood, which provide much of the data on this subject currently used for building-code and design purposes.



Lily Northam, a stenographer with more than 20 years' service with the federal government, retired in March from the Victoria Forest Research Laboratory. At a reception held in her honor, Alex Molnar, head of the Forest Insect and Disease Survey for the B.C. Region, presented Lily with her first television set. "Something I just didn't have time for," she said, "but I'll really enjoy it in retirement."



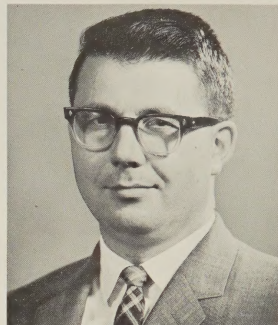
Doug MacAndrews of the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, centre, confers with four foreign officers currently studying at the University of Toronto under sponsorship of the Canadian International Development Agency. The visitors, left to right, are: S. J. Joseph of India; E. Kaganda, Tanzania; J. Lohwiya, Uganda; A. G. Okr, India.

31 staffers take course, drive safely

FREDERICTON — Thirty-one staff members at Regional headquarters here recently completed a Defensive Driving Course conducted at the laboratory by the New Brunswick Safety Council.

Driver courtesy, anticipation of other drivers' moves and "the slow driver as a traffic hazard" were underscored. It is hoped to repeat the course for other interested members of the Forestry Service this fall.

Successfully completing the course were: Dr. A. Jablancy, Forest Management and Liaison Services; L. P. Magasi, C. D. MacCall, W. R. Newell, M. B. Craig, R. W. Easton, C. L. Burlock, all with the Forest Insect and Disease Survey; J. O. Anderson, J. O. Conrad, B. O. Hunter, M. Woods, R. Cochrane, all Base Gagetown Forestry Station; E. R. Maston, D. M. Thorpe, both of Administration Services; H. A. Hartley, B. J. Akerley, both Tree Biology Section; W. Hume, Maintenance; W. H. MacPherson, Stores; D. E. Doucette, Entomology Section; L. R. Butcher, S. E. Hunter, W. F. Lifford, O. A. Meikle, W. L. Malloy, R. J. Olive, Dr. R. M. Strang, E. Matheson, all



Ross MacDonald, program manager, British Columbia Region, has been appointed to the B. C. Technical Pesticide Advisory Group. Established recently by B. C. Minister of Agriculture Cyril Shelford, the Group will provide technical advice to the Minister with regard to all pesticide use in the province. Ken Jackson of the Department's Fisheries Service is also a member, as well as representatives from other federal and provincial agencies, industry and universities.

Silviculture Research Section; E. D. Ogden, P. R. Stewart, B. Weale, D. Kingston, all of Soils Research Section.

Vern Phelps retires from Victoria lab

VICTORIA — Vern Phelps, well-known research officer with the Victoria Forest Research Laboratory, retired March 31 after 34 years of public service.

A University of Toronto graduate in pharmacy and forestry, Vern joined the federal service in Winnipeg in 1936 as a professional forest engineer. During his career he was superintendent of the Forest Experiment Station in Manitoba, and district forest officer for the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region for 10 years. He also held senior forestry positions in Ottawa and Victoria.

Recently he was the author of the widely circulated publication "Timber Talks", a series of capsuled comments of detailed scientific reports covering the progress and results of forestry research at the Victoria laboratory.

Vern served on a variety of advisory boards, including the Reforestation and Fertilization Boards of the B.C. Tree Farm Forestry Committee, the B.C. Agriculture Advisory Committee and the subcommittee on Forest Land Classification. He is an active member of the Association of Registered Foresters and the Canadian Institute of Forestry.

Vern has no retirement plans, but "I'd like to keep in touch with my forestry friends, and take advantage of my new lounging chair," he says. At a retirement party attended by more than 100 friends, he was presented with a "chairful" of gifts.



Vern Phelps, with his wife, Olive, tries out the easy chair presented to him on the occasion of his retirement from the Canadian Forestry Service in Victoria.

